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Theoretisch - practische Anweisung zur leichtern Erlernung der Englischen Sprache

von

D. Johann Christian Fick,

a. Prof. der Geschichte und Geographie und Lector der Englischen Sprache an der Universität zu Erlangen.

Zweiter Theil,

enthaltend das Lesebuch.

Erlangen, 1837

bei J. J. Palm und Ernst Enke.

Englisches
Lesebuch,

oder

auserlesene Sammlung

von

Aufsätzen aus den besten Englischen Schriftstellern mit richtiger Accentuation jedes Wortes und darunter gesetzter Aussprache nach Walker u. A.

Eine brauchbare Zugabe für jede Englische Sprachlehre

von

Dr. Johann Christian Fick,

a. Prof. der Geschichte und Geographie und Lector der Englischen Sprache an der Universität zu Erlangen.

Siebente ganz umgearbeitete, vermehrte und verbesserte Auflage

von

Dr. Heinrich Fick.

Erlangen, 1837

bei J. J. Palm und Ernst Enke.

Seinem Bruder

dem Kurfürstl. Hessischen Geheimen Ober=Baurath

Dr. Friedrich Fick,

dem ersten Anreger der großartigen Idee der Verbindung der Donau mit dem Rhein in neuerer Zeit (im Jahre 1805),

eine

Idee,

die Se. höchstsel. Majestät König Maximilian Joseph von Bayern mit Auszeichnung zu beehren geruhte,

dem treuen Gatten, Vater, Bruder, Freunde

widmet dieses Buch mit brüderlicher Liebe

Der Verfasser.

Vorrede

zur siebenten Auflage.

Seit dem 30. März 1800, wo mein sel. Vater dieses Buch zuerst erscheinen ließ, hat es in dieser Form seine Brauchbarkeit (neben der sieben Jahre zuvor von demselben herausgegebenen Sprachlehre) in einer verhältnißmäßigen Reihe von starken Auflagen bewährt, indem es nicht nur von solchen, die von der ebengenannten Sprachlehre Gebrauch machten, sondern auch von vielen Andern als nützliches Hülfsbuch angewendet wurde. Seit diesem

ersten Erscheinen des Buches hat die Englische Literatur aber einen so großen Zuwachs von Trefflichem erhalten, und der Styl so mancher neueren Schriftsteller sich von den älteren Mustern so abweichend gestaltet, daß schon mein Vater daran dachte, demselben eine andere Gestalt zu geben, was jedoch bis auf unbedeutende Verbesserungen immer unterblieb, weil das Werk in seiner alten Form von so vielen Lehrern, Schulen und gelehrten Anstalten eingeführt ist. Nur nach einigem Zögern entschloß ich mich mit dem Herrn Verleger zu dieser wesentlichen Umgestaltung in der Erwartung, daß die größere Brauchbarkeit demselben die alte Gunst des Publicums erhalten werde. Um dem Buche den Character einer „Chrestomathie" zu vindiciren, habe ich viel, besonders aus der letzteren Periode, aufgenommen, wozu ich durch Auslassung von minder Gediegenem, Veraltetem (mehr als ein Drittheil des alten Textes betragend) und durch Weglassung des so entbehrlichen Wörterverzeichnisses

Raum gewann, und hoffe so den billigen Anforderungen an ein solches Werk mehr entsprochen und etwas dem Studium der Englischen Sprache Förderliches geleistet zu haben. Mit dem ersten Drittheil sind weniger Veränderungen vorgenommen worden, um das Buch für Anfänger mit den älteren Auflagen in einiger Uebereinstimmung zu lassen. Durch die in der Phraseologie nach Walker u. A. beigefügte Bezeichnung der Aussprache glaube ich insbesondere Solchen, die der Hülfe eines Lehrers entbehren müssen, einen wesentlichen Dienst geleistet zu haben, und ich zweifle nicht, daß der wegen der Entfernung des Verfassers vom Druckorte aufgestellte geschickte Herr Corrector das Werk möglichst fehlerfrei und sonach brauchbar ans Publicum fördern werde.

Ich bin so kühn gewesen, einige Kleinigkeiten von mir, die jedoch schon in England Anerkennung gefunden haben, beizufügen.

Da dieses Buch mit der practischen englischen Sprachlehre in Verbindung ist und davon gleichsam den zweiten Theil ausmacht, so sind beiden doppelte Titel beigefügt, damit sowohl die Käufer von beiden Büchern, als auch diejenigen, welche das eine davon allein besitzen wollen, passende Titel erhalten.

Wien, im Februar 1837.

Dr. H. Fick.

Inhaltsanzeige.

	Pag.
Maxims and short Sentences. By Johnson . . .	1
Pleasant and facetious Stories	7
Fables. By Goldsmith	18
A Story. The Spectator	24
Republican Spirit	25
The Discovery	26
Yorick (Sterne) to Eliza	26
The Monk. By Sterne	29
The Captive. By Sterne	32
The Resignation of the Emperor Charles V. By Robertson	34
Character of Cato. By Middleton	40
Character of Julius Caesar. By Middleton . . .	41
Character of William the Conqueror. By Hume . . .	44
Character of Henry VIII. By Hume	45
Character of Elizabeth. By Smollet	48
Alcibiades. The Guardian	49
Hannibal to Scipio Africanus etc. By Hooke . . .	50
Scipio's answer. By Hooke	52
On the respect, paid by the Lacedaemonians and Athenians to old age. The Spectator	54
The School for Scandal. By Sheridan. Act II. Scene I.	55
Sagacity of the Emperor Rodolphus	59
Humorous Scene at an Inn etc.	61
Junius Brutus over the dead body of Lucretia. By Livy	64
Idleneſs avoided by the observation of order. By Blair	66
Temperance in pleasure recommended. By Blair . .	67
Irregular pleasures. By Blair	69

	Pag.
Rolla's Address to the Peruvians etc. By Sheridan .	69
A short description of the oldest town of Rome. By Spence	71
The Rivals. By Sheridan. Act III. Scene 4. . .	72
The story of a disabled soldier. By Goldsmith .	76
Mercy recommended. By Sterne	83
Beauty. The Spectator	84
The improvement of time, and the proper method of spending it. The Spectator	90
Friendship. The Rambler	95
The story of le Febre. By Sterne	101
On good breeding. By Lord Chesterfield . .	112
Brutus's and Antonius's speech. By Shakspeare .	117
Youth. By Ossian	125
An Addreſs to the evening star. By Ossian . . .	125
An addreſs to the sun. By Ossian	126
An addreſs to the moon. By Ossian	126
Calthon and Colmar. A poem by Ossian . . .	127
Hamlet to the players. By Shakspeare . . .	133
The female character. Edinburg Review . .	135
Scene between Jago and Caſsio. By Shakspeare .	138
The beauties of nature. By Percival	140
Blighted love of woman. By Washington Irving .	141
Christian religion. By Sherlock	144
The modern Spectator. By H. Fick	146
Rural life of the English. By Washington Irving .	150
The jeweſs Rebecca, a captive of the knight Templar. By Walter Scott	151
Arbaces the Egyptian. By Bulwer	158
Simulation. By Sterne	158
Prejudice. By Lord Bolingbroke	160
The wife. By Washington Irving	161
Louis XI. By Walter Scott	162
Charles, duke of Burgundy. By W. Scott . . .	165

Pag.
Rynos Song. On the death of Oscar. By Ossian . 167
On honour. By Addison 169
An addrefs to the Deity. By Thomson . . . 170
Hymn on gratitude. By Addison 170
From the Irish melodies. By Thomas Moore . . 172
Hope. By Lord Byron 172
Margaret's ghost. A Ballad by Mallet 173
A Ballad. By Goldsmith 175
Lines written during a thunder-storm at midnight. By Mifs Carter 181
Ode on solitude. By Pope 183
An Ode to Narcifsa. By Smollet 184
The beggar's petition 184
Hebrew melodies. By Lord Byron 186
Granada. A prize-poem by John Graham . . . 186
Alexander's feast; or the power of musick. By Dryden 188
Time. By Young 193
Sleep. By Young 193
Death. By Shakspeare 193
Friendship. By Shakspeare 194
Friendship in love. By Shakspeare 194
A receipt for courtship. By Swift 195
The miser's feast 195
On a gentleman, who expended his fortune in horse-racing 195
Imagination. By Shakspeare 196
Separation. By Shakspeare 196
Ode to evening. By Warton 197
Ode to sleep. By Warton 198
Morning sounds. By Beattie 199
Sonnet. By Shakspeare 199
A fathers tear. By Walter Scott 200
On Mr. Gay. By Pope 200
Hymn on solitude. By Thomson 201
A Dandy. By Charles Thomson 202

Pag.
Pursuits of the fair sex. By Charles Thomson . 203
A widow in mourning. By George Crabbe . . 203
Song. By Thomas Moore 204
Domestic life in England. By Rann Kennedy . . 204
Description of a mountain-glen. By Walter Scott . 205
Song. By Gay 207
Jack and Joan. A mock epitaph on a couple etc. By M. Prior. 208
The despairing lover. By Walsh 210
Song. By Akenside 211
The blind boy. By Colley Cibber 212
The old man's wish. By Pope 213
Song. By Goldsmith 214
Prologue to Cato (by Addison). By Pope . . . 215
An elegy written in a country church-yard. By Gray 216
The epitaph. By Gray 221
The hothouse rose. By Mrs. Charlotte Smith . 221
Against Slavery. By Cowper 222
Music (Imitated from the German of Jean Paul). By Dr. H. Fick 223
On paper-money. By Pope 223
On slave-trade. By Roscoe 223
A prison. By S. T. Coleridge 224
The burial of Sir John Moore. By Wolfe . . . 225
Consciense. By Lord Byron 227
Reflection on man. By Young 227
Friendship. By Young 228
Life and eternity. By Young 229
Oppreſsion, want, and disease. By Young . . . 230
Life. By Young 232
The giaour. By Lord Byron 232
The arab maid. By Thomas Moore 236
A Hymn on the seasons. By Thomson . . . 237
Love. By Lord Byron 241
Paradise lost. By Milton Book I. 242

Pag.
Satan's addrefs to hell. By Milton 246
Milton's Addrefs to light 247
Childe Harold's adieu to England. By Lord Byron . 248
Song. By Thomas Moore 251
Extracts from new morality. By George Canning . 251
Marriage. By George Crabbe 253
A portrait. By Wordsworth 254
The english language. By Steele 255
Prayer of Adam and Eve. By Milton 255
Adam's first meeting and nuptials with Eve. By Milton 257
Lines written on visiting a scene in Argyleshire. By Thomas Campbell 259
Odes of Anacreon. Ode XVI. By Thomas Moore . 260
From mador of the moor. By James Hogg . . 262
A spanish bull-fight. By Lord Byron 262
Extract from Roderick, the last of the Goths. By Southey 265
On the death of the poetefs Mrs. Tighe. By Thomas Moore 266
Description of wyoming. By Thomas Campbell . 267
The Lady of the lake (invocation) 268
Farewell. By Walter Scott 269
Cain's addrefs to his sleeping child. By Lord Byron . 270
Napoleon. By Lord Byron 271
A naval Ode. By Thomas Campbell . . . 273
Lara. By Lord Byron 275
Inscription for a column at Newbury. By Southey . 278
Evening Scene (From the pleasures of memory). By Rogers 278
Description of a highland scene. By Walter Scott . 279
To Inez. By Lord Byron 280
A battle scene. By Lord Byron 281
Ballad of Crescentius. By Mifs Landon . . . 282
Woman. By Thomas Moore 284
Albania seen at day-break. By Lord Byron . . 285
Lofs in delays. By Robert Southwell . . . 285

	Pag.
Fools the best lovers. By Crabbe	286
Domestic love. By Croly	286
Ode to poverty. By William Park	287
Sonnet. By W. Wordsworth	290
Ode to a wild waterfowl. By Cullen Bryant	291
Primrose. By Carew	292
Feelings of a parent at the sickbed of a child. By Barry Cornwall	293
My native bay. By Robert Chambers	293
To the past. By Cullen Bryant	294
To the rose. By Waller	296
Human life. By Edward Moxon	297
Genieve. By Coleridge	298
Song. Sillery's Elrid of Erin	299
The poet's song to his wife. By Barry Cornwall	299
A carol. By Shakspeare	300
To my love. By Lovelace	301
The military toper	301
Tom Bowling. By Dibdin	302
Description of morning. By L. Hunt	303
Extracts from „Ballad upon a wedding.“ By John Suckling	303
From a Song. By Ben Jonson	304
The gladneſs of nature. By Cullen Bryant	304

Die beigegebene Tabelle über die Ausſprache iſt zwiſchen dieſe Seite und Seite 1 des Textes einzuhängen.

Das Th in lateinischer liegender S

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Just′[1] pràise[2] iś[3] ònly[4] a[5] debt′[6], but′[7] flat′tery[8] iś a preśent[9].

1) jůst, gerecht 2) pråzé, Lob 3) ǐz, ist 4) òné-lè, blos 5) å, einer, e, es 6) dėt, Schuld 7) bůt, aber 8) flåt′-tůr-ė, Schmeichelei 9) prėz′-zėnt, Geschenk.

Nò[1] maǹ[2] waś[3] eveŕ[4] greàt[5] bẏ[6] imitàtion[7].

1) nò, kein 2) mån, Mensch — plur. men 3) wôz, war 4) ėv′-ůr, jemals 5) gråte, groß 6) bì, durch 7) ǐm-mė-tå-shůn, Nachahmung.

Maŕriage[1] haś[2] maǹy[3] pàins[4], but′ cel′ibacy[5] haś nò pleaśures[6].

1) mår′-rǐdje, Ehe 2) håz, hat 3) mėn′-nė, viele (vom Sing. much.) 4) pånez′, Schmerzen 5) sėl′-ė-bå-sė, eheloser Stand 6) plėzh′-ůrez, Vergnügen, Freuden.

Avarice[1] iś al′ways[2] poòr[3], but′ poòr bẏ heŕ[4] òwn[5] faùlt[6].

1) åv′-å-rǐs, Geiz 2) ål′-wåze, immer 3) pôôr, arm 4) hůr, ihr (sein) 5) òne, eigen 6) fålt, Fehler.

The[1] greàt aŕt[2] of′[3] lìfe[4] iś to[5] plày[6] foŕ[7] much′[8], and′[9] stàke[10] lit′tle[11].

1) THė, der, die, das 2) årt, Kunst 3) ôv, von (Zeichen des Genit.) 4) lìfe, das Leben 5) tôô, zu 6) plå, spielen 7) fôr, für, um 8) můtsh, viel 9) ånd, und 10) ståke, auf das Spiel setzen 11) lǐt′-tl, wenig — comp. less, superl. least.

What′[1] iś fit′[2] foŕ every[3] thing′[4], caǹ[5] fit′[6] noth′ing[7] well′[8].

1) hwôt, was 2) fǐt, schicklich 3) ėv′-ůr-ė, jeder, e, es 4) thǐng, Ding 5) kån, kann 6) fǐt, passen 7) nůth′-ǐng, nichts 8) wėll, wohl.

A′ll[1] wonder[2] iś the effect′[3] of′ novelty[4] upoǹ[5] ig′norance[6].

1) åll, alles, jedes 2) wůn-důr, Wunder 3) ėf-fėkt′, Wirkung 4) nôv′-vėl-tė, Neuheit 5) ůp-pôn′, auf 6) ǐg′-nò-rånse, Unwissenheit.

Rùles [1] mày [2] obviate [3] faùlts [4], but can never [5] confer [6] beaùties [7].

1) rôôlez, Regeln 2) mà, mögen 3) ôb'-vè-àte, vermeiden 4) fàltz, Fehler 5) nĕv'-ur, niemals 6) kŏn-fĕr', verleihen 7) bù'-tèz, Schönheiten.

Tìme [1], lìke [2] money [3], mày bè [4] lost [5] bỳ unsèasonable [6] avarice.

1) tìme, Zeit 2) lìke, gleich, wie 3) mŭn'-nè, Geld 4) bè, seyn, werden 5) lŏst, verloren 6) ŭn-sè'-zn-à-bl, unzeitig.

Jealousy [1] is a passion [2] compounded [3] of love [4] and suspicion [5].

1) jĕl'-lŭs-è, Eifersucht 2) păsh'-ŭn, Leidenschaft 3) kŏm-pôùnd'-ĕd zusammengesetzt 4) lŭv, Liebe 5) sŭs-pĭsh'-ŭn, Verdacht.

Beaùty without [1] kìndnefs [2] dìes [3] unenjoyed [4], and undelìghting [5].

1) wĭ-THôût', ohne 2) kyìnd'-nĕs, Güte 3) dìze, stirbt 4) ŭn-ĕn-jôè'-d, ungenossen 5) ŭn-dè-lìte'-ĭng, unvergnügend.

A man [1] once [2] distinguished [3], soòn [4] gàins [5] admìrers [6].

1) măn, Mann 2) wŭnse, einmal 3) dĭs-tĭng'-gwĭsht, ausgezeichnet 4) sôôn, bald 5) gànez', gewinnt 6) ăd-mì'-rŭrz, Bewunderer.

Resolùtion [1] and succefs [2] reciprocally [3] prodùce [4] èach [5] other [6].

1) rĕs-ò-lù'-shŭn, Entschlossenheit 2) sŭk'-sĕs, Glück 3) rè-sĭp'-prò-kăl-è, wechselsweise 4) prò-dùse', bringen hervor 5) ètsh, jeder, e, es 6) ŭTH'-ŭr, anderer; each other, einander.

Fàvours [1] of every kìnd [2] are [3] doubled [4], when [5] thèy [6] are speèdily [7] conferred.

1) fà'-vŭrz, Gefälligkeiten 2) kyìnd, Art 3) ăr, sind (werden) 4) dŭb'-bld, verdoppelt 5) hwĕn, wenn 6) THà, sie 7) spèèd'-è-lè, hurtig.

Pèace [1] is èasily [2] màde [3], when it is necessary [4] to bòth [5] parties [6].

1) pèse, Friede 2) è'-zè-lè, leicht 3) màde, gemacht (make) 4) nĕs'-sĕs-sĕr-rè, nothwendig 5) bòTH, beide 6) păr'-tèz, Partheien.

What′[1] cannot[2] bè repàired[3] is not′[4] to be regret′ted[5].

1) hwôt, was 2) kån′-nôt, kann nicht 3) rè-påred′, verbessert 4) nôt, nicht 5) rè-grět′-těd, bedauert.

It is not hard[1] to love[2] thòse[3] from[4] whom[5] nothing can bè fèared[6].

1) hård, hart 2) lův, lieben 3) THòze′, diejenigen 4) frôm, von 5) hôôm, welchen 6) fère-d, gefürchtet.

Love bèing[1] al′ways[2] subject[3] tò the operàtions[4] of tìme, suf′fers[5] chànge[6] and diminùtion[7].

1) bè′-ìng, seyend 2) ål′-wåze, immer 3) sůb′-jěkt, unterworfen 4) ôp-pěr-rå′-shůnz, Würkungen 5) sůf′-fůrz, leidet 6) tshånje′, Veränderung 7) dìm-mè-nù′-shůn, Verminderung.

Language[1] is ònly[2] the instrument[3] of scìence[4], and words[5] are but the sìgns[6] of idèas[7].

1) lång′-gwìdje, Sprache 2) òne′-lè, allein, blos 3) in′-strù-měnt, Werkzeug 4) sì′-ense, Wissenschaft 5) wůrdz, Worte 6) sìnz′, Zeichen 7) ì-dè′-åz, Ideen.

The ùsual[1] fortune[2] of complàint[3], is to excìte[4] contempt[5] mòre[6] than[7] pit′y[8].

1) yù′-zhù-ål, gewöhnlich 2) fòr′-tshùne, Glück, Schicksal 3) kôm-plånt′, Klage 4) ěk-sìte′, erregen 5) kôn-těmt′, Verachtung 6) mòre, mehr (much) 7) THån, als 8) pìt′-tè, Mitleiden.

All chànge is of itself′[1] an èvil[2], which[3] òught[4] not′ to bè hazarded[5] but for evident[6] advantage[7].

1) ìt-sělf′, es selbst 2) è′-vl, Uebel 3) hwìtsh′, welches 4) åwt, sollte 5) håz′-ůrd-ed, gewagt 6) ěv′-è-děnt, offenbar 7) åd-vån′-tådje, Vortheil.

The civil′ities[1] of the greàt are never thròwn[2] awày[3].

1) sè-vìl′-è-tèz, Höflichkeiten 2) thròne′, geworfen (throw) 3) å-wå′, hinweg.

Curiòsity[1], lìke àll other desìres[2], prodùces pàin as[3] well as pleasure.

1) kù-rè-ôs′-è-tè, Neugierde 2) dè-zìrez′, Begierden 3) ås, als, — as well as, sowohl als.

Hè[1] that′ mèrely[2] màkes[3] a book′[4] from books, mày bè ùseful[5], but can scarcely[6] be greàt.

1) hè, er (der) 2) mère'-lè, blos 3) màkez', macht 4) bòòk', Buch 5) yùse'-fùl, nützlich 6) skàrse'-lè, selten.

Thòse whò ràise[1] enỳ[2] will[3] èasily incur[4] censure[5].

1) ràze', erregen 2) èn'-vè, Neid 3) will, werden 4) in-kùr, sich zuziehen 5) sèn'-shùre, Tadel.

Chèats[1] can seldom[2] stand[3] long[4] against[5] laughter[6].

1) tshètez, Schalkheiten 2) sèl'-dùm, selten 3) stànd, stehen 4) lòng, lang 5) à-gènst', gegen 6) làf'-tùr, Gelächter.

Hè that[1] is plèased[2] with[3] himself[4], èasily imagines[5] he shall[6] plèase others.

1) THàt, der, welcher 2) plèzed', zufrieden 3) wiTH, mit 4) hìm-sèlf', sich selbst 5) è-màd'-jìnz, bildet sich ein 6) shàl, solle, werde.

It is the nàture[1] of man to imagine nò èvil so greàt, as[2] that which is near[3] him.

1) nà'-tshùre, Natur 2) àz, als 3) nère, nahe.

To ràise esteèm[1], we[2] must[3] benefit[4] others, to procùre[5] lòve, wè must plèase them.

1) è-stèèm', Achtung 2) wèè, wir 3) mùst', müssen 4) bèn'-è-fit, Gutes thun 5) prò-kùre', verschaffen.

Wè are inclined[1] to believe[2] thòse whom we dò[3] not know[4], becaùse[5] thèy never have[6] decèived[7] us.

1) in-klìned', geneigt 2) bè-lèèv, glauben 3) dòò, thun 4) nò, kennen 5) bè-kàwz', weil 6) hàv, haben 7) dè-sèved', betrogen.

The crime[1] which has been[2] once committed[3], is committed again[4] with less reluctance[5].

1) krìme', Verbrechen 2) bìn, gewesen, worden 3) kòm-mìt'-èd, begangen 4) à-gèn', wiederum 5) rè-lùk-tànse, Widerwillen.

If[1] it bè unhappy[2] to have one[3] pàtron[4], what is his misery[5] whò has many?

1) if, wenn 2) ùn-hàp'-pè, unglücklich 3) wùn, ein 4) pà'-trùn, Gönner 5) mìz'-zùr-è, Elend.

Nò èvil is insupportable[1], but that which is accompanied[2] with consciousness[3] of wrong[4].

1) in-sŭp-pŏr′-tâ-bl, unerträglich 2) âk-kŭm′-pâ-nìd, begleitet 3) kŏn′-shŭs-nĕs, Bewußtseyn 4) rŏng, Unrecht.

Tìme, with àll its celerity[1], mòves[2] slòwly[3] tò him, whòse whòle employment[4] is to wat′ch[5] its flight[6].

1) sè-lĕr′-rè-tè, Geschwindigkeit 2) mŏŏvz, bewegt sich 3) slŏ′-lè, langsam 4) ĕm-plŏĕ′-mĕnt, Beschäftigung 5) wŏtsh, bewachen 6) flìte, Flug.

Hòpe[1] is the chief[2] blessing[3] of man, and that hope ònly is rat′ional[4], of which wè are certain[5] that it cannot decèive us.

1) hòpe, Hoffnung 2) tshèèf, vornehmste 3) blĕs′-sìng, Segnung 4) râsh′-ŭn-âl, vernünftig 5) sĕr′-tìn, gewiß.

It is bỳ stud′ying[1] at[2] hòme[3], that we must′ obtàin[4] the abil′ity[5] of travelling[6] with intel′ligence[7] and impròvement[8].

1) stŭd′-è-ìng, Studiren 2) ât, zu 3) hòme, Hause 4) ŏb-tàne′, erhalten 5) â-bĭl′-è-tè, Geschicklichkeit 6) trâv′-ìl-ìng, das Reisen 7) ìn-tĕl′-lè-jĕnse, Einsicht 8) ìm-prŏŏv′-mĕnt, Verbesserung, Nutzen.

Trùth[1] is scarcely to be heard[2], but bỳ thòse from whom it can serve[3] nò interest[4] tò concèal[5] it.

1) trŏŏth, Wahrheit 2) hĕrd, gehört 3) sĕrv, dienen 4) ìn′-tĕr-ĕst, Vortheil 5) kŏn-sèle′, verheimlichen.

Contempt is a kìnd of gangrene[1], which if[2] it sèizes[3] one part of a character[4], corrupts[5] all the rest′[6] bỳ degrèes[7].

1) gâng′-grène, Krebs 2) ìf, wenn 3) sè′-zez, ergreift 4) kâr′-âk-tŭr, Karakter 5) kŏr-rŭptz′, verdirbt 6) rĕst, Uebrige 7) dè-grèèz′, Grade; by degrees, nach und nach.

The twò[1] mòst[2] engàging[3] powers[4] of an àuthor[5], are to màke new[6] things famil′iar[7], and familiar things new.

1) tŏŏ, zwei 2) mòst, meist 3) ĕn-gàje′-ìng, einnehmend 4) pŏŭ-ŭrz, Kräfte 5) âth′-ŭr, Verfasser 6) nù, neu 7) fâ-mìl′-yâr, vertraut.

Death[1], says[2] Seneca[3], fàlls[4] heavy[5] upon him, whò is tòo[6] much knòwn[7] to others, and too litt′le to himself′.

1) dĕth, Tod 2) sĕz, sagt 3) sĕn′-nè-kâ, Seneka 4) fâllz.

fällt 5) hĕv'-vĕ, schwer 6) tôô, zu (adverb.) 7) nône, (know) bekannt.

Things mày be seèn[1] dif'ferently[2], and differently shèwn[3]; but actions are visible[4], though[5] mòtives[6] are sècret[7].

1) sêên, gesehen (see) 2) dĭf'-fŭr-ĕnt-lĕ, verschieden 3) shône, gezeigt (shew) 4) vĭz'-ĕ-bl, sichtbar 5) THô, obgleich 6) mô'-tĭvz, Beweggründe 7) sĕ'-krĭt, verborgen.

Whìlst[1] án àuthor is yet'[2] liv'ing[3], wè es'timate[4] his pow'ers[5] bỳ the wor'st[6] perfor'mance[7]. When' he is dead'[8], we ràte[9] them' by his best'.

1) hwĭlst', so lange 2) yĕt, noch 3) lĭv'-vĭng, lebend 4) ĕs'-tĕ-mâte, schätzen 5) pôû'-ŭrz, Macht, Vermögen, in geistiger Hinsicht 6) wŭrst, schlechteste (bad) 7) pĕr-fŏr'-mănse, Leistung, Werk 8) dĕd, todt 9) râte, schätzen.

Nex't[1] to the crìme of wrìting[2] cȯn'trary[3] to what a man thin'ks[4], is that of wrìting without' thinking.

1) nĕkst, zunächst 2) rĭ'-tĭng, Schreiben 3) kŏn'-trâ-rĕ, zuwider 4) thĭngkz', denkt.

Tò neglect'[1] at any[2] tìme preparàtion[3] for' death', is to sleèp[4] on[5] oùr[6] pòst[7] at a siège[8]; but to omit'[9] it in òld[10] àge[11] is to sleèp at an attack'[12].

1) nĕg-lĕkt', vernachlässigen 2) ĕn'-nĕ, irgend ein 3) prĕp-ĕr-â'-shŭn, Vorbereitung 4) slêêp, schlafen 5) ŏn, auf 6) ôûr, unser 7) pôst, Posten 8) sêdje', Belagerung 9) ô-mĭt', unterlassen 10) ôld, alt 11) âge, Alter 12) ăt-tăk', Angriff.

Nò rank'[1] in lìfe preclùdes[2] the ef'ficacy[3] of a well'-tìmed com'pliment[4]. When Queèn[5] Elìzabeth as'ked[6] an Ambas'sador[7], how' he lìked[8] her' làdies[9], he replìed[10]: It was har'd to jud'ge[11] of star's[12] in the pres'ence[13] of the sun'[14].

1) răngk, Rang 2) prĕ-klûdez', schließt aus 3) ĕf'-fĕ-kă-sĕ, Wirkung 4) kŏm'-plĕ-mĕnt, Kompliment 5) kwêên', Königin 6) ăs'-kĕd, fragte 7) ăm-băs'-să-dŭr, Gesandte 8) lĭk'-ed, ihm gefielen 9) lâ'-dĭz, Frauenzimmer 10) rĕ-plĭd', erwiederte 11) jŭdje', urtheilen 12) stărz, Sterne 13) prĕz'-zĕnse, Gegenwart 14) sŭn, Sonne.

The Warning[1] toò làte[2].

A Trav́eller[3], com̀ing[4] in̕to[5] the kit́chen[6] of an inǹ[7], in a veŕy[8] còld[9] nìght[10], stood́[11] so[12] clòse[13] tò the fìre[14], that he burńt[15] his boòts[16]. An arćh[17]-rògue[18], whò sat́[19] in the chim̀ney[20]-corńer[21], crìed[22] out to him̀: „Sir[23], you'll[24] burn your spuŕs[25] preśently“[26]. — „Mỳ[27] boòts, yoú mèan[28], I[29] suppòse[30], said́[31] the geńtleman[32]. „Nò, Sir,“ replìed the otĥer, „they aŕe burńt alreaďy[33].“

1) wår'-nîng, Warnung 2) låte, spåt 3) tråv'-îl-ûr, Reisender 4) kům'-mîng, kommend 5) în'-tô, in, hinein 6) kîtsh-în, Küche 7) în, Gasthof 8) vêr'-ê, sehr 9) kòld, kalt 10) nite, Nacht 11) stůd, stand (stand) 12) sò, so 13) klòse, dicht, nahe 14) fire, Feuer 15) bůrnt, verbrannte (burn) 16) bôôtz, Stiefel 17) årtsh, verschmitzter 18) ròg, Schelm 19) såt, saß (sit) 20) tshîm'-nê, K[illegible]nin 21) kôr'-nůr, Ecke 22) krîde', schrie 23) sůr, Herr 24) yôôll (you will), ihr werdet 25) spůrz, Sporen 26) prêz'-zênt-lê, sogleich 27) mi, meine 28) mêne', meinet 29) i, ich 30) sůp-pòse', vermuthe 31) sêd, sagte 32) jên'-tl-mån, Herr 33) ål-rêd'-dê, bereits, schon.

The stràngè[1] Hap̀pineſs[2].

A frìar[3] prèaching[4] a veŕy dulĺ[5] seŕmon[6] on hap̀pineſs, a làdy, whò sàw[7] him nexť dày[8], tòld[9] him he haď forgoť[10] one sorť[11] of happineſs: Hap̀py[12] are thèy, whò diď noť hèar youŕ seŕmon.

1) strånje', sonderbar 2) håp'-pê-nês, Glück 3) frî'-ůr, Mönch 4) prêtsh'-îng, predigend 5) důll, dumm 6) sêr'-mûn, Predigt 7) såw, sah 8) då, Tag 9) tòld, erzählte (tell) 10) fôr-gòt, vergessen (forget) 11) sôrt, Art 12) håp'-pê, glücklich.

The Aǹswer[1].

A chìld[2] of six[3] yèars[4] of àge, bèing introdùced[5] into com̀pany[6] for his extraoŕdinary[7] abil̀ities, was ask̀ed bỳ an em̀inent[8] dig̀nified[9] cleŕgyman[10], wheŕe[11] God́[12] was? with the prof́fered[13] reward́[14] of an oŕange[15]. „Telĺ mè,“ replìed the boỳ[16], „where he is not? and I will give yoú twò!“

1) ån′-sůr, Antwort 2) tshild, Kind 3) siks, sechs 4) yèrez′, Jahre 5) ìn-trò-důsed′, eingeführt 6) kům′-på-nè, Gesellschaft 7) èks-trôr′-dè-når-è, außerordentlich 8) èm′-è-nènt, erhaben (mit der Würde Eminenz) 9) dig′-nè-fide, mit einer Würde begabt 10) klèr′-jè-mån, Geistlicher 11) whåre, wo 12) gôd, Gott 13) prôf′ fůr-rèd, angeboten 14) rè-wård′, Belohnung 15) ôr′-rinje, die Orange 16) bôè, Knabe.

The Tongue[1].

Milton was asked by a friend[2], whether[3] he would[4] instruct[5] his daugthers[6] in the different languages? to which he replied: „Nò, Sir, one tongue is sufficient[7] for a woman"[8]. —

1) tång, Zunge, Sprache 2) frènd, Freund 3) wèth-år, ob 4) wůd, wollte, (will) 5) in-strůkt′, unterweisen 6) dåw′-tůrz, Töchter 7) sůf-fish′-ènt, hinreichend 8) wům′-mån, Frauenzimmer.

The Bishop[1].

When the celebrated[2] actress[3], Mrs.[4] Cibber, was in Dublin, shè[5] sung[6] in the Oratòrio[7] of the Messìah[8]. A certain Bishop was so struck[9] with the extrème[10] sensibility[11] of her manner[12], that he could not refràin[13] from sàying loud[14] enough[15] to be heard by numbers[16] round[17] him: „Woman! thy[18] sins[19] be forgiven[20] theè!"[21]

1) bish′-ůp, Bischoff 2) sèl′-lè-bråt-èd, berühmt 3) åk′-trèss, Schauspielerin 4) Mrs., mis′-siz, Frau, Madame 5) shè, sie 6) sůng, sang (sing) 7) ôr-å-tò′-rè-ò, Oratorium 8) mès-si′-å, Messias 9) strůk, gerührt (strike) 10) èks-trème, äusserst 11) sèn-sè-bil′-è-tè, Empfindsamkeit, Ausdruck. 12) mån′-nůr, Art, Weise 13) rè-fràne′, zurückhalten 14) lôůd, laut 15) è-nůf′, genug 16) nům′-bůrz, viele Menschen 17) rôůnd, um 18) THi, dein 19) sinz′, Sünden 20) fòr-giv′-n, vergeben 21) THè, dich, dir.

A Bon Mot.

Dryden's translàtion[1] of Virgil bèing commended[2] by a right-reverend[3] Bishop in the presence of a very witty[4] earl[5] — „The original[6] is, indeed[7], excellent", said his

lordship[8]; „but every thing suffers b y a t r a n s l a t i o n — except[10] a bishop."

1) trăn-slā'-shŭn, Uebersetzung 2) kŏm-mĕnd'-ĕd, gelobt 3) rite-rĕv'-ĕr-ĕnd, hochehrwürdig 4) wĭt'-tė, witzig 5) ĕrl, englischer Graf 6) ŏ-rĭd'-jė-năl, Original 7) ĭn-dėėd', in der That 8) ĕk'-sĕl-lĕnt, vortrefflich 9) lŏrd'-shĭp, Herrlichkeit 10) ĕk-sĕpt', ausgenommen.

The Decision[1].

Lewis[2] XIV[3] playing at backgammon[4], had a doubtful[5] throw. A dispute[6] arose[7], and the surrounding[8] courtiers[9] all remained[10] silent[11]. — The Count[12] de Grammont happened to come[13] in at that instant[14]. „Decide[15] the matter, said the King to him. — „S i r e", said the Count, „y o u r M a j e s t y i s i n w r o n g." — „How!"[16] replied the King[17], „can you thus[18] decide, whitout knowing the question[19]?" — „Because," said the Count, „had the matter[20] been doubtful, all t h e s e g e n t l e m e n present would have given it for your Majesty"[21].

1) dė-sĭzh'-ŭn, Entscheidung 2) lū'-ėz, Ludwig 3) XIV THė fōre'-tėėnth, der vierzehnte 4) băk-găm'-mŭn, Brettspiel mit zwei Würfeln 5) dŏŭt'-fŭl, zweifelhaft 6) dĭs-pūte', Streit 7) ă-rōse', entstand (arise) 8) sŭr-rŏŭnd'-ĭng, umgebend 9) kōrte'-yŭrz, Hofleute 10) rė-māne'-d, blieben 11) sī'-lĕnt, schweigend 12) kŏŭnt, Graf 13) hăp'-pnĕd tŏŏ kŭm, kam von ohngefähr 14) ĭn'-stănt, Augenblick 15) dė-sīde', entscheidet 16) hŏŭ, wie 17) kĭng, König 18) THŭs, so 19) kwĕs'-tshŭn, Frage 20) măt'-tŭr, Sache 21) măd'-jĕs-tė, Majestät.

A Bon Mot.

The celebrated Malherbe dined[1] one day with the archbishop of Rouen, who was famous[2] for being a tedious[3] dull[4] preacher[5]. Dinner[6] was scarcely over[7] before[8] Malherbe fell[9] asleep[10], but was awaked[11] by the prelate[12], and invited[13] to go[14] and hear him preach. „I beseech[15] your Grace"[16], said Malherbe, „to excuse[17] me; I can sleep exceedingly[18] well where I am."

1) dīned', speiste zu Mittag 2) fā'-mŭs, berüchtigt 3) tė'-dė-ŭz, eckelhaft 4) dŭl, geistlos 5) prėtsh'-ŭr, Prediger

6) din′-nůr, Mittagessen 7) ŏ′-vůr, vorüber 8) bė- fōre′, ehe, als 9) fėl, fiel, (to fall) 10) fėl å-slėėp′, einschlief 11) å-wåked′, aufgeweckt 12) prėl′-låt, Prälat 13) in-vi′-tėd, eingeladen 14) to gō, zu gehen 15) bė-sėėtsh′, bitte 16) gråse′, Gnade 17) to ėks-kůse′, zu entschuldigen 18) ėk-sėė′-ding-lė, außerordentlich.

Abstinence[1].

Erasmus, who was of a sickly[2] constitution[3], and had therefore[4] obtained a dispensation[5] for eating[6] of flesh[7] in times of abstinence, being reproached[8] by the pope[9] for not observing[10] Lent[11] — „I assure[12] your holiness"[13], said he, „that my heart[14] is a Catholic[15] one, but I must confess[16], I have a Lutheran[17] stomach[18].

1) åb′-stė-nėnse, Enthaltsamkeit 2) sik′-lė, kränklicht 3) kŏn-stė-tů′-shůn, Leibesbeschaffenheit 4) THėr′-fōre, deswegen 5) dis-pėn-så′-shůn, Lossagung 6) ė′-ting, essen 7) flėsh, Fleisch 8) rė-prōtsh′-t, hart getadelt 9) pōpe′, Papst 10) ŏb-zėr′-ving, beobachtend 11) lėnt, Fasten 12) åsh-shůre′, versichere 13) hŏ′-lė-nės, Heiligkeit 14) hårt, Herz 15) kåth′-ŏ-lik, katholisch 16) kŏn-fės′, bekennen 17) lů′-THėr-ån, lutherisch 18) stům′-můk, Magen.

The Treasure[1].

Sir Simon[2] Stuart, of Hertley, amusing[3] himself with some[4] old papers[5] belonging[6] to his family[7], found[8] endorsed[9] on the outside[10] of a covenant[11], that 15,000[12] pieces[13] of gold[14] were buried[15] in a certain field[16], so many feet[17] from the ditch[18] towards[19] the south[20]. These words appearing[21] a kind of memorandum[22] the Baronet[23] took a servant[24] with him, and going to the place[25] described[26] made him dig[27], and found the treasure in a large[28] iron[29] pot[30], the mouth[31] of which was covered[32] with parchment[33], on which were written[34] in legible[35] characters, the following[36] words: — „The Devil[37] shall have it sooner than Cromwell."

1) trėzh′-ůre, Schatz 2) si′-mŭn, Simon 3) å-můze′-ing, unterhaltend 4) sům, einige 5) på′-půrz, Papiere 6) bė-lŏng′-ing, gehörend 7) fåm′-ė-lė, Familie 8) fōůnd, fand (find) 9) ėn-dŏrst′, geschrieben 10) ōůt′-side, Außenseite

11) kŭv-ĕ-nănt, Kontrakt 12) 15,000, fĭf′-tēēn thŏŭ-zănd 13) pēē′-sĕz, Stücke 14) gōld, Gold 15) bĕr′-rēd, begraben 16) fēēld′, Feld 17) fēēt, Füße, Schuhe, (foot) 18) dĭtsh′, Graben 19) tō′-ŭrdz, gegen 20) sŏŭth, Süden 21) ăp-pēre′-ĭng, scheinend 22) mĕm-mō-răn′-dŭm, Note 23) băr′-ŭn-ĕt, Baronett 24) sĕr′-vănt, Bedienter 25) plăse, Platz 26) dē-skrĭbed′, beschrieben 27) dĭg, graben — made him dig, ließ ihn graben 28) lărdje, groß 29) ī′-ŭrn, eisern 30) pŏt, Topf 31) mŏŭth, Maul, Mündung 32) kŭv′-vŭrd, bedeckt 33) părtsh′-mĕnt, Pergament 34) rĭt′-tn, geschrieben (write) 35) lĕd′-jē-bl, leserlich 36) fŏl′-lō-ĭng, folgende 37) dĕv′-vl, Teufel.

The Physícian[1].

The làte Earl of Chatham[2], whò bòre[3] no good-will[4] to a cer̀tain physícian, was ral′lying[5] him one dày abóut[6] the inef′ficacy[7] of his prescríptions[8]. To which the doc′tor[9] replìed: He defìed[10] aǹy of his pàtients[11] to fìnd fàult with him. — „I belìève you," replìed the wit′ty Earl, — „for they are àll dead′!" —

1) fē-zĭsh′-ăn, Arzt 2) tshăth′-ăm 3) bōre, trug, hatte (bear) 4) gŭd-wĭll, guter Wille 5) răl′-lē-ĭng, aufziehend 6) ă-bŏŭt′, um, über 7) ĭn-ĕf′-fē-kă-sē, Unwirksamkeit 8) prē-skrĭp′-shŭnz, Vorschriften 9) dŏk′-tŭr, Doktor 10) dē-fīde′, forderte heraus 11) pā′-shĕntz, Patienten.

Stràṅge Hòpe.

One meèting[1] his god′son[2], ásked him, wheŕe hè was gòing? „To schoòl[3], Sir," saýs the boý. „That′s well doné," says hè, „hère[4] is six′-pence[5] for theè, be a good boy; and I hòpe I shall′ livé to hèar thèe prèach my fùneral[6] seŕmon."

1) mēēt′-ĭng, begegnend 2) gŏd′-sŭn, Pathe 3) skŏŏl, Schule 4) hēre, hier 5) sĭks′-pĕnse, sechs Pens 6) fū′-nĕr-ăl, zum Begräbniß gehörig.

The stràṅge Bòòk.

A good moník[1] bèing charged[2] with màking a cat′alogue[3] of a lìbrary[4], and meèting with a Hèbrew[5] boòk, put′[6]: „'Item[7], a book which begiǹs[8] at the end."

1) mŭngk, Mönch 2) tshårje'-d, beauftragt 3) kăt'-å-lŏg, Verzeichniß 4) lī'-brå-rē, Büchersammlung 5) hē'-brŏŏ, hebräisch 6) pŭt, setzte (put) 7) ī'-tĕm, item, ferner 8) bē-gĭnz', anfängt.

The happy Unhappy.

Twò friends, whò had not seèn èach other for a long while[1] met' oǹe dày bẏ accident[2]. How' dò you dò, says one? „Sò, sò," replies the other, and yet' I was married[3] since[4] you and I were together"[5]. — That is good' news. — „Not very good, for it was my lot'[6] to choose[7] a termagant"[8]. — It is a pity. — „I hardly think so — for shè brought[9] me twò thousand pounds"[10]. — Well' there is comfort[11]! — „Not so much — for with her fortune I purchased[12] a quantity[13] of sheèp[14], and thèy are all dead' on the rot'"[15]. — That is indeèd distressing[16]! — Not so distressing as you mày imagine — for by the sàle[17] of their skins[18] I got[19] more than the sheèp cost'[20] me." In that càse[21] you are indemnified[22]. — „By no mèans[23] — for my house[24] and all my money have been destroyed[25] by the fire." Alas[26] this was a dreadful[27] misfortune — Not so dreadful — for my termagant wìfe and my house were burnt together."

1) hwīle, Weile 2) ăk'-sē-dĕnt, Zufall 3) măr'-rĭd, verheurathet 4) sĭnse, seit 5) tŏ-gĕTH'-ŭr, beieinander 6) lŏt, Loos, Schicksal 7) tshŏŏze', wählen 8) tĕr'-må-gånt, zänkische Frau 9) bråwt, brachte (bring) 10) pŏŭnds, Pfunde 11) kŭm'-fŭrt, Trost 12) pŭr'-tshåst kaufte 13) kwŏn'-tē-tē, Menge 14) shēēp, Schaf, Schafe 15) rŏt, Schaffeuche 16) dĭs-trĕs'-ĭng, unglücklich 17) sāle', Verkauf 18) skĭns, Häute 19) gŏt, erhielt (get) 20) kŏst, kosteten (cost) 21) kāse', Fall 22) ĭn-dĕm'-nē-fīde', schadlos gehalten 23) bī nŏ mēnez', keineswegs 24) hŏŭse, Haus 25) dĭs-trŏēd, vernichtet 26) å-lăss', leider, ach 27) drĕd'-fŭl, fürchterlich.

The Reformation[1].

Judge Burnet, son[2] of the fámous Bishop of Sal'isbury, when young[3], is said' to have beeǹ of a wìld[4] and dissipated[5] turn[6]. Bèing oǹe dày found by his father[7] in a

The Warning[1] tòo làte[2].

A Traveller[3], coming[4] into[5] the kitchen[6] of an inn[7], in a very[8] còld[9] night[10], stood[11] so[12] clòse[13] tò the fire[14], that he burnt[15] his bòots[16]. An arch[17]-rògue[18], whò sat[19] in the chimney[20]-corner[21], cried[22] out to him: „Sir[23], you'll[24] burn your spurs[25] presently"[26]. — „Mỳ[27] bòots, you mèan[28], I[29] suppòse[30], said[31] the gentleman[32]. „Nò, Sir," replied the other, „they are burnt already[33]."

1) wâr'-nìng, Warnung 2) lâte, spät 3) trâv'-îl-ûr, Reisender 4) kûm'-mìng, kommend 5) în'-tô, in, hinein 6) kîtsh-în, Küche 7) în, Gasthof 8) vĕr'-ê, sehr 9) kòld, kalt 10) nìte, Nacht 11) stûd, stand (stand) 12) sò, so 13) klòse, dicht, nahe 14) fìre, Feuer 15) bûrnt, verbrannte (burn) 16) bôôtz, Stiefel 17) ârtsh, verschmitzter 18) ròg, Schelm 19) sât, saß (sit) 20) tshîm'-nê, Kamin 21) kôr'-nûr, Ecke 22) krìde', schrie 23) sûr, Herr 24) yôôll (you will), ihr werdet 25) spûrz, Sporen 26) prĕz'-zĕnt-lê, sogleich 27) mì, meine 28) mène', meinet 29) ì, ich 30) sûp-pòse', vermuthe 31) sĕd, sagte 32) jĕn'-tl-mân, Herr 33) âl-rĕd'-dê, bereits, schon.

The strànge[1] Happinefs[2].

A friar[3] prèaching[4] a very dull[5] sermon[6] on happinefs, a làdy, whò sàw[7] him next dày[8], tòld[9] him he had forgot[10] one sort[11] of happinefs: Happy[12] are thèy, whò did not hèar your sermon.

1) strànje', sonderbar 2) hâp'-pê-nĕs, Glück 3) frì'-ûr, Mönch 4) prètsh'-îng, predigend 5) dûll, dumm 6) sĕr'-mûn, Predigt 7) sâw, sah 8) dà, Tag 9) tòld, erzählte (tell) 10) fôr-gôt, vergessen (forget) 11) sôrt, Art 12) hâp'-pê, glücklich.

The Answer[1].

A child[2] of six[3] yèars[4] of àge, bèing introdùced[5] into company[6] for his extraordinary[7] abilities, was asked bỳ an eminent[8] dignified[9] clergyman[10], where[11] God[12] was? with the proffered[13] reward[14] of an orange[15]. „Tell mè," replied the boy[16], „where he is not? and I will give yoú twò!"

1) ån′-sůr, Antwort 2) tshild, Kind 3) siks, sechs 4) yěrez′, Jahre 5) in-trò-důsed′, eingeführt 6) kům′-på-nė, Gesellschaft 7) ěks-trŏr′-dė-når-ė, außerordentlich 8) ěm′-ė-nênt, erhaben (mit der Würde Eminenz) 9) dig′-nė-fide, mit einer Würde begabt 10) klėr′-jė-mån, Geistlicher 11) whåre, wo 12) gŏd, Gott 13) prŏf′ fůr-rėd, angeboten 14) rė-wård′, Belohnung 15) ŏr′-rinje, die Orange 16) bŏė, Knabe.

The Tongue[1].

Milton was asked by a friend[2], whether[3] he would[4] instruct[5] his daugthers[6] in the different languages? to which he replied: „No, Sir, one tongue is sufficient[7] for a woman"[8]. —

1) tůng, Zunge, Sprache 2) frėnd, Freund 3) wěth-ůr, ob 4) wůd, wollte, (will) 5) in-strůkt′, unterweisen 6) dåw′-tůrz, Töchter 7) sůf-fish′-ėnt, hinreichend 8) wům′-můn, Frauenzimmer.

The Bishop[1].

When the celebrated[2] actress[3], Mrs.[4] Cibber, was in Dublin, she[5] sung[6] in the Oratorio[7] of the Messiah[8]. A certain Bishop was so struck[9] with the extreme[10] sensibility[11] of her manner[12], that he could not refrain[13] from saying loud[14] enough[15] to be heard by numbers[16] round[17] him: „Woman! thy[18] sins[19] be forgiven[20] thee!"[21]

1) bish′-ůp, Bischoff 2) sěl′-lė-bråt-ėd, berühmt 3) åk′-trěss, Schauspielerin 4) Mrs., mis′-siz, Frau, Madame 5) shė, sie 6) sůng, sang (sing) 7) ŏr-å-tŏ′-rė-ŏ, Oratorium 8) měs-si′-å, Messias 9) strůk, gerührt (strike) 10) ěks-trème, äusserst 11) sěn-sė-bil′-ė-tė, Empfindsamkeit, Ausdruck. 12) mån′-nůr, Art, Weise 13) rė-fråne′, zurückhalten 14) lŏůd, laut 15) ė-nůf′, genug 16) nům′-bůrz, viele Menschen 17) rŏůnd, um 18) THi, dein 19) sinz′, Sünden 20) főr-giv′-n, vergeben 21) THė, dich, dir.

A Bon Mot.

Dryden's translation[1] of Virgil being commended[2] by a right-reverend[3] Bishop in the presence of a very witty[4] earl[5] — „The original[6] is, indeed[7], excellent", said his

The hat'[1] in head.

A Bishop was consùmed[2] with desìre of being a car'dinal. He en'vied[3] the good heal'th[4] of his treas'urer[5] and said: „How' dò you man'age[6] to be al'ways[7] well, whìle I am always ill'"[8]? The treas'urer an'swered: „My Lord', the rèason[9] is, that you have always a hat in your head, and I have always a head in a hat.

1) hăt, Hut 2) kŏn-sŭme'-d, verzehrt 3) ĕn'-vĭd, beneidete 4) hĕlth, Gesundheit 5) trĕzh'-ŭ-rŭr, Schatzmeister 6) măn'-ĭdje, macht 7) ăl'-wăze, immer 8) ĭl, böse, krank. 9) rē'-zn, Ursache.

Nò harm'[1] done'[2].

Hor'ace Wal'pole being infor'med[3] of a sèrious[4] quar'rel[5] betweèn[6] two[7] of his fèmale[8] frien'ds, as'ked the per'son[9] wheth'er èither[10] of them had càlled[11] the other ug'ly[12]? On obtàining[13] an an'swer[14] in the neg'ative[15], he replìed: „Oh, then I shall soòn[16] make up[17] the mat'ter."

1) hărm, Schaden 2) dŭn, gethan (do) 3) ĭn-fŏrmd', unterrichtet 4) sē'-rē-ŭs, ernsthaft 5) kwŏr'-rĭl, Streit 6) bē-twēēn', zwischen 7) tŏŏ, zwei 8) fē'-māle, weiblich 9) pĕr'sn 10) ē'-THŭr, einer (von zweien) 11) kăwl'd, genannt 12) ŭg'-lē, häßlich 13) ŏb-tāne'-ĭng 14) ăn'-sŭr 15) nĕg'-gă-tĭv, verneinend 16) sŏŏn, bald 17) māke ŭp, schlichten.

Recollec'tion[1].

A gen'tleman[2] tòld[3] a làdy, that she loòked[4] bloòming[5] as the sprin'g[6]; but recollec'ting[7] that the spring was not very prom'ising[8], he ad'ded[9]: „I would to God the spring would loòk lìke[10] you."

1) rĕk-kŏl-lĕk'-shŭn, Erinnerung 2) jĕn'-tl-măn, Herr 3) tòld, sagte 4) lŏŏk-d, aussähe 5) blŏŏ'-mĭng, blühend 6) sprĭng, der Frühling 7) rĕk-kŏl-lect'-ĭng, sich erinnernd 8) prŏm'-mĭz-ĭng, versprechend 9) ăd'-ed, setzte hinzu 10) lĭkė, wie.

6) dĭn′-nŭr, Mittagessen 7) ō′-vŭr, vorüber 8) bė-fōre′, ehe, als 9) fĕl, fiel, (to fall) 10) fĕl å-slėėp′, einschlief 11) å-wāked′, aufgeweckt 12) prĕl′-lāt, Prälat 13) ĭn-vī′-tĕd, eingeladen 14) to gō, zu gehen 15) bė-sėėtsh′, bitte 16) grāse′, Gnade 17) to ĕks-kūse′, zu entschuldigen 18) ĕk-sėė′-dĭng-lė, außerordentlich.

Abstinence[1].

Erasmus, who was of a sickly[2] constitution[3], and had therefore[4] obtained a dispensation[5] for eating[6] of flesh[7] in times of abstinence, being reproached[8] by the pope[9] for not observing[10] Lent[11] — „I assure[12] your holiness"[13], said he, „that my heart[14] is a Catholic[15] one, but I must confess[16], I have a Lutheran[17] stomach[18].

1) ăb′-stė-nĕnse, Enthaltsamkeit 2) sĭk′-lė, kränklicht 3) kŏn-stė-tū′-shŭn, Leibesbeschaffenheit 4) THĕr′-fōre, deswegen 5) dĭs-pĕn-sā′-shŭn, Lossagung 6) ē′-tĭng, essen 7) flĕsh, Fleisch 8) rė-prōtsh′-t, hart getadelt 9) pōpe′, Papst 10) ŏb-zĕr′-vĭng, beobachtend 11) lĕnt, Fasten 12) åsh-shūre′, versichere 13) hō′-lė-nĕs, Heiligkeit 14) hårt, Herz 15) kăth′-ō-lĭk, katholisch 16) kŏn-fĕs′, bekennen 17) lū′-THĕr-ăn, lutherisch 18) stŭm′-mŭk, Magen.

The Treasure[1].

Sir Simon[2] Stuart, of Hertley, amusing[3] himself with some[4] old papers[5] belonging[6] to his family[7], found[8] endorsed[9] on the outside[10] of a covenant[11], that 15,000[12] pieces[13] of gold[14] were buried[15] in a certain field[16], so many feet[17] from the ditch[18] towards[19] the south[20]. These words appearing[21] a kind of memorandum[22] the Baronet[23] took a servant[24] with him, and going to the place[25] described[26] made him dig[27], and found the treasure in a large[28] iron[29] pot[30], the mouth[31] of which was covered[32] with parchment[33], on which were written[34] in legible[35] characters, the following[36] words: — „The Devil[37] shall have it sooner than Cromwell."

1) trĕzh′-ūre, Schatz 2) sī′-mŭn, Simon 3) å-mūze′-ĭng, unterhaltend 4) sŭm, einige 5) pā′-pŭrz, Papiere 6) bė-lŏng′-ĭng, gehörend 7) făm′-ė-lė, Familie 8) fŏŭnd, fand (find) 9) ĕn-dŏrst′, geschrieben 10) ŏŭt′-side, Außenseite

11) kŭv-ĕ-nănt, Kontrakt 12) 15,000, fĭf'-tēēn thŏŭ-zănd 13) pēē'-sĕz, Stücke 14) gōld, Gold 15) bĕr'-rĕd, begraben 16) fēēld', Feld 17) fēēt, Füße, Schuhe, (foot) 18) dĭtsh', Graben 19) tō'-ŭrdz, gegen 20) sŏŭth, Süden 21) ăp-pēre'-ĭng, scheinend 22) mĕm-mō-răn'-dŭm, Note 23) băr'-ŭn-ĕt, Baronett 24) sĕr'-vănt, Bedienter 25) plāse, Platz 26) dĕ-skrībed', beschrieben 27) dĭg, graben — made him dig, ließ ihn graben 28) lărdje, groß 29) ī'-ŭrn, eisern 30) pŏt, Topf 31) mŏŭth, Maul, Mündung 32) kŭv'-vŭrd, bedeckt 33) pārtsh'-mĕnt, Pergament 34) rĭt'-tn, geschrieben (write) 35) lĕd'-jĕ-bl, leserlich 36) fŏl'-lō-ĭng, folgende 37) dĕv'-vl, Teufel.

The Physician[1].

The làte Earl of Chatham[2], whò bòre[3] no good-will[4] to a certain physician, was ral'lying[5] him one dày about[6] the ineff'icacy[7] of his prescriptions[8]. To which the doctor[9] replied: He defied[10] any of his pàtients[11] to find fàult with him. — „I beliève you," replied the wit'ty Earl, — „for they are àll dead'!" —

1) fĕ-zĭsh'-ăn, Arzt 2) tshăth'-ăm 3) bōre, trug, hatte (bear) 4) gŭd-wĭll, guter Wille 5) răl'-lĕ-ĭng, aufziehend 6) ă-bŏŭt', um, über 7) ĭn-ĕf'-fĕ-kă-sĕ, Unwirksamkeit 8) prĕ-skrĭp'-shŭnz, Vorschriften 9) dŏk'-tŭr, Doktor 10) dĕ-fīde', forderte heraus 11) pā'-shĕntz, Patienten.

Strànge Hòpe.

One meèting[1] his god'son[2], asked him, where hè was gòing? „To schoòl[3], Sir," says the boy. „That's well done," says hè, „hère[4] is six-pence[5] for theè, be a good boy; and I hòpe I shall' live to hèar thèe prèach my fùneral[6] sermon."

1) mēēt'-ĭng, begegnend 2) gŏd'-sŭn, Pathe 3) skōōl, Schule 4) hēre, hier 5) sĭks'-pĕnse, sechs Pens 6) fū'-nĕr-ăl, zum Begräbniß gehörig.

The strànge Boòk.

A good monk[1] bèing charged[2] with màking a cat'alogue[3] of a library[4], and meèting with a Hèbrew[5] boòk, put[6]: „Item[7], a book which begins[8] at the end."

1) dif'-fĕr-ĕnse, Streit 2) wĕnt, ging (to go) 3) dōre, Thüre 4) ĕr'lē, früh 5) rōte, schrieb (to write) 6) skŏŭn'-dril, Schurke 7) kăwl'd upon, rief an bei 8) nā'bŭr, Nachbar 9) sĕr'vănt, Bediente 10) at hōme, zu Hause 11) lēve, zurücklassen 12) gō-ing, gehend (im Begriff) 13) rē-tŭrn, erwidern 14) ăs, da, weil 15) lĕft, zurückließ (to leave).

Drowned[1] but not lost[2].

An Englishman trav́elling in Kilkeńny, came to a ford[3] and hìred[4] a bòat[5] to take him across[6]. The wàter[7] being more agítated[8] than was agreèable[9] to him, he aśked the bòatman if any perśon[10] was ev́er lost in the paśsage[11]. „Nev́er," replìed Pat[12], my brother was drowned here last weèk[13], but we found[14] him the next day."

1) drŏŭn'd, ertrunken 2) lōst, verloren (to lose) 3) fōrd, Ueberfahrt, Fähre 4) hīr'd, miethete 5) bōte, Boot, Nachen 6) ă-krŏss, hinüber 7) wă'-tŭr, Wasser 8) ăj'-ē-tā-tĕd, aufgeregt 9) ă-grēē'-ă-bl, angenehm 10) pĕr'-sn, Person 11) păs'-sĭdje, Ueberfahrt 12) păt, Spitzname der Irländer (von St. Patrik) 13) wēēk, Woche 14) fŏŭnd, fanden (to find).

The gòlden Goòse[1].

When the àmiable[2] Duchess[3] of Northuḿberland was some yèars agò on the cońtinent[4], she stopped at an ínn in Freńch[5] Flańders, at the gòlden Goòse; but arrìving[6] làte and bèing soḿewhat fatígued with her jourńey, she ordered but a slìght[7] repast́[8] for her and her suit́e[9], which consísted[10] ònly of fìve[11] serv́ants. In the mornìng when the landlord presented his bill[12], her secretary[13] was much sur- [illegible] one geńeral ìtem of „Expeńces[14] for the nìght [illegible]ouisd'ors." In vàin did he remoństrate[15]; the [illegible]leming[17] kneẁ the geńerous[18] character of the [illegible] and was pośitive[19]. The mońey was accord- [illegible] pàid[21]. When she was prepàring[22] to depart́[23], [illegible]e landlord, as ùsual, attended[24] her to the carriage[25], and [illegible]ng many compliments[26] and expresśing much [illegible]e should have the honour[27] of her Gràce's [illegible] return[28]. „Why̆, I dońt[29] knòw but I

mày," said the Duchefs, with her ŭsual good' hùmor; „but it must be upon one condit'ion [30], that you dò not mistàke [31] me for your sìgn." —

1) gŏŏse, Gans 2) à'-mė-å-bl, liebenswürdig 3) dŭtsh'-ės, Herzogin 4) kŏn'-tė-nėnt, festes Land 5) frėnsh, französisch 6) år-rive'-ing, ankommend 7) slite, geringes 8) rė-påst, Mahlzeit 9) swite', Gefolge 10) kŏn-sist'-ėd, bestand 11) five, fünf 12) bill, Zettel, Rechnung 13) sėk'-krė-tå-rė, Sekretär 14) ėks-pėns'-ėz, Ausgaben 15) rė-mŏn'-stråte, Vorstellungen machen 16) årt'-fŭl, listig 17) flėm'-mĭng, Flammländer 18) jėn'-ėr-ŭs, großmüthig 19) pŏz'-zė-tĭv, bestimmt, behauptend 20) åk-kŏr-dĭng-lė, dem zufolge 21) påde, bezahlt 22) prė-påre'-ing, zubereitend 23) dė-pårt', abzureisen 24) åt-tėnd'-ėd, begleitete 25) kår'-rĭdje, Wagen 26) kŏm'-plė-mėntz, Komplimente 27) ŏn'-nŭr, Ehre 28) rė-tŭrn', Rückkehr 29) dŏn't, (do not) 30) kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭn, Bedingung 31) mĭs-tåke', verwechseln.

The Travellers and the Beàr [1].

Twò men bèing to travel throùgh [2] a forest [3] togetĥer, mùtually [4] promised [5] to stand bỳ èach otĥer in aný dànger [6] they should' meèt upon the wày [7]. They had not gone far [8], before a beàr càme rusĥing [9] towards them oút of the thick'-et [10]; upon which, one being a lìght [11] nimble [12] fel'low [13], got up into a treè [14]; the other falling flat [15] upon his fàce [16], and hòlding [17] his breatĥ [18], lày still, whìle the beàr came up and smel'led [19] at him; but that crèature [20], suppòsing him to be a dead' carcafs [21], went back again into the wood', without doing him the lèast [22] harm [23]. When àll was òver, the spark [24] whò had clìmbed [25] the tree càme down to his companion [26], and with a pleasant [27] smìle, asked him what the beàr said to him; for, says he, I took nòtice [28], that he clapped [29] his mouth very clòse to your èar [30]. Whỳ, replìes the otĥer, he charged me to tàke càre for the fùture [31], not to put àny confidence [32] in such cowardly [33] rascals [34] as you are.

1) båre, Bär 2) thrŏŏ, durch 3) fŏr'-rėst, Forst 4) mŭ'-tshŭ-ål-lė, gegenseitig 5) prŏ'-mĭz-d, versprachen 6) dåne'-jŭr, Gefahr 7) wå, Weg 8) får, fern 9) rŭsh'-ing, stürzend 10) thĭk'-ėt, Dickicht 11) lite, leicht 12) nĭm'-bl.

flink 13) fěľ-lò, Bursche 14) trèè, Baum 15) flåt, flach 16) fåse, Gesicht 17) hòld'-ing, haltend 18) brěth, Athem 19) smêll'-d, roch 20) krě'-tshůre, Geschöpf 21) kår'-kås, Leichnam 22) lèèst, geringste (little) 23) hårm, Schaden 24) spårk, Stutzer 25) klime'-d, erkletterte 26) kòm-pån'-yůn, Gesellschafter 27) plěz'-zånt scherzhaft 28) nò'-tis, Bemerkung 29) klåp-t, stieß 30) èèr, Ohr 31) fů'-tshůre, Zukunft 32) kòn'-fè-dênse, Zutrauen 33) kòů'-ård-lè, feigherzig 34) rås'-kålz, Schurken.

The Aſs[1] and his Maśter.

Thòse[2] whom you trèat[3] lìke slàves[4], will not love you, nor be your friends.

An òld man had an aſs, and màde him wořk[5] as hařd as he could. It is trùe, he fed'[6] him in a fìne rich fièld to màke him strońg[7]; but then he had the mòre to dò for it. All at ońce, the òld man was tòld that the foe[8] was cóme. So up[9] he runs[10] to the áſs, and tòld him to màke off'[11] with him, as fast[12] as he could. „Prày," says the aſs, „tell me first, if you thińk this sàme fòe will put twìce[13] the lòad[14] on my back', that you have done." „Nò, nò," says he, „I do not think that." — „'Oh! then, if that is the càse, I shall not stiŕ[15] a foot'," says the aſs, „for what is it to me whòse slàve I am, sińce I can but wořk àll my lìfe as hařd as I have done with you."

1) åss, Esel 2) THòse, diejenigen 3) trète, behandeln 4) slåvez, Sklaven 5) wůrk, arbeiten 6) fêd, fütterte (feed) 7) strông, stark 8) fò, Feind 9) ůp, auf, hin, zu 10) růnz, läuft 11) ôf, davon 12) fåst, schnell 13) twlse, zweimal 14) lòde, Ladung 15) stůr, rühren.

It is impośsible to satiśfy[1] àll the wořld.

Once upon a tìme a gòòd-nàtured òld fel'low who had an aſs to sell[2], tòòk his soń with him, a youńg stripling[3] of abouťt thiřteen or fòurteen yèars of àge, and thèse twò dròve[4] the aſs before them to the next towń[5], where thère was a mařket[6]. — Whỳ a'e not you a coupĺe[7] of sil'ly[8] block'heads[9], says the first man they met, to let your aſs

maŕch in stàte[10] befòre you, and gò on foot́ yourseĺves. The òld féllow, upon this reproòf[11], set́s[12] his son upon the afs. — Siŕrah[13], says the next man that càme bỳ, you'lĺ[14] cońe to the gaĺlows[15]. What, you ungràcious[16] youńg dog̃, must you rìde[17], and màke your fatĥer wàlk af́ter you? — The òld faŕmer[18], upon this, oŕders[19] his son to dismoúnt[20] and gót upon the afs himself. „Whỳ you hardheaŕted òld rògue, you, says an hońest[21] wońan that was gòing to maŕket, what, must your fat[22] caŕcafs be caŕried[23], whilst the poòr lad[24] there is up to his kneès[25] in the diŕt[26], and can scaŕce drag̃[27] one leg[28] after[29] the other? The old man upon this took his son up behìnd[30] him." Haŕk[31] yè, òld feĺlow (says a hig̃ler[32], that met him immèdiately af́ter) pritĥee[33] let me ask you one quest́ion, frieńd, is that afs your òwn? — Yes, it is, says the old man. — „Bỳ my trotĥ[34], says the hig̃ler, one would haŕdly think so by your own lòading the poòr youńg crèature at that unmeŕciful[35] ràte; what twò lub́berly[36] boòbies[37] upon the back of one poor afs!" The good́-nà-tured òld fellow was nów at a nońplus[38]; he had a mìnd to plèase all his nèighbours[39], if possibly[40] he could and yet foúnd, that he must nèither[41] drìve his afs before him, nor rìde upoń it himself, nor let his son ride upòn it, nor tàke the boý up behìnd him. Whereupoń, af́ter a long pàuse[42], he could think of but one metĥod mòre to giv́e pèople[43] satisfaćtion[44], and that was to tìe[45] the afs's leg̃s togetĥer with a coŕd[46], and for himselḱ and his son to caŕry him with a pòle[47] upon their shòulders[48] be-twixt[49] them. This proj́ect[50] (thòugh not withoút sońe smàll[51] shàre[52] of troub́le[53] he at last́ màde a shift[54] to put in execùtion[55]. They weŕe nów cońe to the tówn, and lug̃ging[56] alońg[57] their afs in this mańner òver a briďge[58] which led[59] ińto the maŕket-plàce, the pèople, at so unùsual a sìght[60], set up a geńeral[61] shout[62]. The òld fellow, with all his pàtience[63] and good́-nàture, unàble[64] to suppòrt[65] this last affroút[66], threẁ his afs in a paśsion, òver the briďge into the riveŕ[67], and went hòme agaiń aboút his buśinefs.

1) to sȧt'-tĭs-fī, zu befriedigen 2) to sėll, zu verkaufen 3) strĭp'-lĭng, Bursche 4) drȯve, trieben (drive) 5) tȯůn, Stadt 6) mȧr'-kĭt, Markt 7) kŭp'-pl, Paar 8) sĭl'-lė, albern 9) blȯk'-hėdz, Dummköpfe 10) stȧte, Staat 11) rė-prȯȯf, Verweis 12) sėts, setzt 13) sȧr'-rȧ, he da Bursche 14) you'll, you will 15) gȧl'-lŭs, Galgen 16) ŭn-grȧ'-shŭs, unbarmherzig 17) rīde, fahren, reiten 18) fȧr'-mŭr, Pachter, Bauer 19) ȯr'-dŭrs, befiehlt 20) to dĭz-mȯůnt', abzusteigen 21) ȯn'-nėst, ehrlich 22) fȧt, fett 23) kȧr'-rĭd, getragen 24) lȧd, junger Bursche 25) nėės, Knie 26) dŭrt, Koth 27) drȧg, ziehen 28) lėg, Schenkel 29) ȧf'-tŭr, nach 30) bė-hīnd', hinter 31) hȧrk, horcht 32) hĭg'-glŭr, Höker, Aufkäufer 33) prĭTH'-ė (I pray thee), ich bitte dich 34) trȯth, Treue 35) ŭn-mėr'-sė-fŭl, unbarmherzig 36) lŭb'-bŭr-lė, faul 37) bȯȯ'-bėz, Schlingel 38) at a nȯn'-plŭs, ganz irre gemacht 39) nȧ'-bŭrz, Nachbarn 40) pȯs'-sė-blė, möglich 41) nė'-THŭr, weder 42) pȧwz, Pause 43) pėė'-pl, Leute 44) sȧt-tĭs-fȧk'-shŭn, Genugthuung 45) tī, binden 46) kȯrd, Strick 47) pȯle, Stange 48) shȯl'-dŭrs, Schultern 49) bė-twĭkst', zwischen 50) prȯd'-jėkt, Anschlag 51) smȧll, klein 52) shȧre, Antheil 53) trŭb'-bl, Unruhe 54) shĭft, Versuch 55) ėk-sė-kŭ'-shŭn, Ausübung 56) lŭg'-gĭng, zerrend 57) ȧ-lȯng', fort 58) brĭtsh, Brücke 59) lėd, leitete, führte (lead) 60) sīte, Anblick 61) jėn'-ėr-ȧl, allgemein 62) shȯůt, Geschrei 63) pȧ'-shėnse, Geduld 64) ŭn-ȧ'-bl, unfähig 65) to sŭp-pȯrt', zu ertragen 66) ȧf-frŭnt', Schimpf 67) rĭv'-ŭr, Fluß.

Unèqual[1] *combinàtions*[2] *are always disadvantágeous*[3] *to the wèaker*[4] *side*[5].

A Fàble.

Once upon a time a Giant[6] and a Dwarf[7] were friends, and kept[8] together. Tey màde a bargain[9] that they would never[10] forsàke[11] èach other, but gò seèk[12] adventures[13]. The first bat'tle[14] thèy fought[15] was with twò Saracens[16], and the Dwarf, who was very couràgeous[17], deal't one of the champions[18] a mòst angry[19] blòw[20]. It did the Saracen but very lit'tle injury[21], who lif'ting[22] up his swòrd[23] fairly[24] struck' off' the poòr Dwarfs arm[25]. He was now in a wòeful[26] plight[27]; but the giant coming to his assistance[28], in a short[29] tìme left[30] the two Saracens dead on the plain[31], and the Dwarf cut'[32] off the dead man's head' oút of spìte[33]. Thèy then travelled on to another adventure. This was against three'[34] blood'y-mìnded[35] Sàtyrs[36], who were carrying awày a damsel[37]

in distreſś[38]. The Dwarf was not quìte so fièrce[39] now as before, but for all that, struck the first blòw, which was returńed bỳ another, that knock'ed[40] oút his eýe[41]; but the Gìant was soòn up with them, and had they not fled'[42], would certainly have kil'led them every one. They were àll veŕy joýful[43] for this victory[44], and the damsel who was relièved[45] féll in love with the Gìant, and married him. They nów travelled far and farther[46] than I can tell, till they met[47] with a company of robbers. The Gìant, for the first tìme, was foremost[48] now; but the Dwarf was not far behìnd. The bat'tle was stoút[49] and long. Wherever[50] the Gìant càme, all fell before him, but the Dwarf had lìke to have beeń kill'ed mòre than once. At last the victory declàred[51] for the two adventurers, but the Dwarf lost his leg. The Dwarf had now lost an arm, a leg and an eye, whìle the Gìant was withoút a single[52] woúnd[53]. Upoń which he crìed oút to his lit'tle companion. Mý little hèro[54], this is a glòrious[55] spòrt[56]; let us get one victory mòre, and then we shall have honour for ever. No, crìes the Dwarf, whò was bý this tìme gròwn[57] wìser[58], no 'I declàre off', 'I'll fight[59] nò mòre; for I fìnd in every bat'tle that you get all the honour and rewards, but all the blòws fàll upon me. *Ol'iver Gòldsmith.*

1) ůn-ě'-kwål, ungleich 2) kồm-bè-ná'-shůns, Verbindungen 3) dǐs-ád-vån-tá'-jůs, nachtheilig 4) wèk'-ůr, schwächer 5) sìde, Seite 6) gì'-ånt, Riese 7) dwồrf, Zwerg 8) kěpt, hielten (keep) 9) bår'-gǐn, Vertrag 10) něv-ůr, niemals 11) fồr-sáke, verlassen 12) sèèk, suchen 13) åd-věn'-tshůrs, Abentheuer 14) båt'-tl, Schlacht 15) fåwt, fochten 16) sår'-rå-sěns, Saracenen 17) kůr-rá'-jè-ůs, muthig 18) tshåm'-pè-ůns, Krieger 19) ång'-grè, ergrimmt 20) blò, Schlag 21) ǐn'-jù-rè, Schaden 22) lǐft'-ǐng, hebend 23) sòrd, Schwerd 24) fáre'-lè, schön, artig 25) årm, Arm 26) wò'-fůl, traurig 27) plìte, Leibeszustand 28) ås-sǐs'-tånse, Beistand 29) shồrt, kurz 30) left, (leave) 31) pláne, Ebene 32) kůt, hieb (cut) 33) spìte, Haß 34) thrèè, drei 35) blůd'-è-mìnd-ěd, blutgierig 36) sá'-tůrs, Satyrs, Waldteufel 37) dåm'-zěl, Frauenzimmer 38) dǐs-trěs', Jammer, Unglück 39) fèèrse, hitzig 40) nồk'-t, klopfte, schlug 41) ì, Auge 42) flěd, geflohen (flee) 43) jồè'-fůl, freudig 44) vǐk'-tůr-è, Sieg 45) rè-lèèv'-d, errettet 46) får'-THůr, weiter 47) mět, begegneten (meet) 48) fòre'-mòst, voran 49) stồůt, herzhaft 50) hwåre-

ěv'-ůr, wo immer 51) dė-klåre'-d, erklårte ſich 52) sing'-gl, einzige 53) wôŏnd, Wunde 54) hé'-rò, Held 55) glǒ'-rė-ůs, rühmlich 56) spòrt, Spiel 57) gròne, geworden (grow) 58) wise'-ůr, weiſer 59) fite, fechten.

A Stòry[1].

An English[2] Gentleman at St.[3] Christopher's, one of the Brit'ish[4] Leeward[5] Islands, had, among[6] his negroes[7], a young woman, who was look'd upon as a most extraordinary beauty by those of her complexion[8]. He had at the same time two young fel'lows, who were likewise[9] negroes and slaves, remarkable[10] for the comelineſs[11] of their persons[12] and for the friendship which they bore to one another. It infortunately[13] happen'd that both of them fell in love with the female[14] negroe above[15] mentioned[16], who would have been very glad[17] to have taken either[18] of them for her husband[19] provided[20] they could agree between themsel'ves which should be the man. But though they were both so passionately[21] in love with her, neither of them would think of gaining her without his friend's consent[22]. The torments[23] of these two lovers were the discourse[24] of the family to which they belonged, who could not forbear[25] observing the strange complication[26] of passions, which perplexed[27] the hearts of the poor negroes, that of'ten dropped[28] expressions[29] of the uneasineſs[30] they underwent[31], and how impossible it was for either of them ever to be happy.

Af'ter a long struggle[32] between love and friendship, truth and jeal'ousy, they one day took a walk together into a wood carrying their mistreſs along with them, where af'ter abundance[33] of lamentations[34], they stabbed[35] after her heart, of which she immediately died. A slave who was at his work not far from the place where this astonishing[36] piece of cruelty[37] was commit'ted, hearing the shrieks[38] of the dying persons, ran to see what was the occasion of them. He there discovered the woman lying dead upon the ground[39], with the two negroes on each side of her, kissing[40] the dead corse[41], weeping[42] over

The hat'[1] in head.

A Bishop was consùmed[2] with desìre of being a car'dinal. He en'vied[3] the good heal'th[4] of his treaśurer[5] and said: „How' dò you man'age[6] to be al'ways[7] well, whìle I am always ill'“[8]? The treaśurer an'swęred: „My Lor'd, the rèason[9] is, that you have always a hat in your head, and I have always a head in a hat.

1) håt, Hut 2) kŏn-sůme'-d, verzehrt 3) ĕn'-vîd, beneidete 4) hĕlth, Gesundheit 5) trĕzh'-ů-růr, Schatzmeister 6) mån'-îdje, macht 7) ål'-wåze, immer 8) îl, böse, krank. 9) rė'-zn, Ursache.

Nò har'm[1] don'e[2].

Hor'ace Wal'pole being infor'med[3] of a sèrious[4] quar'rel[5] betweèn[6] two[7] of his fèmale[8] frien'ds, aśked the per'son[9] wheth'er èither[10] of them had càlled[11] the other ug'ly[12]? On obtàining[13] an an'swer[14] in the neg'ative[15], he replìed: „Oh, then I shall soòn[16] make up[17] the mat'ter.“

1) hårm, Schaden 2) dŭn, gethan (do) 3) în-fŏrmd', unterrichtet 4) sė'-rė-ŭs, ernsthaft 5) kwŏr'-rîl, Streit 6) bė-twėėn', zwischen 7) tŏŏ, zwei 8) fė'-måle, weiblich 9) pĕr'sn 10) ė'-THŭr, einer (von zweien) 11) kåwl'd, genannt 12) ŭg'-lė, häßlich 13) ŏb-tåne'-îng 14) ån'-sŭr 15) nĕg'-gå-tîv, verneinend 16) sŏŏn, bald 17) måke ŭp, schlichten.

Recollec'tion[1].

A gen'tleman[2] tòld[3] a lády, that she loòked[4] bloòming[5] as the sprin'g[6]; but recollec'ting[7] that the spring was not very pro'mising[8], he ad'ded[9]: „I would to God the spring would loòk lìke[10] you.“

1) rĕk-kŏl-lĕk'-shŭn, Erinnerung 2) jĕn'-tl-mån, Herr 3) tŏld, sagte 4) lŏŏk-d, aussähe 5) blŏŏ'-mîng, blühend 6) sprîng, der Frühling 7) rĕk-kŏl-lect'-ing, sich erinnernd 8) prŏm'-mîz-îng, versprechend 9) åd'-ed, setzte hinzu 10) lîké, wie.

The Fox and the Grapes [1].

A Fox, that was quite[2] sharp-set[3] for want[4] of food[5] came to a place, where there[6] were some fine[7] ripe[8] grapes; but the vine[9] was fixt[10] up with nails[11] to a frame[12] made of wood[13] so high[14], that he knew not how to get at them. He leapt[15] 'till he was quite spent[16], and strove[17] all he could, but it would not do. At last[18], when he found that he could by no means[19] get at one of them, Pshaw[20]! said he, they are but green[21] and sour[22] things, and so I will try[23] no more, but leave[24] them where they are.

1) grápez, Weintrauben 2) kwite, ganz 3) shårp'-sėt, sehr hungrig 4) wônt, Mangel 5) fōod, Nahrung 6) THåre, da 7) fine, schön 8) ripe, reif 9) vine, Weinstock 10) fikst, geheftet (fix) 11) nålez, Nägel 12) fråme, Rahm 13) wůd, Holz 14) hi, hoch 15) lėpt, sprang (leap) 16) spėnt, erschöpft (spend) 17) strôve, strebte (strive) 18) låst, letzt 19) mènez, Mittel; by no means, auf keine Weise 20) shåw, ha! 21) grėėn, grün 22) sôůr, sauer 23) tri, versuchen 24) lėve, lassen.

Love to Life.

An old man fatigued[1] with a burden[2] of sticks[3], threw it down[4] peevishly[5], calling upon[6] death to deliver[7] him from a miserable[8] life. Death came presently, in his wonted[9] ghastly[10] form, desiring[11] to know the gentleman's[12] commands[13]: „only, good Sir, that you'll do me the favour[14] to help[15] me on with my burden again."

1) få-tėėgd', ermüdet 2) bůr'-dn, Bürde 3) stikz, Stecken 4) dôůn, nieder 5) pėė'-vish-lė, mürrisch 6) calling upon, anrufend 7) dė-liv'-ůr, befreien 8) miz'-zůr-åbl, elend 9) wůnt'-ėd, gewöhnlich 10) gåst'-lė, schrecklich 11) dė-zire'-ing, verlangend 12) jėn'-tl-månz, des Herrn 13) kôm-måndz', Befehle 14) få'-vůr, Gunst, Gefälligkeit 15) to help on, aufhelfen.

The cheaper[1] Wooer[2].

It was observed, that a certain covetous[3] rich man never invited one to dine with him. „I will lay[4] a wager," [5]

says a wag[6]: „I get an invitàtion[7] from him.“ The wàger bèing accépted[8], he goes the next dày to this rich man's hoúse, aboút the tìme that he wàs knòwn to sit down to dinner, and tells the servant, that he must spèak[9] with his master immèdiately, for that can sàve[10] him a thoúsand poúnds. „Sir,“ says the servant to his master[11], „hère is a man in a greàt hurry[12] to spèak to you, who says, he can sàve you a thoúsand poúnds“! — „Yes[13], Sir, I can; but I seè you are at dinner. I will gò, and dìne myself, and càll again.“ — „Oh, prày Sir, come in and tàke a dinner with mè.“ — Sir, I shall[14] bè troublesome“[15]. — „Not at àll.“ — The invitàtion was accepted, and dinner bèing òver, and the family retired[16], „Well, Sir,“ says the man of the house, „now to your busineſs[17]. Prày let me knòw, how I am to sàve thèse thoúsand poúnds. — „Why[18], Sir,“ said the other, I hèar you have a dàughter to dispòse[19] of in marriage.“ — „I have.“ — And that you intend[20] to pòrtion[21] her with ten[22] thousand pounds.“ — „I do so“ — „Whỳ then, Sir, let me have her, and I will tàke her with nìne[23] thousand.“

1) tshèpe, wohlfeil 2) wȏȍ́-ůr, Freier 3) kův′-è-tůs, geizig 4) to lá legen 5) wá-jůr, Wette 6) wåg, loser Schelm 7) ìn-vè-tá-shůn, Einladung 8) åk-sép′t-èd, angenommen 9) to spèèk, sprechen 10) såve, retten 11) mås′-tůr, Herr 12) hůr′-rè, Eile 13) yìs, ja 14) shåll, werde 15) trůb′-bl-sům, lästig 16) rè-tìr′-d, begab sich weg 17) bìz′-nès, Geschäfte 18) hwì, warum 19) to dìs-pòze′ of in marriage, zu verheirathen 20) you intend, ihr habt vor 21) to pòr′-shůn, auszustatten 22) tèn, zehn 23) nine, neun.

C i v i l′ i t y.

Twò gentlemen at Bath having a difference[1], one went[2] to the other's dòor[3] early[4] in the morning, and wròte[5] s c o ú n d r e l[6] upon it. The other càlled[7] upon his nèighbour[8], and was answered by a servant[9], that his master was not at hòme[10], but that, if he had any thing to say, he mìght leave[11] it with him. „No, no,“ says he, „I was ònly gòing[12] to return[13] your master's visit, as[14] he left[15] h i s n à m e at my door in the morning.“

1) dĭf′-fĕr-ĕnse, Streit 2) wĕnt, ging (to go) 3) dōre, Thüre 4) ĕr′lē, früh 5) rōte, schrieb (to write) 6) skŏŭn′-dril, Schurke 7) kăwl'd upon, rief an bei 8) nā′bŭr, Nachbar 9) sĕr′vănt, Bediente 10) at hōme, zu Hause 11) lēve, zurücklassen 12) gō-ĭng, gehend (im Begriff) 13) rē-tŭrn, erwidern 14) ăs, da, weil 15) lĕft, zurückließ (to leave).

Drowned[1] *but not lost*[2].

An Englishman trav́elling in Kilkeńny, came to a fōrd[3] and hīred[4] a bōat[5] to take him acroſs[6]. The wāter[7] being more aǵitated[8] than was agreēable[9], to him, he aśked the bōatman if any perſon[10] was ev́er lost in the paśsage[11]. „Nev́er,“ replīed Pat[12], my brotlier was drowned here last weēk[13], but we found[14] him the next day.“

1) drŏŭn′d, ertrunken 2) lŏst, verloren (to lose) 3) fōrd, Ueberfahrt, Fähre 4) hīr′d, miethete 5) bōte, Boot, Nachen 6) ă-krŏſs, hinüber 7) wā′-tŭr, Wasser 8) ăj′-ē-tā-tĕd, aufgeregt 9) ă-grēē′-ă-bl, angenehm 10) pĕr′-sn, Person 11) păs′-sĭdje, Ueberfahrt 12) păt, Spitzname der Irländer (von St. Patrik) 13) wēēk, Woche 14) fŏŭnd, fanden (to find).

The gōlden Goōse[1].

When the āmiable[2] Ducheſs[3] of Northuḿberland was some yēars agō on the cońtinent[4], she stoṕped at an ińn in Freńch[5] Flańders, at the gōlden Goōse; but arrīving[6] lāte and bēing soḿewhat fatigued with her jourńey, she ordered but a slīght[7] repast′[8] for her and her suit′e[9], which consisted[10] ōnly of fīve[11] serv́ants. In the morńing when the lańdlord preseńted his bill[12], her secretary[13] was much surprīsed at one geńeral ītem of „Expeńces[14] for the nīght fourteen Louisd'ors.“ In vāin did he remoństrate[15]; the aŕtful[16] Fleming[17] knew the geńerous[18] charácter of the Ducheſs, and was pośitive[19]. The mońey was accord-ingly[20] pāid[21]. When she was prepāring[22] to depaŕt[23], the lańdlord, as ūsual, atteńded[24] her to the carŕiage[25], and af ter māking mańy compliments[26] and expreśsing much thańks, hōped he should have the hońour[27] of her Grāce's coḿpany on her returń[28]. „Whȳ, I dońt[29] knōw but I

mày," said the Duchefs, with her ùsual good' hùmor; „but it must be upon one condit'ion [30], that you dò not mistàke [31] me for yòur sìgn." —

1) gōōse, Gans 2) á'-mē-å-bl, liebenswürdig 3) dŭtsh'-ĕs, Herzogin 4) kŏn'-tē-nĕnt, festes Land 5) frĕnsh, französisch 6) år-rīve'-ĭng, ankommend 7) slīte, geringes 8) rē-påst, Mahlzeit 9) swīte', Gefolge 10) kŏn-sĭst'-ĕd, bestand 11) fīve, fünf 12) bĭll, Zettel, Rechnung 13) sĕk'-krē-tå-rē, Sekretär 14) ĕks-pĕns'-ĕz, Ausgaben 15) rē-mŏn'-stråte, Vorstellungen machen 16) årt'-fŭl, listig 17) flĕm'-mĭng, Flammländer 18) jĕn'-ĕr-ŭs, großmüthig 19) pŏz'-zē-tĭv, bestimmt, behauptend 20) åk-kŏr-dĭng-lē, dem zufolge 21) pāde, bezahlt 22) prē-påre'-ĭng, zubereitend 23) dē-pårt', abzureisen 24) åt-tĕnd'-ĕd, begleitete 25) kår'-rĭdje, Wagen 26) kŏm'-plē-mĕntz, Komplimente 27) ŏn'-nŭr, Ehre 28) rē-tŭrn', Rückkehr 29) dŏn't, (do not) 30) kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭn, Bedingung 31) mĭs-tāke', verwechseln.

The Travellers and the Bear [1].

Twò men bèing to tra'vel thròugh [2] a fo'rest [3] togetl'er, mùtually [4] pro'mised [5] to stand bỳ èach otl'er in a'ny dànger [6] they should' meèt upon the wày [7]. They had not gone fa'r [8], before a beàr càme rusl'ing [9] tòwards them oút of the thick'-et [10]; upon which, one being a lìght [11] nimble [12] fel'low [13], got up in'to a treè [14]; the other fàlling flat [15] upon his fàce [16], and hòlding [17] his breatl' [18], làv still, whìle the beàr cam'e up and smel'led [19] at him; but tl'at crèature [20], suppòsing him to be a dead' ca'rcafs [21], went back again into the wood', withoút doing him the lèast [22] ha'rm [23]. When àll was òver, the spa'rk [24] whò had clìmbed [25] the tree càme dow'n to his compa'nion [26], and with a plea'sant [27] smìle, a'sked him what the beàr said to him; for, says he, I took nòtice [28], that he cla'pped [29] his moúth very clòse to your èar [30]. Whỳ, replìes the otl'er, he cha'rged me to tàke càre for the fùture [31], not to put àny con'fidence [32] in such cow'ardly [33] ra'scals [34] as you are.

1) båre, Bär 2) thrōō, durch 3) fŏr'-rĕst, Forst 4) mū'-tshū-ål-lē, gegenseitig 5) prŏ'-mĭz-d, versprachen 6) dåne'-jŭr, Gefahr 7) wå, Weg 8) får, fern 9) rŭsh'-ĭng, stürzend 10) thĭk'-ĕt, Dickicht 11) līte, leicht 12) nĭm'-bl.

flink 13) fěl-lô, Bursche 14) trêê, Baum 15) flăt, flach 16) fâse, Gesicht 17) hold'-ing, haltend 18) brěth, Athem 19) smĕll'-d, roch 20) krê'-tshûre, Geschöpf 21) kâr'-kås, Leichnam 22) lêêst, geringste (little) 23) hårm, Schaden 24) spårk, Stutzer 25) klime'-d, erkletterte 26) kŏm-pån'-yůn, Gesellschafter 27) plěz'-zånt scherzhaft 28) nô'-tis, Bemerkung 29) klåp-t, stieß 30) êêr, Ohr 31) fů'-tshûre, Zukunft 32) kŏn'-fê-dĕnse, Zutrauen 33) kŏů'-ůrd-lê, feigherzig 34) rås'-kålz, Schurken.

The Afs[1] and his Master.

Thòse[2] whom you trèat[3] lìke slàves[4], will not love you, nor be your frieńds.

An òld man had an afs, and màde him work[5] as hard as he could. It is trùe, he fed'[6] him in a fìne rich fièld to màke him strong[7]; but then he had the mòre to dò for it. All at once, the òld man was tòld that the foe[8] was cóme. So up[9] he runs[10] to the áfs, and tòld him to màke off'[11] with him, as fast[12] as he could. „Prày," says the afs, „tell me first, if you think this sàme fòe will put twìce[13] the lòad[14] on my back', that you have done." „Nò, nò," says he, „I do not think that." — „Oh! then, if that is the càse, I shall not stir[15] a foot'," says the afs, „for what is it to me whòse slàve I am, since I can but work àll my lìfe as hard as I have done with you."

1) åss, Esel 2) THôse, diejenigen 3) trête, behandeln 4) slâvez, Sklaven 5) wůrk, arbeiten 6) fêd, fütterte (feed) 7) strŏng, stark 8) fô, Feind 9) ůp, auf, hin, zu 10) růnz, läuft 11) ŏf, davon 12) fåst, schnell 13) twìse, zweimal 14) lôde, Ladung 15) stůr, rühren.

It is impossible to satisfy[1] àll the world.

Once upon a tìme a good-nàtured òld fel'low who had an afs to sell[2], took his son with him, a young stripling[3] of about thirteen or fourteen yèars of àge, and thèse two dròve[4] the afs before them to the next town[5], where thère was a market[6]. — Why a'e not you a couple[7] of sil'ly[8] block'heads[9], says the first man they met, to let your afs

march in stàte[10] bèfòre you, and gò on foot yourselves. The òld fellow, upon this reproof[11], sets[12] his son upon the afs. — Sirrah[13], says the next man that càme by, you'll[14] come to the gallows[15]. What, you ungràcious[16] young dog, must you rìde[17], and màke your father wàlk after you? — The òld farmer[18], upon this, orders[19] his son to dismount[20] and got upon the afs himself. „Whỳ you hardhearted òld rògue, you, says an honest[21] woman that was gòing to market, what, must your fat[22] carcafs be carried[23], whilst the pòor lad[24] there is up to his knees[25] in the dirt[26], and can scarce drag[27] one leg[28] after[29] the other? The old man upon this took his son up behìnd[30] him." Hark[31] yè, òld fellow (says a higler[32], that met him immèdiately after) prithee[33] let me ask you one question, friend, is that afs your òwn? — Yes, it is, says the old man. — „Bỳ my troth[34], says the higler, one would hardly think so by your own lòading the pòor young creàture at that unmerciful[35] ràte; what twò lubberly[36] bòobies[37] upon the back of one poor afs!" The good-nàtured òld fellow was now at a nonplus[38]; he had a mìnd to plèase all his nèighbours[39], if possibly[40] he could and yet found, that he must nèither[41] drìve his afs before him, nor rìde upon it himself, nor let his son ride upon it, nor tàke the boy up behìnd him. Whereupon, after a long pàuse[42], he could think of but one method mòre to give pèople[43] satisfaction[44], and that was to tìe[45] the afs's legs together with a cord[46], and for himself and his son to carry him with a pòle[47] upon their shòulders[48] betwixt[49] them. Thìs project[50] (thòugh not without some smàll[51] shàre[52] of trouble[53] he at last màde a shift[54] to put in execùtion[55]. They were now come to the town, and lugging[56] along[57] their afs in this manner òver a bridge[58] which led[59] into the market-plàce, the pèople, at so unùsual a sìght[60], set up a general[61] shout[62]. The òld fellow, with all his pàtience[63] and good-nàture, unàble[64] to suppòrt[65] this last affront[66], threw his afs in a passion, òver the bridge into the river[67], and went hòme again about his businefs.

flink 13) fėľ-lò, Bursche 14) trėė, Baum 15) flåt, flach 16) fåse, Gesicht 17) hòlď-ìng, haltend 18) brėth, Athem 19) smėlľ-d, roch 20) krė́-tshůre, Geschöpf 21) kåŕ-kås, Leichnam 22) lėėst, geringste (little) 23) hårm, Schaden 24) spårk, Stutzer 25) klime'-d, erkletterte 26) kòm-påń-yůn, Gesellschafter 27) plėź-zånt scherzhaft 28) nò́-tis, Bemerkung 29) klåp-t, stieß 30) ėėr, Ohr 31) fù́-tshůre, Zukunft 32) kòń-fė-dėnse, Zutrauen 33) kòů́-ůrd-lė, feigherzig 34) råś-kålz, Schurken.

The Afs[1] and his Maśter.

Thòse[2] whom you trėat[3] lìke slàves[4], will not love you, nor be your frieńds.

An òld man had an afs, and màde him work[5] as hard as he could. It is trùe, he fed'[6] him in a fìne rich fièld to màke him strong[7]; but then he had thè mòre to dò for it. All at onće, the òld man was tòld that the fòe[8] was cóme. So up[9] he runs[10] to the áfs, and tòld him to màke off'[11] with him, as fast[12] as he could. „Pràv," says the afs, „tell me first, if you think this sàme fòe will put twìce[13] the lòad[14] on my back', that you have done." „Nò, nò," says he, „I do not think that." — „'Oh! then, if that is the càse, I shall not stir[15] a foot'," says the afs, „for what is it to me whòse slàve I am, sińce I can but work àll my lìfe as hard as I have done with you."

1) åss, Esel 2) THòse, diejenigen 3) trėte, behandeln 4) slåvez, Sklaven 5) wůrk, arbeiten 6) fėd, fütterte (feed) 7) stròng, stark 8) fò, Feind 9) ůp, auf, hin, zu 10) rånz, läuft 11) òf, davon 12) fåst, schnell 13) twise, zweimal 14) lòde, Ladung 15) stůr, rühren.

It is impośsible to saťisfy[1] àll the worľd.

Once upon a tìme a gòòd-nàtured òld fel'low who had an afs to sell[2], tòòk his soń with him, a yoúng stripling[3] of about thirteen or fourteen yèars of àge, and thèse twò dròve[4] the afs before them to the next town[5], where thère was a market[6]. — Whỳ are not you a couple[7] of silly[8] block'heads[9], says the first man they met, to let your afs

mar̀ch in stàte [10] befòre you, and gò on foot́ yoursel̀ves. The òld féllow, upon this reproòf [11], set́s [12] his son upon the afs. — Sir̀rah [13], says the next man that càme bỳ, you'lĺ [14] come to the gal̀lows [15]. What, you ungràcious [16] young dog, must you rìde [17], and màke your father wàlk af́ter you? — The òld far̀mer [18], upon this, or̀ders [19] his son to dismount [20] and gót upon the afs himself. „Whỳ you hardheart́ed òld rògue, you, says an honest [21] woman that was gòing to mar̀ket, what, must your fat [22] car̀cafs be car̀ried [23], whilst the poòr lad [24] there is up to his kneès [25] in the dir̀t [26], and can scar̀ce drag [27] one leg [28] after [29] the other? The old man upon this took his son up behind [30] him.“ Hark [31] yè, òld fel̀low (says a higler [32], that met him immèdiately af́ter) prithee [33] let me ask you one question, friend, is that afs your òwn? — Yes, it is, says the old man. — „By my troth [34], says the higler, one would hardly think so by your own lòading the poòr young crèature at that unmer̀ciful [35] ràte; what twò lubberly [36] boòbies [37] upon the back of one poor afs!“ The good́-nàtured òld fellow was now at a nonplus [38]; he had a mìnd to plèase all his nèighbours [39], if possibly [40] he could and yet found, that he must nèither [41] drìve his afs before him, nor rìde upon it himself, nor let his son ride upon it, nor tàke the boy up behìnd him. Whereupon, af́ter a long pàuse [42], he could think of but one method mòre to give pèople [43] satisfaction [44], and that was to tìe [45] the afs's legs together with a cord [46], and for himself and his son to car̀ry him with a pòle [47] upon their shòulders [48] betwixt [49] them. Thìs project [50] (thòugh not without some smàll [51] shàre [52] of trouble [53] he at last màde a shift [54] to put in execùtion [55]. They were now come to the town, and lugging [56] along [57] their afs in this manner òver a bridge [58] which led [59] into the mar̀ket-plàce, the pèople, at so unùsual a sìght [60], set up a general [61] shout [62]. The òld fellow, with all his pàtience [63] and good́-nàture, unàble [64] to suppòrt [65] this last affront [66], threw his afs in a passion, òver the bridge into the river [67], and went hòme again about his businefs.

1) to såt′-tîs-fî, zu befriedigen 2) to sĕll, zu verkaufen 3) strîp′-lîng, Bursche 4) dròve, trieben (drive) 5) tòůn, Stadt 6) mår′-kît, Markt 7) kůp′-pl, Paar 8) sîl′-lė, albern 9) blŏk′-hĕdz, Dummköpfe 10) ståte, Staat 11) rė-prŏŏf, Verweis 12) sĕts, setzt 13) sår′-rå, he da Bursche 14) you'll, you will 15) gål′-lůs, Galgen 16) ůn-grå′-shůs, unbarmherzig 17) rîde, fahren, reiten 18) får′-mår, Pachter, Bauer 19) ŏr′-dårs, befiehlt 20) to dîz-mŏůnt′, abzusteigen 21) ŏn′-nĕst, ehrlich 22) fåt, fett 23) kår′-rîd, getragen 24) låd, junger Bursche 25) nėės, Knie 26) dårt, Koth 27) dråg, ziehen 28) lĕg, Schenkel 29) åf′-tår, nach 30) bė-hînd′, hinter 31) hårk, horcht 32) hîg′-glår, Höker, Aufkäufer 33) prîTH′-ė (I pray thee), ich bitte dich 34) trŏth, Treue 35) ůn-mĕr′-sė-fůl, unbarmherzig 36) lůb′-bår-lė, faul 37) bŏŏ′-bėz, Schlingel 38) at a nŏn′-plůs, ganz irre gemacht 39) nå′-bårz, Nachbarn 40) pŏs′-sė-blė, möglich 41) nė′-THår, weder 42) påwz, Pause 43) pėė′-pl, Leute 44) såt-tîs-fåk′-shůn, Genugthuung 45) tî, binden 46) kŏrd, Strick 47) pòle, Stange 48) shòl′-dårs, Schultern 49) bė-twîkst′, zwischen 50) prŏd′-jĕkt, Anschlag 51) småll, klein 52) shåre, Antheil 53) trůb′-bl, Unruhe 54) shîft, Versuch 55) ĕk-sė-ků′-shůn, Ausübung 56) lůg′-gîng, zerrend 57) å-lŏng′, fort 58) brîtsh, Brücke 59) lĕd, leitete, führte (lead) 60) sîte, Anblick 61) jĕn′-ĕr-ål, allgemein 62) shŏůt, Geschrei 63) på′-shĕnse, Geduld 64) ůn-å′-bl, unfähig 65) to sůp-pòrt′, zu ertragen 66) åf-frůnt′, Schimpf 67) rîv′-ůr, Fluß.

Unèqual[1] combinàtions[2] are always disadvantágeous[3] to the wèaker[4] side[5].

A Fàble.

Once upon a time a Giant[6] and a Dwarf[7] were friends, and kept[8] together. Tey màde a bargain[9] that they would never[10] forsàke[11] èach other, but gò seèk[12] adventures[13]. The first battle[14] thèy fought[15] was with twò Saracens[16], and the Dwarf, who was very couràgeous[17], dealt one of the champions[18] a mòst angry[19] blòw[20]. It did the Saracen but very little injury[21], who lifting[22] up his swòrd[23] fairly[24] struck off the poòr Dwarfs arm[25]. He was now in a wòeful[26] plight[27]; but the giant coming to his assistance[28], in a short[29] tìme left[30] the two Saracens dead on the plain[31], and the Dwarf cut[32] off the dead man's head oút of spìte[33]. Thèy then travelled on to another adventure. This was against three[34] bloody-mìnded[35] Sàtyrs[36], who were carrying awày a damsel[37]

in distrefś[38]. The Dwarf was not quite so fièrce[39] now as before, but for all that, struck the first blòw, which was returńed bẏ another, that knock'ed[40] oút his eẏe[41]; but the Gìant was soòn up with them, and had they not fled'[42], would cer'tainly have kil'led them ev'ery one. They were àll ver'y joy'ful[43] for this vic'tory[44], and the dam'sel who was relièved[45] fèll in lov'e with the Gìant, and mar'ried him. They now' trav'elled far and far'ther[46] than I can tell, till they met[47] with a com'pany of rob'bers. The Gìant, for the fir'st tìme, was fòremost[48] now; but the Dwarf was not far behìnd. The bat'tle was stoút[49] and loǹg. Wherev'er[50] the Gìant càme, all fell before him, but the Dwarf had lìke to have beeń kill'ed mòre than once. At last the vic'tory declàred[51] for the two adventurers, but the Dwarf lost his leg. The Dwarf had now lost an arm, a leg and an eẏe, whìle the Gìant was withoút a sińgle[52] woúnd[53]. Upoń which he crìed oút to his lit'tle compańion. Mẏ little hèro[54], this is a glòrious[55] spòrt[56]; let us get one vic'tory mòre, and then we shall have hoń'our for ev'er. No, crìes the Dwarf, whò was bẏ this tìme gròwn[57] wìser[58], no I de-clàre off', I'll fight[59] nò mòre; for I fìnd in ev'ery bat'tle that you get all the hońour and rewards, but all the blòws fàll upon me. *Ol'iver Gòldsmith.*

1) ůn-ě'-kwål, ungleich 2) kôm-bè-ná'-shůns, Verbindungen 3) dîs-ád-vån-tá'-jůs, nachtheilig 4) wèk'-ůr, schwächer 5) side, Seite 6) gi'-ånt, Riese 7) dwôrf, Zwerg 8) kěpt, hielten (keep) 9) bår'-gîn, Vertrag 10) něv-ůr, niemals 11) fôr-såke, verlassen 12) sèèk, suchen 13) åd-věn'-tshůrs, Abentheuer 14) båt'-tl, Schlacht 15) fåwt, fochten 16) sår'-rå-sěns, Saracenen 17) kůr-rá'-jè-ůs, muthig 18) tshåm'-pè-ůns, Krieger 19) ång'-grè, ergrimmt 20) blò, Schlag 21) în'-jů-rè, Schaden 22) lîft'-îng, hebend 23) sòrd, Schwerd 24) fáre'-lè, schön, artig 25) årm, Arm 26) wò'-fůl, traurig 27) plîte, Leibeszustand 28) ås-sîs'-tånse, Beistand 29) shôrt, kurz 30) left, (leave) 31) plåne, Ebene 32) kůt, hieb (cut) 33) spîte, Haß 34) thrèè, drei 35) blůd'-è-mînd-ěd, blutgierig 36) så'-tůrs, Satyrs, Waldteufel 37) dåm'-zěl, Frauenzimmer 38) dîs-trěs', Jammer, Unglück 39) fèèrse, hitzig 40) nôk'-t, klopfte, schlug 41) î, Auge 42) flěd, geflohen (flee) 43) jòě'-fůl, freudig 44) vîk'-tůr-è, Sieg 45) rè-lèèv'-d, errettet 46) får'-THůr, weiter 47) mět, begegneten (meet) 48) fòre'-mòst, voran 49) stôůt, herzhaft 50) hwåre-

èv'-ŭr, wo immer 51) dè-klåre'-d, erklärte sich 52) sing'-gl, einzige 53) wǒǒnd, Wunde 54) hè'-rò, Held 55) glò'-rè-ŭs, rühmlich 56) spòrt, Spiel 57) gròne, geworden (grow) 58) wìse'-ŭr, weiser 59) fìte, fechten.

A Stòry[1].

An Eńglish[2] Geńtleman at St.[3] Christopher's, one of the Brit'ish[4] Leèward[5] Islands, had, amońg[6] his nègroes[7], a youńg wońan, whò was loòk'd upoń as a mòst extraoŕdinary beaùty by thòse of her complexion[8]. He had at the sàme tìme two young fel'lows, who weŕe lìkewise[9] nègroes and slàves, remaŕkable[10] for the comelinefs[11] of their persons[12] and for the frieńdship which they bòre to one anoth'er. It infoŕtunately[13] hap'pen'd that bòth of them fell in loýe with the fèmale[14] nègroe abóve[15] meńtioned[16], whò would have beeń very glad[17] to have tàken èither[18] of them for her husband[19] provìded[20] they could agreè between themsel'ves which should be the man. But though they were bòth so pas'sionately[21] in love with her, nèither of them would think of gàining her withoút his friend's conseńt[22]. The toŕments[23] of thèse two loýers were the discòurse[24] of the famìly to which they belońged, who could not forbeàr[25] obseŕving the strànge complicàtion[26] of pas'sions, which perplex'ed[27] the heaŕts of the poòr nègroes, that of'ten drop'ped[28] expres'sions[29] of the unèasinefs[30] they underweńt[31], and how impos'sible it was for èither of them ever to be hap'py.

Af'ter a long strug'gle[32] betwèen love and frieńdship, trùth and jeal'ousy, they one dày toòk a wàlk togeth'er ińto a wood' caŕrying their mis'trefs alońg with them, whère af'ter abuńdance[33] of lamentàtions[34], they stab'bed[35] after her heaŕt, of which shè immèdiately dìed. A slàve whò was at his work' not far from the plàce whère this astońishing[36] pièce of crùelty[37] was' commit'ted, hèaring the shrièks[38] of the dýing persons, ran to seè what was the occàsion of them. He thère discoýered the wońan lýing dead upon the groúnd[39], with the twò nègroes on èach side of her, kis'sing[40] the dead corse[41], weèping[42] òver

it and bèating[43] their breast's[44] in the ut'most[45] agonies[46] of grièf[47] and despàir[48]. He immèdiately ran to the eng-lish family with the news of what he had seèn; whò upon coming to the plàce sàw the woman dead, and the two nègroes expìring[49] bỳ her with wounds they had given themsel'ves.

Spectàtor[50].

1) stò'-rè, Geschichte 2) ing'-lish, englisch 3) st. sånt, heilig 4) brit'-tish, brittisch 5) lèè'-wård-i'låndz, Inseln unter dem Winde 6) å-můng', unter 7) nè'-gròz, Negern 8) kôm-plêk'-shůn, Gesichtsfarbe 9) like'-wise, gleichfalls 10) rè-mårk'-å-bl, merkwürdig 11) kům'-lè-nês, Schönheit 12) pêr'-snz, Personen 13) ůn-fôr'-tshů-nåt-lè, unglücklicher Weise 14) fè'-màle, weiblich 15) å-bův', oben 16) mên'-shůn-d, erwähnt 17) glåd, froh 18) è'-THůr, jeder 19) hůz-bůnd, Ehemann 20) prò-vi'-dêd, vorausgesetzt, insofern 21) påsh'-ůn-nåt-lè, heftig 22) kôn-sênt', Einstimmung 23) tôr-mênts', Qualen 24) dis-kòrse', Gespräch 25) fôr-båre', unterlassen 26) kôm-plè-kà'-shůn, Verwicklung 27) pêr-plêks'-d, beunruhigte 28) drôp'-d, entwischen, fallen ließen 29) êks-prêsh'-ůnz, Ausdrücke 30) ůn-è'-zè-nês, Unruhe 31) ůn-důr-wênt', ausstanden (undergo) 32) strůg'-gl, Kampf 33) åbůn'-dånse, Menge 34) låm-mên-tà'-shůnz, Wehklagen 35) ståb'-bd, durchstießen 36) å-stôn'-nish-ing, erstaunlich 37) krôô'-il-tè, Grausamkeit 38) shrèèkz', heftiges Geschrei 39) gròůnd, Grund, Boden 40) kifsing, küssend 41) kòrse, Leichnam 42) wèèp'-ing, weinend 43) bè'-ting, schlagend 44) brêst, Brust 45) ůt'-mòst, äußerst 46) åg'-ò-nèz, Todeskämpfen 47) grèèf, Schmerz 48) dè-spåre', Verzweiflung 49) êk-spi'-ring, sterbend 50) spêk-tà'-tůr, Zuschauer.

Repub'lican[1] *spìrit*[2].

Dr. Johnson insisted[3] upon necessity of the subordinàtion[4] of rank[5] in society[6]. Bèing one day at the house of a lady, who enjoyed[7] the reputàtion[8] of a great repub'lican, he put[9] on a very gràve[10] countenance[11], and said, „Mad'am, I have become[12] a convert[13] to your system[14] at last. To give you a decìsive[15] proof[16] I am in ear-nest[17], here is a very sensible[18] well-behàved[19] fel'low-cit'izen[20], your foot'man[21]; I desìre[22] that he may be allowed[23] to sit down and dìne[24] with us." The lady never lìked[25] nor invìted[26] Dr. Johnson since[27] this propòsal[28].

Your levellers[29] wish to level[30] down as far as themselves, but they cannot bear[31] levelling up[32] to themselves.

1) rė-pŭb′-lė-kăn, republikanisch 2) spĭr′-ĭt, Geist 3) insisted upon, bestand auf 4) sŭb-ŏr-dė-nā′-shŭn, Unterordnung 5) rănk, Rang, Stand 6) sŏ-sī′-ė-tė, Gesellschaft 7) ĕn-jŏė′-d, genoß 8) rĕp-pŭ-tā′shŭn, Ruf 9) pŭt on, nahm an 10) grāve, ernst 11) kŏŭn′-tė-nănse, Miene 12) bė-kŭm, geworden 13) kŏn′vĕrt, Bekehrter 14) sĭs′-tĕm, System 15) dė-sī′-sĭv, entscheidend 16) prŏŏf, Beweiß 17) ĕr′-nĕst, Ernst 18) sĕn′-sĭbl, verständig 19) wĕll-bė-hāv′d, sich wohl betragend 20) fĕl′lŏ-sĭt′-ė-zn, Mitbürger 21) fŭt′-măn, Bediente 22) dė-zīre′, verlange 23) ăl-lŏŭ′-ĕd, erlaubt 24) dīne, speisen 25) līk′d, liebte 26) ĭn-vī′-tĕd, lud ein 27) sĭnse, seit (nach) 28) prŏ-pŏ′-zăl, Vorschlag 29) lĕv′-vĭl-lŭrz, Gleichmacher 30) level dow′n, abwärts (von oben nach unten) gleichmachen 31) bāre, ertragen 32) ŭp, aufwärts.

The Discovery.

A gentleman praising[1] the personal[2] charms[3] of a very plain[4] woman before Foote, the latter[5] whispered[6] him, „And why don't you lay claim[7] to such an accomplished[8] beauty"? „What right[9] have I to her?" said the other. „Every right by[10] the law[11] of nations[12], as the first discoverer"![13]

1) prā′-zĭng, lobend 2) pĕr′-sŭn-ăl, persönlich 3) tshărmz, Reize 4) plāne, gewöhnlich aussehend 5) lăt′-tŭr, der Letztere 6) hwĭs′-pŭrd, flüsterte 7) lay klāme, Anspruch machen 8) ăk-kŏm′-plĭshd, vollendet 9) rīte, Recht 10) bī, nach 11) lăw, Gesetz 12) nā′-shŭnz, Völker 13) dĭs-kŭv′-ŭr-ŭr, Entdecker.

Yorik (Sterne) to Eliza[1] *)

My dearest[2] *Eliza!*

Oh! I grieve[3] for your cabin[4]. — And the fresh[5] painting[6] will be enough to destroy every nerve[7] about

*) Der Name dieses Frauenzimmers war Elisa Draper; sie war in Ostindien an Daniel Draper Esq. verheirathet, und nach England gereist, um ihre zerrüttete Gesundheit wieder herzustellen. Hier wurde sie mit Sterne bekannt, und schloß

theè. Notĥing so pernícious[8] as wĥite[9] lead[10]. Tàke care[11] of yourself́, dèar[12] gírl, and sleèp not in it toò soòn; it will be enough to give you a stròke[13] of an epí-lepsy[14]. I hòpe you will have lef́t the shíp, and that my let́tres[15] may meèt, and greèt[16] you, as you get out of your pòstchàise[17], at Dèal. — When you have got́ them àll, put them, my dear, into[18] some órder[19]. — The first èight[20] or nìne are numbered[21], but I wròte[22] the rest withoút that diréction[23] to thee; but thoú wilt find them oút, bỳ the dày or hoúr, which, I hòpe, I have génerally prefíxed[24] to them. When they are got togetĥer in chrono-lógical[25] order, sèw[26] them togetĥer in a cover[27]. I trust́[28] they will be a perpet́ual[29] ref́uge[30] to thee, from tìme, and that thou wilt (when wèary[31] of foòls[32], and unínteresting[33] discòurse) retìre, and convérse[34] an hoúr with them and me.

I have not had power, or the heárt, to àim[35] at enlì-vening[36] any one of them with a single stroke of wit or hùmour, but they contàin[37] something[38] bet́ter, and what you will feèl mòre sùited to your situàtion[39] a long detàil[40] of much advìce[41], trùth and knowĺedge[42]. I hòpe, toò, you will percèive loòse[43] toucĥes[44] of an honest heart, in every one of them, which spèak mòre than the mòst stud́ied pèriods[45], and will give thee mòre groúnd of trust́ and confidence[46] upon Yorick, than àll that laboured[47] el'o-quence[48] could supplỳ[49]. Lèan[50] then thỳ whòle[51] weight[52], Elìza, upon them and upon mè. „Mày pòverty[53], distreſs, anguish[54], and shàme[55], be mỳ pòrtion, if ever I give thee rèason[56] to repent[57] the knowĺedge of me." — With this asseveràtion[58], màde in the presence of a just God, I prày to him, that so it mày speèd[59] me, as I dèal candidly[60] and honourably with thee! I would́ not mislèad[61] thee, Elìza; I would not injure[62] thee, in the opinion[63] of

mit ihm die innigſte Freundſchaft. Als Sterne dieſen Brief ſchrieb, befand ſie ſich auf einem in den Dünen vor Anker liegenden Schiffe nach Oſtindien zurückzureiſen. Sie hatte eben damals ihr Kabinett auf dem Schiffe friſch aus-malen laſſen, und hierauf bezieht ſich der Anfang des Briefs. F.

a single individ'ual[64], for the richest[65] crown[66] the proudest[67] monarch wèars[68].

Remember[69], that while I have life and power, whatever is mine, you mày style[70] and think yours — though sorry[71] should I bè, if ever friendship was put to the test[72] thus, for your òwn del'icacy's[73] sàke. — Money and counters[74] are óf èqual[75] ùse[76] in my opinion; they bòth serve[77] to set up with.

I hòpe you will answer[78] me this let'ter; but if thou art debarred[79] by the el'ements[80] which hurry thee awày, I will write one for thee, and knòwing it is such[81] a one as thoú would'st have writ'ten, I will regard[82] it as my Eliza's.

Honour, and happinefs, and heal'th, and comforts of every kind, sàil[83] along[84] with thee, thou most worthy of girls! I will live for theè, and my Lyd'ia — be rich for the chil'dren of my heart — gàin wisdom[85], gain fàme, and happinefs, to shàre with them — with thee — and her in my òld àge. — Once for all, adieù[86]. Preserve[87] thy life; stead'ily[88] pursùe the ends[89] wè propòsed[90], and let nothing rob[91] thee of thòse powers Heaven[92] has given thee for thy well'-bèing.

What can I add'[93] mòre, in the agitàtion[94] of mind[95] I am in, and within five[96] minutes[97] of the last pòstman's[98] bell[99], but recommend thee to Heaven, and recommend[100] mysel'f to Heaven with thee in the sàme fervent[1] ejaculàtion[2], „that we may be happy, and meèt again, if not in this world, in the next.“ — Adieù, I am thine, Eliza, affectionately[3] and everlastingly[4], *Yorik.*

1) è-lì'-zâ 2) dèèr'-èst, theuerste 3) grèeve', bin bekümmert 4) kâb'-bìn, Kabinett 5) frésh, frisch 6) pán'-tìng, Mahlerei 7) nérv, Nerve 8) pér-nìsh'-ůs, verderblich 9) hwìte, weiß 10) léd, Blei 11) kåre, Sorge 12) dèèr, theuer 13) stròke, Schlag, Unfall 14) ép'-è-lép-sè, fallende Sucht 15) lét-tůrz, Briefe 16) grèèt, grüßen 17) pòst'-shåse, Postkutsche 18) ìn'-tò, in 19) ŏr'-důr, Ordnung 20) áyt, acht 21) nům'- bůr-éd, gezeichnet 22) ròte, (write) 23) dè-rék'-shůn, Anweisung 24) prè-fìkst', vorgesetzt 25) krŏn-nò-lŏdje'-è-kål, chronologisch 26) sò, nahe (sow) 27) kův'-ůr, Umschlag 28) trůst, traue

29) pėr-pėt'-shù-ål, unaufhörlich 30) rėf'-fùdje, Zuflucht 31) wė'-rė, müde 32) fòòls, Narren 33) ìn-in'-tėr-ės-tìng, unbedeutend 34) kòn-vėrse', unterrede dich 35) to åme (at), zu zielen (nach) 36) ėn-li'-vn-ìng, Belebung 37) kòn-tàne', enthalten 38) sùm'-thìng, etwas 39) sì-tshù-à'-shùn, Lage 40) dė-tàle', Entwicklung 41) åd-vìze', Rath 42) nòl'-lėdje, Kenntniß 43) lòòse, sanft, leise 44) tùtsh'-ìs, Berührungen, Züge, Anklänge 45) pė'-rė-ùd, Periode 46) kòn'-fė-dėnse, Vertrauen 47) là'-bùr-ėd, ausgearbeitet, mühsam 48) ėl'-ò-kwėnse, Beredsamkeit 49) sùp-plì', ersetzen 50) lėėn, stütze 51) hòle, ganz 52) wàte, Gewicht 53) pòv'-ùr-tė, Armuth 54) ång'-gwìsh, Angst 55) shàme, Schaam 56) rėė'-zn, Ursache 57) to rė-pėnt', zu bereuen 58) às-sėv-ėrà'-shùn, Bekräftigung 59) spėėd, gelingen 60) kàn'-dìd-lė, aufrichtig 61) mìs-lėde', falsch leiten 62) ìn'-jùre, Unrecht zufügen 63) ò-pìn'-yùn, Meinung 64) ìn-dė-vìd'-ù-ål, einzelne Person 65) rìtsh'-ėst, reichste 66) kròùn, Krone 67) pròùd'-ėst, stolzeste 68) wàrez', trägt 69) rė-mėm'-bùr, erinnere dich 70) stìle, nennen 71) sòr'-rė, traurig 72) tėst, Probe 73) dėl'-ė-kå-sìz, zärtlichen Gefühls 74) kòùn'-tùrz, Rechenpfennige 75) ė'-kwål, gleich 76) yùse, Nutzen 77) sėrv', dienen 78) ån'-sùr, beantworten 79) dė-bàr'-rėd, aufgehalten 80) ėl'-ė-mėnt, Element 81) sùtsh, solch 82) rė-gàrd', betrachten 83) sàle, segeln 84) å-lòng', (with) in Gesellschaft mit, dahin mit 85) wìz'-dùm, Weisheit 86) å-dù', lebt wohl 87) prė-zėrv', erhalte 88) stėd'-ė-lė, fest 89) ėndz, Zwecke 90) prò-pòse'-d, uns vorsetzten 91) ròb, rauben 92) hėv'-vn, Himmel 93) add, hinzufügen 94) åj-ė-tà'-shùn, heftige Bewegung 95) mìnd, Seele 96) fìve, fünf 97) mìn'-nìtz, Minuten 98) pòst'-månz, Briefträgers 99) bėll, Glocke 100) rėk-kòm-mėnd', empfehle 1) fėr'-vėnt, heiß 2) ė-jåk-ù-là'-shùn, Seufzer 3) åf-fėk'-shùn-åte-lė, herzlich 4) ėv-vùr-låst'-ìng-lė, ohne Ende.

The Monk[1].*

The good' òld Monk was within'[2] six pàces[3] of us, as the idèa of him crossed[4] mỳ mìnd, and was advan'cing[5] tòwards us a lit'tle oút of the lìne[6], as if uncer'tain wheth-er[7] he should' breàk[8] in upon us or nò. — He stopp'd,

*) Der Mönch, von dem hier die Rede ist, hatte kurz vorher Sterne, oder York, wie er sich in seinem Sentimental Journey nennt, im Gasthof zu Calais um ein Almosen für sein Kloster gebeten, und Sterne es ihm in einer etwas unfreundlichen Sprache verweigert; worüber er sich aber gleich darauf selbst Vorwürfe gemacht hatte. Sterne unterhielt sich eben mit einer angekommenen fremden Dame im Hofe, als der Mönch sich ihm wieder näherte.

however[9], as soon as he came up to us, with a world[10] of frankneſs[11], and having a horn[12] snuff-box[13] in his hand[14], he presented it open[15] to me. — You shall taste[16] mine — said I, pulling[17] out my box (which was a small tortoise[18] one) — and putting it into his hand. — 'Tis most excellent, said the Monk. Then do me the favour, I replied, to accept of the box and all, and when you take a pinch[19] out of it, sometimes recollect[20] it was the peace-offering[21] of a man who once used you unkindly, but not from his heart.

The poor Monk blush'd[22] as red[23] as scarlet[24]. Mon Dieu! said he, pressing[25] his hands together — you never used me unkindly. — I should think, said the lady, he is not likely[26]. I blushed in my turn, but from what movements, I leave to the few who feel to analyse[27]. — Excuse me, Madam[28], replied I — I treated him most unkindly, and from no provocation[29]. 'Tis impossible[30], said the lady. — My God! cried the Monk with a warmth[31] of asseveration which seem'd[32] not to belong to him — the fault was in me, and in the indiscretion[33] of my zeal[34] — the lady opposed[35] it, and I joined[36] with her in maintaining, it was impossible that a spirit[37] so regulated[38] as his could give offence to any.

I knew not that contention[39] could be rendered[40] so sweet and pleasurable a thing to the nerves, as I then felt it. — We remained silent, without any sensation[41] of that foolish pain which takes place, when in such a circle[42] you look for ten minutes in one another's[43] faces without saying a word. Whilst this lasted, the Monk rubbed[44] his horn-box upon the sleeve[45] of his tunic[46], and as soon as it had acquired[47] a little air[48] of brightneſs[49] by the friction[50] — he made a low[51] bow[52], and said, 'twas too late to say, whether it was the weakneſs or goodneſs of our tempers[53], which had involved[54] us in this contest[55] — but be as it would — he begged[56] we might exchange[57] boxes — in saying this he presented his to me with one hand, as he took mine from me with the other, and having kiss'd it — with a stream[58] of good nature

in his eyes, he put it into his bòsom [59] — and tòòk his lèave.

I guárd [60] this box as I would the instrumental [61] párts [62] of my relígion [63], to hel′p [64] mỳ mìnd on to sóme-thing bet′ter; in truth, I sel′dom go abròad [65] withoút it; and of′t [66] and mańy a tìme have I cálled up by it the còurteous [67] spirít of its òwner to regúlate my òwn in the just′lings [68] of the wórld: they had foúnd full [69] employ̆-ment for his, as I learnt [70] from his story, 'till aboút the fórty [71]-fif′th yèar of his àge, when upon some mil′itary [72] sérvices [73] íll requìted [74], and mèèting at the sàme tìme with a disappoińtment [75] in the teńderest [76] of paśsions, he abańdoned [77] the swòrd and the sex′ [78] togetḣer, and tòòk sańctuary [79], not so much in his cońvent [80] as in himsel′f.

I fèèl a damṕ [81] upon mỳ spírits, as I am gòing to add′ [82], that in mỳ last′ retuŕn thròugh Calais, upon inquì-ring [83] af′ter Fatḣer Lorenzo, I heárd he had beeń dead′ nèar threè moúths [84], and was buŕied, not in his cońvent, but, accórding to his desìre, in a lit′tle ceḿetery [85] beloń-ing to it, aboút twò lèagues [86] off′: I had a stroń desìre to seè whère they had làid him — when upon pul′ling oút his lit′tle hoŕn-box, as I sat by his gràve [87], and pluck′-ing [88] up a net′tle [89] or twò at the head′ of it, which had no buśineſs to gròw thère, they all struck′ [90] togetḣer so fòrcibly [91] upon my affećtions [92], that I burst into a flood′ [93] of tèars [94] — but I am as wèak as a wońan, and I beg the wórld not to smìle, but pit′y me.

Yorick's Seńtimental [95] Joúrney.

1) můngk, Mönch 2) wi̊TH-i̊n′, innerhalb 3) pa̋′-sèz, Schritte 4) kro̊st, durchkreuzte 5) åd-vån′-si̊ng, vorwärts kommend 6) li̊ne, Linie 7) wèTH′-ůr, ob 8) to bråke, brechen 9) ho̊ů-èv′-ůr, jedoch 10) wůrld, Welt 11) frångk′-nès, Freimüthigkeit 12) ho̊rn, Horn 13) snůf′-bo̊ks, Tabacksdose 14) hånd, Hand 15) ò′-pn, offen 16) to tåste, kosten 17) půll′-i̊ng, ziehend 18) to̊r′-ti̊z, Schildkröte 19) pi̊ntsh, Priese 20) to rèk-ko̊l-lèkt′, sich erinnern 21) o̊f′-fůr-i̊ng, Anerbieten 22) blůsh′-d, erröthete 23) rèd, roth 24) skår′-lèt, Scharlach 25) près′-si̊ng, drückend 26) li̊ke′-lè, wahrscheinlich 27) to ån′-å-li̊ze, auflösen 28) måd′-ům, Madame 29) pro̊v-ò-ka̋′-shůn, Anreizung 30) i̊m-po̊s′-sè-bl,

unmöglich 31) wármth, Wärme 32) sèèm'-d, schien 33) în-dîs-krêsh'-ŭn, Unbescheidenheit 34) zéle, Eifer 35) ŏp-pŏze'-d, setzte entgegen, bestritt 36) jŏîn'-d, vereinigte 37) spîr'-rît, Geist 38) rêg'-ù-láte-êd, geordnet 39) kŏn-tên'-shŭn, Streit 40) rênd'-ŭrd, gemacht 41) sên-sá'-shŭn, Empfindung 42) sêr'-kl, Cirkel 43) ăn-ŭth'-ŭrz, eines andern 44) rŭb'-d, rieb 45) slèèv, Aermel 46) tù'-nîk, Kutte 47) ăk-kwîre'-d, erlangt 48) áre, Ansehen 49) brîte'-nês, Glanz 50) frîk'-shŭn, Reibung 51) lò, tief 52) bŏŭ, Verbeugung 53) têmp'-ŭrz, Gemüthszustand 54) în-vŏlv'-d, verwickelt 55) kŏn'-têst, Streit 56) bêg'-d, bat 57) to êks-tsháinje', austauschen 58) strème, Strom 59) bŏŏ'-zŭm, Busen 60) to gyárd, bewachen 61) în-strù-mênt'-ăl, instrumental, vornehmst 62) párts, Theile 63) rè-lîd'-jŭn, Religion 64) to hêlp, helfen 65) ă-bráwd, draußen, aus 66) ŏft, oft 67) kŭr'-tshè-ŭs, höflich 68) jŭs'-lîngs, Stöße 69) fŭl, voll 70) lêrnt, lernte (learn) 71) fŏr'-tè, vierzig 72) mî'-lî-tă-rè, militärisch 73) sêr'-vîs-sês, Dienste 74) rè-kwîte'-êd, vergolten 75) dîs-ăp-pŏînt'-mênt, Fehlschlagen 76) tên'-dŭr-êst, zärtlichst 77) ă-băn'-dŭnd, verließ 78) sêks, (weibl.) Geschlecht 79) săngk'-tshù-ă-rè, Zuflucht 80) kŏn'-vênt, Kloster 81) dămp, Niedergeschlagenheit 82) to ăd, hinzufügen 83) în-kwî'-rîng, Nachfragen 84) mŭnTHs, Monate 85) sêm'-mè-têr-è, Kirchhof 86) lèègz, französische Meilen 87) gráve, Grab 88) plŭk'-îng, pflückend 89) nêt'-tl, Nessel 90) strŭck, (strike) 91) fŏr'-sè-blè, gewaltsam 92) ăf-fêk'-shŭns, Leidenschaften 93) flŭd, Fluth 94) tèrez, Thränen 95) sên'-tè-mênt-ăl, empfindsam.

*The Captive**[1].

The bird[2] in his cage[3] pursùed mè into mỳ ròom[4]; I sat dow̆n clòse[5] by my tàble[6], and lèaning mỳ head' upon mỳ hand, I began to figure[7] to myself the miśeries of confìnement[8]. I was in a rìght fràme for it, and so I gave full' scòpe[9] to mỳ imaginàtion[10].

I was gòing to begin with the mil'lions[11] of mỳ fellow-creàtures[12] born[13] to nò inheritance[14] but slàvery[15];

*) Sterne war nach Frankreich ohne einen Paß gereist, während England und Frankreich mit einander Krieg führten; der Polizeilieutnant in Paris hatte sich bei seinem Wirth nach ihm erkundigen lassen, und dieser prophezeihete Sternen, daß er in die Bastille geschickt werden würde. Sterne behandelte die Sache und den Gedanken an ein Gefängniß sehr leichtsinnig; durch einen in einen Vogelbauer befindlichen Staar aber, dem die englischen Worte: I cannot get out (ich kann nicht heraus), gelehrt worden waren, wurde er auf einmal zu ernsthaftern Gedanken gestimmt.

but finding, however affécting[16] the pícture[17] was, that I could not bring it nèar me, and that the mul'titude[18] of sad'[19] gròups[20] in it did but distráct[21] me —

— I tòok a síngle cáptive, and háving fírst shut'[22] him up in his dúngeon[23], I then lòoked thròugh the twì'light[24] of his gràted[25] dòor to tàke his pícture.

I behel'd[26] his bod'y[27] hàlf[28] wàsted[29] awày with long expectàtion[30] and confínement, and felt what kìnd of sick'nefs[31] of the heárt it was which arìses fróm hòpe deférr'd[32]. Upon lòoking nèarer, I sàw him pàle[33] and fèverish[34]: in thírty[35] yèars the wéstern[36] brèeze[37] had not ónce fann'd[38] his blood'[39] — he had sèen no sun, no mòon[40] in all that tìme — nor hád the voíce[41] of friénd or kìns-man[42] brèathed thròugh his lat'tice[43]; — his chil'dren —

— But hère mỳ heárt begán to blèed[44] — and I was fòrced[45] to go on with anóther párt of the pórtrait[46].

He was sit'ting upon the ground upon a lit'tle stràw[47], in the fárthest córner of his dúngeon, which was altérnately[48] his chàir[49] and bed'[50]; a litt'le cal'endar[51] of smàll stick's[52] were làid at the head', not'ch'd[53] all òver with the dísmal[54] dàys and nìghts he had pássed thère — he had one of thòse lit'tle stick's in his hánd, and with a rústy[55] nàil he was et'ching[56] anóther day of his mísery to add to the hèap[57]. As I dárkened[58] the lit'tle lìght he had, he lif'ted up a hòpelefs eỳe tòwards the dòor, then cast'[59] it dówn — shòok[60] his head, and went on with his wórk of afflíction[61]. I heárd his chàins[62] upon his legs, as he túrned his bod'y to lày his lìttle stick upon the búndle[63]. — He gáve a sìgh[64] — I sàw the ìron enter[65] ínto his soul[66] — I búrst ínto tèars — I could not sustàin[67] the pícture of confínement which mỳ fáncy[68] had dràwn[69].

Yorick's Sentimental Journey.

1) kåp'-tiv, Gefangener 2) bůrd, Vogel 3) kåje, Kåfig 4) rôôm, Raum, Zimmer 5) klôse, dicht 6) tá'-bl, Tisch 7) to fig'-ůre, bildlich vorstellen 8) kôn-fine'-mênt, Gefangenschaft 9) skôpe, Endzweck, Freiheit 10) é-måd-jin-á'-shůn, Einbildungskraft 11) mil'-yůnz, Millionen 12) fêl'-lô-krê-tshůrez, Mitgeschöpfe 13) bôrn, gebohren 14) in-hêr'-rit-ånse, Erbschaft 15) slá'-vůr-è, Sklaverei 16) åf-fêkt'-ing.

bewegend 17) pĭk′-tshūre, Gemälde 18) mŭl′-tė-tūde, Menge 19) săd, traurig 20) grōōps, Gruppen 21) to dĭs-trăkt′, irre machen 22) shŭt, eingesperrt (shut) 23) dŭn′-jŭn, Kerker 24) twī′-lite, Zwielicht 25) grāt′-ĕd, vergittert 26) bė-hĕld′, betrachtete 27) bŏd′-dė, Körper 28) hăf, halb 29) wāst′-ĕd, gezehrt 30) ĕk-spĕk-tā′-shŭn, Erwartung 31) sĭk′-nĕs, Krankheit 32) dė-fĕr′-rĕd, aufgeschoben 33) pāle, blaß 34) fē′-vŭr-ĭsh, fieberhaft 35) thŭr′-tė, dreißig 36) wĕst′-ŭrn, westlich 37) brēēz, kühles Lüftchen 38) făn′-d, abgekühlt 39) blŭd, Blut 40) mōōn, Mond 41) vŏĭs, Stimme 42) kĭnds′-măn, Verwandter 43) lăt′-tĭs, Gitter 44) to blēēd, bluten 45) fōrst, gezwungen 46) pōr′-trāte, Portrait 47) strāw, Stroh 48) ăl-tĕr′-nāte-lė, abwechselnd 49) tshāre, Stuhl 50) bĕd, Bett 51) kăl′-ĕn-dŭr, Kalender 52) stĭks, Stöcke 53) nŏtsht, eingekerbt 54) dĭz′-măl, traurig 55) rŭst′-ė, rostig 56) ĕtsh′-ĭng, eingrabend 57) hēpe, Haufen 58) dărk′-nĕd, verdunkelte 59) kăst, warf, schlug (cast) 60) shōōk, schüttelte (shake) 61) ăf-flĭk′-shŭn, Kummer 62) tshānez′, Ketten 63) bŭn′-dl, Bündel 64) sī, Seufzer 65) ĕn′-tĕr, eindringen 66) sōle, Seele 67) sŭs-tāne′, ertragen 68) făn′-sė, Fantasie 69) drāwn, gezogen, gezeichnet (draw).

The Resignation[1] *of the Emperor*[2] *Charles V. (the fifth.)*

Charles resol′ved[3] to resign[4] his kingdoms[5] to his son, with a solem′nity[6] suitable[7] to the impor′tance[8] of the transaction[9]; and to perform[10] this last act[11] of sov′ereignty[12] with such for′mal[13] pomp[14], as might leave an indel′ible[15] impres′sion[16] on the minds, not only of his sub′jects but of his suc′cessor[17]. With this view[18] he called Phil′ip out of Eng′land, where the peevish[19] tem′per of his queen, which increased[20] with her despair of hav′ing is′sue[21], ren′dered him extremely unhap′py; and the jeal′ousy of the Eng′lish left him no hopes of obtaining the direc′tion of their affairs[22]. Having assem′bled[23] the states of the Low-Coun′tries[24], at Brus′sels, on the twen′ty-fifth of October[25], one thou′sand five hun′dred and fif′ty-five, Charles seated[26] himself, for the last time, in the chair of state, on one side of which was placed his son[27], and on the oth′er his sis′ter[28], the queen of Hun′gary, regent[29] of the Neth′erlands, with a splen′did[30] ret′inue[31] of the grandees[32] of Spain[33] and prin′ces[34] of the em′pire[35], stand′ing behind him. The presi-

dent of the council[36] of Flanders, by his command[37], explained[38] in a few words his intention[39] in calling this extraordinary meeting of the states. He then read[40] the instrument of resignation, by which Charles surrendered[41] to his son Philip all his territories[42], jurisdiction[43], and authority[44] in the Low-Countries, absolving[45] his subjects there from their oath[46] of allegiance[47] to him, which he required[48] them to transfer[49] to Philip, his lawful[50] heir[51], and to serve him with the same loyalty[52] and zeal which they had manifested[53], during[54] so long a course of years, in support of his government[55].

Charles then rose[56] from his seat, and leaning on the shoulder of the prince of Orange, because he was unable to stand without support, he addressed[57] himself to the audience[58], and from a paper which he held in his hand, in order to assist[59] his memory[60], he recounted[61] with dignity[62], but without ostentation[63], all the great things, which he had undertaken[64], and performed since the commencement[65] of his administration[66], He observed, that from his seventeenth[67] year of his age, he had dedicated[68] all his thoughts and attention[69] to publick[70] objects[71]; reserving[72] no portion of his time for the indulgence[73] of his ease[74], and very little for the enjoyment[75] of private[76] pleasure: that, either in a pacific[77] or hostile[78] manner, he had visited Germany[79] nine times, Spain six times, France[80] four times, Italy[81] seven[82] times, the Low-Countries ten times, England twice, Africa as often, and had made eleven[83] voyages[84] by sea[85]: that while his health permitted[86] him to discharge[87] his duty and the vigour[88] of his constitution was equal, in any degree, to the arduous[89] office[90] of governing[91] such extensive dominions[92], he had never shunned[93] labour, nor repined[94] under[95] fatigue: that now, when his health was broken[96], and his vigour exhausted[97] by the rage[98] of incurable[99] distemper[100] his growing infirmities[1] admonished[2] him to retire; nor was he so fond[3] of reigning[4], as to retain[5] the sceptre[6] in an impotent[7] hand which was no longer able[8] to protect[9] his subjects, or to render them happy: that in-

stead[10] of a sovereign[11] worn[12] out with diseases[13], and scarcely half alive[14] he gave them one in the prime[15] of his life, accustomed[16] already to govern, and who added to the vigour of his youth[17], all the attention and sagacity[18] of maturer[19] years: that, if, during the course of a long administration, he had committed any material[20] error[21] in government: or if, under the pressure[22] of so many and great affairs, and amidst[23] the attention which he had been obliged[24] to give to them, he had either neglected, or injured any of his subjects, he now implored[25] their forgivenefs: that for his part, he should ever retain a graceful[26] sense[27] of their fidelity[28] and attachment[29], and would carry the remembrance[30] of it along with him to the place of his retreat[31], as his sweetest[32] consolation[33], as well as the best of all his rewards for all his services; and, in his last prayers[34] to Almighty[35] God would pour[36] forth[37] his ardent[38] wishes[39] for their welfare[40].

Then, turning towards Philip, who fell[41] on his knees and kissed his fathers hand, „If“ says he, „I had left you „by my death, this rich inheritance, to which I have made „such large additions[42], some regard would have been justly „due[43] to my memory on that account[44], but now, when I „voluntarily[45] resign to you what I might still have retained, I may well expect[46] the warmest expressions of „thanks on your part. With these, however, I dispense[47], „and shall consider[48] your concern[49] for the welfare of „your subjects, and your love of them, as the best and „most acceptable[50] testimony[51] of your gratitude[52] to me. „It is in your power, by a wise and virtuous administration, „to justify[53] the extraordinary proof[54], which I this day „give of my paternal[55] affection, and to demonstrate[56], „that you are worthy of the confidence which I repose[57] „in you. Preserve an inviolable[58] regard for religion, maintain the Catholic faith[59] in its purity[60]; let[61] the laws[62] „of your country be sacred[63] in your eyes; encroach[64] „not on the rights and privileges[65] of your people; and, if „the time shall ever come, when you shall wish to enjoy „the tranquillity[66] of private life, may you have a son, en-

„dowed[67] with such qualities[68], that you can resign your „sceptre to him with as much satisfaction as I give up „mine to you!“

As soon as Charles had finished[69] this long addrefs to his subjects, and to their new sovereign, he sunk[70] into the chair, exhausted, and ready[71] to faint[72] with the fatigue of such an extaordinary effort[73]. During his discourse, the whole audience melted[74] into tears; some, from admiration[75] of his magnanimity[76]; others, softened[77] by the expressions of his tendernefs towards his son, and of love to his people; and all were affected with the deepest sorrow[78], at losing a sovereign, who had distinguished the Netherlands, his native[79] country, with particular[80] marks[81] of his regard and attachment.

A few weeks[82] afterwards[83], Charles, in an afsembly no lefs[84] splendid, and with a ceremonial[85] equally pompous[86] resigned to his son the crowns of Spain, with all the territories depending[87] on them, both[88] in the Old and in the New World. Of all these vast[89] possessions[90], he reserved nothing to himself, but an annual[91] pension of a hundred thousand crowns, to defray[92] the charges of his family, and to afford[93] him a small sum[94] for acts of beneficense[95] and charity[96].

The place he had chosen for his retreat, was the monastery[97] of St. Justus, in the province[98] of Estremadura. It was seated in a vale[99] of no great extent[100], watered[1] by a small brook[2], and surrounded by rising grounds, covered with lofty[3] trees. From the nature of the soil[4], as well as the temperature[5] of the climate[6], it was esteemed the most healthful and delicious[7] situation in Spain. Some months before his resignation, he had sent an architect[8] thither[9], to add a new apartment[10] to the monastery, for his accomodation[11]; but he gave strict[12] orders, that the style of the building should be such as suited his present situation rather[13] than his former[14] dignity. It consisted only of six rooms, four of them in the form[15] of friar's cells[16], with naked[17] walls[18], the other two, each twenty feet square[19], were hung[20] with brown[21] cloth[22], and

furnished[23] in the most simple[24] manner. They were all on a level[25] with the ground, with a door on one side, into a garden[26], of which Charles himself had given the plan[27], and which he had filled[28] with various[29] plants[30], intending to cultivate[31] them with his own hands. On the other side, they communicated[32] with the chapel[33] of the monastery, in which he was to perform his devotions[34]. Into this humble[35] retreat, hardly sufficient for the comfortable[36] accommodation of a private gentleman, did Charles enter, with twelve[37] domestics[38] only. He buried[39] here in solitude[40] and silence[41], his grandeur[42], his ambition[43], together with all those vast projects which, during half a century[44] had alarmed[45] and agitated[46] Europe[47], filling every kingdom of it, by turns, with the terror[48] of his arms, and the dread of being subjected to his power.

Robertson.

1) rez-zig-ná'-shun, Abtretung 2) ém'-pér-ur, Kaiser 3) ré-zolvd', entschloß sich 4) to ré-zine', abzutreten 5) king'-dum, Königreich 6) sò-lém'-né-té, Feierlichkeit 7) sú'-tá-bl, angemessen 8) im-por'-tánse, Wichtigkeit 9) tráns-ák'-shun, Verhandlung 10) to pér-form', vollziehen 11) ákt, Handlung 12) suv'-ér-in-té, unumschränkte Macht 13) for'-mál, feierlich 14) pomp, Pracht 15) in-dél'-è-bl, unauslöschlich 16) im-presh'-un, Eindruck 17) suk'-sés-sor, Nachfolger 18) vù, Aussicht, Absicht 19) péé'-vish, mürrisch 20) in-krésed', zunahm 21) ish'-shù, Nachkommen 22) áf-fáre's, Angelegenheiten 23) ás-sém'-bld, versammelt 24) lò-kun'-tréz, Niederlande 25) ok-tò'-bur, Oktober 26) séte'-éd, setzte 27) sun, Sohn 28) sis'-tur, Schwester 29) ré'-jént, Regentin 30) splén'-did, prächtig 31) rét'-té-nù, Gefolge 32) grán-déèz', große Herren 33) spáne, Spanien 34) prins'és, Prinzen 35) ém'-pire, Reich, deutsche Reich 36) koun'-sil, Rath, Rathsversammlung 37) kom-mánd', Befehl 38) éks-pláned', erklärte 39) in-tén'-shun, Vorhaben 40) réd, las (read) 41) sur-rén'-durd, übergab 42) tér'-ri-tur-éz, Herrschaften 43) jù-ris-dik'-shun, Gerichtsbarkeit 44) áw-thor'-è-té, gesetzmäßige Gewalt 45) áb-zolv'-ing, lossprechen 46) òth, Eid 47) ál-lé'-jánse, Treue 48) ré-kwir'-d, verlangte 49) to tráns-fér', zu übertragen 50) láw'-ful, rechtmäßig 51) áre, Erbe 52) lòè-ál-té, Treue 53) mán'-né-fást-éd, gezeigt 54) dùr'-ing, während 55) guv'-urn-mént, Regierung 56) ròze, stand auf (rise) 57) ád-drést', wendete 58) áw'-jè-énse, Versammlung 59) to ás-sist', beistehen 60) mém'-mur-è, Gedächtniß 61) ré-kount-éd, erzählte 62) dig'-né-té, Würde 63) os-tén-tá'-shun, Prahlerei 64) un-dur-tá'-kn, unternommen 65) kom-ménse'-mént, Anfang 66) ád-min-nis-trá'-shun, Verwaltung 67) sév'-vn-tèènth, siebenzehnte 68) déd'-è-káte-éd, gewidmet 69) át-tén'-shun,

Aufmerksamkeit 70) pŭb′-lĭk, öffentlich 71) ŏb′-jĕkts, Gegenstände 72) rė-zĕrv′-ĭng, behaltend 73) ĭn-dŭl′-jĕnse, Nachsicht 74) ėse, Ruhe 75) ĕn-jŏĕ′-mĕnt, Genuß 76) prī′-vāt, privat 77) pā-sĭf′-fĭk, friedfertig 78) hŏs′-tĭl, feindlich 79) jĕr′-mān-nė, Deutschland 80) frānse, Frankreich 81) ĭt′-tā-lė, Italien 82) sĕv′-vn, sieben 83) ė-lĕv′-vn, eilf 84) vŏĕ′-ădje-ĕz, Reisen 85) sėė, See 86) pĕr-mĭt′-tĕd, zuließ 87) to dĭs-tshārje′, zu vollziehen 88) vĭg′-ŭr, Kraft 89) ăr′-jŭ-ŭs, schwer 90) ŏf′-fĭs, Amt 91) gŭv′-ŭrn-ĭng, regierend 92) dŏ-mĭn′-yŭnz, Herrschaften 93) shŭn′-d, vermieden 94) rė-pīnd′, gemurrt 95) ŭn′-dŭr, unter 96) brŏ′-kn, (break) 97) ĕgs-hăwst′-ĕd, erschöpft 98) rāje, Wuth 99) ĭn-kŭ′-rā-bl, unheilbar 100) dĭs-tĕm′-pŭr, Krankheit 1) ĭn-fĕr′-mė-tėz, Schwachheiten 2) ăd-mŏn′-nĭshd, ermahnten 3) fŏnd, (of) begierig (nach) 4) rāne′-ĭng, regierend 5) to rė-tāne′, behalten 6) sĕp′-tŭr, Scepter 7) ĭm′-pŏ-tĕnt, schwach 8) ā′-bl, geschickt 9) to prŏ-tĕkt′, beschützen 10) ĭn-stĕd′, anstatt (of) 11) sŭv′-ĕr-ĭn, Souverain 12) wŏrn (wear) 13) dĭs-ėze′-ĕz, Krankheiten 14) ā-līve′, lebendig 15) prīme, Frühling 16) ăk-kŭs′-tŭmd, gewöhnt 17) yŏŏth, Jugend 18) sā-gās′-sė-tė, Scharfsichtigkeit 19) mā-tūre′-ĕr, reiferer 20) mā-tė′-rė-āl, wesentlich 21) ĕr′-rŭr, Fehler 22) prĕsh′-shŭre, Druck 23) ā-mĭdst, unter 24) ŏb-līdjed′, verbunden 25) ĭm-plŏred′, flehete an 26) grāte′-fŭl, dankbar 27) sĕnse, Empfindung 28) fė-dĕl′-ė-tė, Treue 29) ăt-tătsh′-mĕnt, Anhänglichkeit 30) rė-mĕm′-brănse, Andenken 31) rė-trėte′, Zuflucht, einsamer Aufenthalt 32) swėėt′-ĕst, angenehmste 33) kŏn-sŏ-lā′-shŭn, Trost 34) prā′-ŭrz, Gebete 35) āl′-mī-tė, allmächtig 36) pŏŭr, gießen 37) fŏrth, aus 38) ăr′-dĕnt, heiß 39) wĭsh′-ĕs, Wünsche 40) wĕl′-fāre, Wohlfahrt 41) fĕll (fall), fiel 42) ăd-dĭsh′-shŭnz, Vermehrungen 43) dū, schuldig 44) on that ăk-kŏŭnt′, dieserwegen, deßhalben 45) vŏl′-ŭn-tā-rė-lė, freiwillig 46) ĕk-spĕkt′, erwarten 47) dĭs-pĕnse′ (with), erlassen 48) kŏn-sĭd′-ŭr, betrachten 49) kŏn-sĕrn′, Bemühung 50) ăk′-sĕp-tā-bl, angenehm 51) tĕs′-tė-mŭn-ė, Zeugniß 52) grāt′-ė-tūde, Dankbarkeit 53) to jŭs′-tė-fī, rechtfertigen 54) prŏŏf, Beweis 55) pā-tĕr′-nāl, väterlich 56) to dė-mŏn′-strāte, beweisen 57) rė-pŏze′, setzte 58) ĭn-vī′-ŏ-lā-bl, unverletzlich 59) fāth, Glaube 60) pū′-rė-tė, Reinheit 61) lĕt, laßt 62) lăws, Gesetze 63) sā′-krĕd, heilig 64) ĕn-krŏtch′, Eingriffe thun 65) prĭv′-vė-lĕdje-ĕz, Freiheiten, Vorrechte 66) trăn-kwĭl-ė-tė, Ruhe 67) ĕn-dŏŭ′-d, begabt 68) kwŏl′-lė-tės, Eigenschaften 69) fĭn′-ĭshd geendigt 70) sŭngk, sank (sink) 71) rĕd′-dė, nahe 72) to fānt, in Ohnmacht fallen 73) ĕf′-fŏrt, Anstrengung 74) mĕlt-ĕd, schmolz 75) ăd-mė-rā′-shŭn, Bewunderung 76) măg-nă-nĭm′-ė-tė, Großmuth 77) sŏf′-fnd, erweicht 78) sŏr′-rŏ, Betrübniß 79) nā′-tĭv, angeboren, native country, Vaterland 80) pār-tĭk′-ŭ-lŭr, besonders 81) mārks, Zeichen 82) wėėks, Wochen 83) āf′-tŭr-wŭrds, hernach 84) lefs, (little) 85) sĕr-ė-mŏ′-nė-āl, Gepränge 86) pŏm′-pŭs, prächtig 87) dė-pĕn′-dĭng (on), abhängend 88) both — and, sowohl — als 89) vāst, sehr groß 90) pŏz-zĕsh′-ŭnz, Besitzungen 91) ăn′-ŭ-āl, jährlich 92) to dė-frā′, bezahlen 93) to āf-fŏrd′.

verschaffen 94) sům, Summe 95) bė-nėf′-ė-sėnse, Wohlthätigkeit 96) tshår′-ė-tė, Barmherzigkeit 97) mŏn′-nå-strė, Kloster 98) prŏv′-vînse, Provinz 99) våle, Thal 100) ěks-těnt′, Weite 1) wå′-tůrd, bewässert 2) brŏŏk, Bach 3) lŏf-tė, hoch 4) sŏîl, Boden 5) těm′-pěr-å-tůre, Beschaffenheit 6) klî-måte, Klima 7) dė-lîsh′-ůs, angenehm 8) år′-kė-těkt, Baumeister 9) THîTH′-ůr, dahin 10) å-pårt-měnt, Zimmer 11) åk-kŏ-mŏ-då′-shůn, Bequemlichkeit 12) strîkt′, streng 13) råTH′-ůr, mehr 14) fŏr′-můr, vorig 15) fŏrm, Form 16) sěls, Zellen 17) nå′-kî′d, nackt 18) wålz, Mauern 19) skwåre, im Viereck 20) hång, behangen (hang) 21) brŏůn, braun 22) klŏth, Tuch 23) fůr′-nîsh-d, versehen (mit Hausrath) 24) sîm′-pl, einfach 25) lěv′-vîl, ebene Fläche 26) går′-dn, Garten 27) plån, Plan 28) fîl′-d, gefüllt 29) vå′-rė-ůs, verschieden 30) plånts, Pflanzen 31) to kůl′-tė-våte, bebauen 32) kŏm-mů′-nė-kåte, hiengen zusammen 33) tshåp′-ěl, Kapelle 34) dė-vŏ′-shůnz, Andacht 35) ům′-bl, niedrig 36) kům′-for-tå-bl, tröstlich, bequemlich 37) twělv, zwölf 38) dŏ-měs′-tîks, Bediente 39) běr′-rėd, begrub 40) sŏl′-lė-tůde, Einsamkeit 41) sî′-lěnse, Stille 42) grån′-jůr, Hoheit 43) åm-bîsh′-ůn, Ehrgeiz 44) sěn′-tshů-rė, Jahrhundert 45) å-lårm′-d, beunruhigt 46) åj′-ė-tåte-ěd, in Bewegung gesetzt 47) yů-rŏpe′, Europa 48) těr′-růr, Schrecken.

The Character of Càto.

If we consid′er the char′acter of Càto withoút prej′udice[1], he was cer′tainly a greàt and wor′thy man: a frieńd to truth, vir′tue[2] and lib′erty[3]; yet, falsely[4] meaśuring[5] all dùty by the absuŕd[6] rig′our[7] of the stoical[8] rùle, he was geńerally disappoínted[9] of the eńd which he sòught bỳ it, the hap′pinefs bòth of his prìvate and pub′lic lìfe. In his prìvate coń-duct[10] he was sevère[11], moròse[12], inex′orable[13]; bańishing[14] all the sof′ter[15] affec′tions, as nat′ural[16] eńemies[17] to jus′tice[18], and as sugges′ting[19] fàlse mòtives of ac′ting, from fàvour, cleḿency[20] and compas′sion[21]; in pub′lic affàirs he was the sàme[22], had but one rùle of pol′icy[23], to adhère[24] to what was rìght, withoút regaŕd to tìme or cir′cumstances[25], or èven to a fórce that could contròl[26] him. For instead′ of mańaging the pow′er of the greàt, so as to mit′igate[27] the ill, or extract′[28] any good′ from it, he was ur′ging[29] it àlways to ac′ts of vìolence[30] bỳ a perpet′ual defìance[31]; so that, with the best inteńtions in the worĺd, hè often did greàt haŕm to the repub′lic[32]. This was his

general behàviour[33]; yet from some particular facts[34], it appèars that his strength[35] of mìnd was not àlways impregnable[36], but had its wèak plàce of prìde[37], ambit'ion, and party zèal, which when managed and flat'tered to a certain point[38], would betrày[39] him sometimes into measures contrary to his ordinary[40] rùle of rìght and truth. The last act of his life was agreèable[41] to his nàture and philosophy[42]: when he could no longer be what he had been, or when the ills of lìfe òver-bal'anced[43] the good[44], which, by the principles[45] of his sect[46], was a just càuse for dying, he put an end to his lìfe with a spirit and resolùtion which would màke one image, that he was glad to have found an occàsion of dying in his proper[47] character. On the whòle, his lìfe was rather ad'mirable[48] than àmiable; fit to be pràised, rather than imitated[49].

Mid'dleton.

1) prĕd'-jù-dĭs, Vorurtheil 2) vĕr'-tshù, Tugend 3) lĭb'-bĕr-tè, Freiheit 4) fàlse'-lè, fälschlich 5) mèzh'-ùre-ĭng, messen 6) ăb-sŏrd', abgeschmackt 7) rĭg'-gŭr, Strenge 8) stò'-ĭk-ăl, stoisch 9) dĭs-ăp-pŏĭnt'-ed, getäuscht, betrogen 10) kŏn-dŭkt, Betragen 11) sè-vère', strenge 12) mò-ròse', mürrisch 13) ĭn-ĕks'-ò-rà-bl, unerbittlich 14) băn'-nĭsh-ĭng, verbannend 15) sŏft'-ŭr, weicher 16) nă'-tshù-răl, natürlich 17) ĕn'-è-mĕz, Feinde 18) jŭs'-tĭs, Gerechtigkeit 19) sŭg-jĕst'-ĭng, eingebend 20) klĕm'-mĕn-sè, Barmherzigkeit 21) kŏm-păsh'-ŭn, Mitleiden 22) the sàme, derselbe 23) pŏl'-lè-sè, Politik 24) to ăd-hère', anhängen 25) sĕr'-kŭm-stănse-ĕz, Umstände 26) to kŏn-tròll', kontrolliren, Gegenaufsicht führen 27) to mĭt'-tè-gàte, mildern 28) ĕks-trăkt', herausziehen 29) ŭrje'-ĭng, treibend 30) vì'-ò-lĕnse, Gewalt 31) dè-fì'-ănse, Herausforderung 32) rè-pŭb'-lĭk, Republik 33) bè-hàve'-yŭr, Verhalten 34) făkts, Thatsachen 35) strĕngth, Stärke 36) ĭm-prĕg'-năbl, unerschütterlich 37) prìde, Stolz 38) pŏĭnt, Punkt 39) bè-trà', verrathen, versuchen, verleiten 40) ŏr'-dè-nă-rè, gewöhnlich 41) à-grèè'-à-bl, angemessen 42) fè-lŏs'-sò-fè, Philosophie 43) ò-vŭr-băl'-lănsd, überwogen 44) gŭd, Gute 45) prĭn'-sè-pls, Grundsätze 46) sĕkt, Sekte 47) prŏp'-pŭr, eigentlich 48) ăd'-mè-ră-bl, bewundernswürdig 49) ĭm'-è-tàte-ĕd, nachgeahmt.

The Character of Jùlius[1] Caèsar[2].

Caèsar was endowed with every greàt and nòble[3] qual'ity, that could exàlt[4] hùman nàture, and give a man the

ascendant[5] in society[6]: formed to excel[7] in peace as well as war[8]; provident[9] in council; fearlefs in action[10] and executing what he had resolved with an amazing[11] celerity; generous beyond[12] measure to his friends; placabe[13] to his enemies, and for parts, learning, eloquence, scarce inferior[14] to any man. His orations[15] were admired for two qualities, which are seldom found together, strength and elegance[16]; Cicero ranks him among the greatest orators[17] that Rome ever bred[18]; and Quinctilian says, that he spoke with the same force with which he fought[19]; and if he had devoted[20] himself to the bar[21] would have been the only man capable[22] of rivalling[23] Cicero. Nor was he a master only of the polite[24] arts, but conversant[25] also with the most abstruse[26] and critical[27] parts of learning; and among other works which he published, addressed two books to Cicero on the analogy[28] of language, or the art of speaking and writing correctly[29]. He was a most liberal[30] patron of wit and learning, wheresoever they were found; and out of his love of those talents[31], would readily pardon those who had employed[32] them against himself: rightly judging, that by making such men his friends, he should draw praises from the same fountain[33], from which he had been aspersed[34]. His capital passions were ambition and love of pleasure, which he indulged[35] in their turns to the greatest excefs[36]; yet the first was always predominant[37], to which he could easily sacrifice[38] all the charms[39] of the second[40], and draw pleasure even from toils[41] and dangers, when they ministred[42] to his glory[43]. For he thought[44] tyranny[45], as Cicero says, the greatest of goddefses and had frequently[46] in his mouth a verse[47] of Euripides, which expressed the image of his soul, that if right and justice were ever to be violated[48], they were to be violated for the sake of reigning. This was the chief end and purpose[49] of his life, the scheme[50] that he had formed from his early[51] youth; so that, as Cato truly[52] declared of him, he came with sobriety[53] and meditation[54] to the subversion[55] of the republic. He used to say, that there were two things necessary, to acquire and support

power, soldiers[56] and money, which depended mutually upon each other: with money therefore he provided[57] soldiers, and with soldiers extorted[58] money; and was, of all men, the most rapacious[59] in plundering[60] both friends and foes; sparing[61] neither prince, nor state, nor temple, nor even private persons, who were known to possess[62] any share of treasure. His great abilities would necessarily have made him one of the first citizens[63] of Rome; but, disdaining[64] the condition of a subject, he could never rest till he made himself a monarch. In acting this last part, his usual prudence[65] seemed to fail[66] him, as if the height[67] to which he was mounted[68], had turned his head, and made him giddy[69]: for, by a vain ostentation of his power he destroyed the stability[70] of it; and as men shorten[71] life by living too fast, so by an intemperance[72] of reigning, he brought his reign to a violent end.

Middleton.

1) jú-lė-ůs, Julius 2) sé-zår, Cäsar 3) nó-bl, erhaben, edel 4) ėgz-ålt′, erheben 5) ås-sėn′-dånt, Ueberlegenheit, Uebergewicht 6) sò-sí-ė-tė, Gesellschaft 7) ėk-sėl′, hervorstechen 8) wår, Krieg 9) pròv′-vė-dėnt, vorsichtig 10) åk′-shůn, Handlung 11) å-má-zìng, erstaunend 12) bė-yònd′, über 13) plá-kå-bl, versöhnlich 14) ìn-fé-rė-ůr, nachstehend 15) ò-rá-shůnz, Reden 16) ėl′-ė-gånse, Schönheit 17) òr′-rå-tůrs, Redner 18) brėd, gebahr, hervor brachte 19) fåwt, (fight) 20) dė-vó-tėd, gewidmet 21) bår, Gerichtsstube 22) ká-på-bl, fähig 23) rí-vål-lìng, Nebenbuhler seyend 24) pò-lite′, angenehm 25) kòn′-vėr-sånt, wohl erfahren 26) åb-strùse′, schwer 27) krìt′-ė-kål, scharfsinnig 28) å-nål′-lò-jė, Aehnlichkeit 29) kòr-rėkt′-lė, ohne Fehler 30) lìb′-bėr-ål, freigebig 31) tål′-ėnts, Talente 32) ėm-plòė-d, angewendet, gebraucht 33) fòůn′-tìn, Quelle 34) ås-pėr′-sėd, verleumdet 35) ìn-důl′-jėd, nachsah 36) ėk-sės′, Uebermaß 37) prė-dòm′-mė-nånt, vorherrschend 38) såk′-krė-fize, aufopfern 39) tshårmz, Reize 40) sėk′-kůnd, zweite 41) tòìlz, beschwerliche Arbeiten 42) mìn′-nìs-tůr-d, halfen 43) gló-rė, Ruhm 44) thåwt, (think) 45) tìr′-rån-nė, Tyrannei 46) fré-kwėnt-lė, oftmals 47) vėrse, Vers 48) ví-ò-lå-tėd, verletzt 49) pòr′-pås, Absicht 50) skėme, Plan 51) ėr′-lė, frühe 52) tròò′-lė, wahrhaft 53) sò-brí-ė-tė, Kaltblütigkeit 54) mėd-ė-tá-shůn, Nachdenken 55) sůb-vėr′-shůn, Umsturz 56) sòl′-jůrz, Soldaten 57) prò-ví-dėd, verschaffte 58) ėks-tòr′-tėd, erpreßte 59) rå-pá-shůs, raubgierig 60) plůn′-důr-ìng, Plünderung 61) spá-rìng, schonend 62) pòz-zės′, besitzen 63) sìt′-ė-zns, Bürger 64) dìz-då-nìng, verachtend

65) prôô'-dênse, Klugheit 66) fâle, verlassen 67) hite, Höhe 68) môûnt'-êd, erhoben 69) gid'-dè, schwindlicht 70) stâ-bil'-è-tè, Festigkeit 71) shôr'-tn, verkürzen 72) in-têm-pêr-ânse, Unmäßigkeit.

Character of Wil'liam[1] the Conqueror[2].

Few princes have been more fortunate[3] than this great monarch, or were bet'ter entitled[4] to prosperity[5] and grandeur for the abil'ities and vigour of mind which he displayed[6] in all his conduct. His spirit was bold[7] and enterprising[8], yet guided[9] by prudence. His ambit'ion, which was exorbitant[10], and lay lit'tle under restraints[11] of justice, and still lefs under those of humanity[12], ever submit'ted[13] to the dictates[14] of reason and pol'icy. Born in an age when the minds of men were intractable[15] and unacquainted[16] with submission[17], he was yet able to direct[18] them to his purposes; and, partly from the ascendant of his vehement[19] disposit'ion[20], partly from art and dissimulation[21], to establish[22] an unlimited[23] monarchy. Though not insensible[24] to generosity[25], he was hardened[26] against compassion, and seamed equally ostentatious[27] and ambit'ious[28] of eclat[29] in his clemency and his severity. The maxims[30] of his administration were severe; but might have been useful, had they been solely[31] employed in preserving order in an established government; they were ill cal'culated[32] for sof'tening the rigours, which under the most gentle[33] management[34] are inseparable[35] from conquest[36]. His attempt[37] against England[38] was the last enterprize of the kind, which, during the course of seven hundred[39] years, had ful'ly succeeded[40] in Europe; and the greatnefs of his genius[41] broke[42] through those limits[43], which first the feudal[44] institutions[45], then the refined[46] pol'icy of princes have fixed on the several[47] states of christendom[48]. Though he rendered himself infinitely[49] odious[50] to his English subjects, he transmit'ted[51] his power to his posterity[52], and the throne[53] is still fil'led by his descendants[54]; proof that the foundation[55] which he laid was firm[56]

and sol'id[57], and that amongst all his violences, while he seèmed ònly to grat'ify[58] the présent passion, he had still an eye towards futurity[59]. Dìed Sept. 9. 1087, aged 63.

Hùme.

1) wil'-lè-âm, Wilhelm 2) kòngk'-ùr-ùr, Eroberer 3) fòr'-tshù-nàte, glücklich 4) èn-ti'-tld, berechtigt 5) pròs-pèr'-è-tè, Glück 6) dis-plà'd, zeigte 7) bòld, kühn 8) èn'-tèr-prì-sing, unternehmend 9) gyì'-dèd, geleitet 10) ègz-òì'-bè-tânt, unmäßig 11) rè-stráutz', Einschränkungen 12) hù-màn'-è-tè, Menschlichkeit 13) sùb-mit'-tèd, unterwarf sich 14) dik'-tàtez, Vorschriften 15) in-tràk'-tâ-bl, unlenksam 16) ùn-âk-kwàn'-tèd, unbekannt 17) sùb-mish'-ùn, Unterwerfung 18) to dè-rèkt', richten 19) vè'-hè-mènt, heftig 20) dis-pò-zish'-ùn, Gemüthsbeschaffenheit 21) dis-sim-ù-là'-shùn, Verstellung 22) to è-stâb'-lish, gründen 23) ùn-lim'-it-èd, uneingeschränkt 24) in-sèn'-sè-bl, unempfindlich 25) jèn-èr-òs'-è-tè, Großmuth 26) hârd'-è-nèd, verhärtet 27) òs-tèn-tà'-shùs, prahlend 28) âm-bish'-ùs, ehrgeizig 29) è-klâw', Glanz 30) màks'-ims, Grundsätze 31) sòle'-lè, einzig 32) kâl'-kù-là-tèd, berechnet 33) jèn'-tl, sanft 34) màn'-idje-mènt, Verwaltung 35) in-sèp'-pâr-â-bl, unzertrennlich 36) kòng'-kwèst, Eroberung 37) ât-tèmt', Angriff 38) ìng'-glând, England 39) hùn'-drèd, hundert 40) sùk-sèèd'-èd, gelungen 41) jè'-nè-ùs, Genie 42) bròke, (break) 43) lim'-mits, Gränzen 44) fù'-dâl, zu Lehn gehörig, feudal 45) in-stè-tù'-shùnz, Anordnungen, Einrichtungen 46) rè-fìn'-d, verfeinert 47) sèv'-ùr-âl, verschieden 48) kris'-sn-dùm, Christenheit 49) ìn'-fè-nit-lè, außerordentlich 50) ò'-dè-ùs, verhaßt 51) trânsmit'-tèd, übermachte 52) pòs-tèr'-è-tè, Nachkommenschaft 53) thròne, Thron 54) dè-sèn'-dântz, Nachkommen 55) fòùn-dà'-shùn, Grund 56) fèrm, stark 57) sòl'-id, feste 58) to grât'-è-fì, zu befriedigen 59) fù-tù'-rè-tè, Zukunft.

Character of Henry[1] *VIII.*[2] *(King of England.)*

It is dif'ficult[3] to give a just summary[4] of this prìnce's qual'ities; he was so different from himself in different parts of his rèign, that, as is well remarked[5] by Lord Her'bert, his history is his best character and description[6]. The absolute[7] and uncontròuled[8] authority, which he maintàined at hòme, and the regard he obtàined among foreign[9] nàtions, are circumstances which entitle him to the appellàtion[10] of a greàt prince; while his tyranny and crùelty seèm to exclùde[11] him from the character of a good one.

He possessed[12], indeed, great vigour of mind, which qualified[13] him from exercising[14] dominion over men: courage[15], intrepidity[16], vigilance[17], inflexibility[18]; and though these qualities lay not always under guidance[19] of a regular[20] and solid judgement[21], they were accompanied with good parts, and an extensive capacity[22]; and every one dreaded a contest with a man who was never known to yield[23], or to forgive; and who, in every controversy[24], was determined[25] to ruin[26] himself, or his antagonist[27].

A catalogue of his vices[28] would comprehend many of the worst qualities incident[29] to human nature: Violence, cruelty, profusion[30], rapacity[31], injustice[32], obstinacy[33], arrogance[34], bigotry[35], presumption[36], caprice[37]; but neither was he subject to all these vices in the most extreme degree, nor was he at intervals[38] altogether[39] devoid[40] of virtues. He was sincere[41], open, gallant[42], liberal, and capable at least of a temporary[43] friendship and attachment. In this respect[44] he was unfortunate, that the incidents of his times served to display his faults in their full light; the treatment[45] he met with from the Court of Rome provoked[46] him to violence; the danger of a revolt[47] from his superstitious[48] subjects seemed to require the most extreme severity. But it must at the same time be acknowledged[49], that his situation tended[50] to throw an additional[51] lustre[52] on what was great and magnanimous[53] in his character.

The emulation[54] between the emperor and the French King rendered his alliance[55], notwithstanding[56] his impolitic[57] conduct, of great importance to Europe. The extensive powers of his prerogative[58] and the submission, not to say slavish disposition of his parliament[59], made it more easy for him to assume[60] and maintain that entire[61] dominion, by which his reign is so much distinguished in English history.

It may seem a little extraordinary, that notwithstanding his cruelty, his extortion[62], his violence, his arbitrary[63] administration, this prince not only acquired the regard of his subjects, but never was the object of their

hàtred[64]; he seèms èven, in some degreè, to have poseśsed their love and affection. His extèrior[65] qual'ities were advantageous[66], and fit to captivate[67] the mul'titude; his magnif'icense[68], and personal bràvery[69], rendered him illustrious[70] to vul'gar[71] eyes; and it may be said with truth, that the English in that àge were so thorougly[72] subdùed[73], that, like èastern slaves, they were inclined to admìre èven thòse acts of violence and tyranny, which were exercised[74] over themsel'ves, and at their òwn expence.

Dìed January[75] 28 th.[76] 1547[77], anno aetat'is 57[78], regni 37[79].

Hùme.

1) hěn'-rî, Heinrich 2) VIII. The åyth, (eighth) der achte 3) dif'-fė-kůlt, schwer 4) sům'-må-rė, Begriff 5) rė-mårk'-d, bemerkt 6) dė-skrip'-shůn, Beschreibung 7) åb-sò-lùte, unumschränkt 8) ůn-kòn-tròll'-d, unwidersprechlich 9) fòr'-în, fremd 10) åp-pěl-là'-shůn, Benennung 11) to ěks-klůde', ausschließen 12) pòz-zěst', besaß 13) kwòl'-lė-fide, geschickt machte 14) ěks'-ėr-size-ing, ausübend 15) kůr'-ridje, Muth 16) în-trė-pid'-ė-tė, Unerschrockenheit 17) vid'-jil-ånse, Wachsamkeit 18) în-flěks'-ė-bil-ė-tė, Unbiegsamkeit 19) gyi'-dånse, Leitung 20) rěg'-ů-lår, regelmäßig 21) jůdje'-měnt, Urtheil 22) kå-pås'-ė-tė, Fähigkeit 23) to yèèld, nachgeben 24) kòn'-trò-vėr-sė, Streitigkeit 25) dė-tėr'-mind, entschlossen 26) to ròò'-in, zu Grunde richten 27) ån-tåg'-ò-nist, Gegner 28) vise'-ěz, Laster, Fehler 29) in'-sė-děnt, zufällig 30) prò-fů'-shůn, Verschwendung 31) rå-pås'-sė-tė, Raubsucht 32) in-jůs'-tis, Ungerechtigkeit 33) òb'-stė-nå-sė, Halsstarrigkeit 34) år'-rò-gånse, Vermessenheit, Anmaßung 35) big'-gůt-trė, Bigotterie 36) prė-zům'-shůn, Einbildung 37) kå-prèèse', Eigensinn 38) in'-tėr-våls, Zwischenräume 39) ål'-tò-gěTH-ůr, gänzlich 40) dė-vòid', leer 41) sin-sère', aufrichtig 42) gål'-lånt, tapfer, galant 43) těm'-pò-rå-rė, periodisch, was nur eine begränzte Zeit dauert 44) rė-spěkt', Rücksicht 45) trète'-měnt, Behandlung 46) prò-vòke'-d, reizte 47) rė-vòlt', Aufruhr 48) sů-pėr-stish'-ůs, abergläubisch 49) åk-nòl'-lědjd, anerkannt 50) těnd'-ěd, dazu diente 51) åd-dish'-shůn-ål, was hinzu kommt, vermehrend 52) lůs'-tůr, Glanz 53) måg-nån'-ė-můs, großmüthig 54) ěm-ů-là'-shůn, Wetteifer 55) ål-li'-ånse, Bündniß 56) nòt-wiTH-stånd'-ing, ungeachtet 57) im-pòl'-ė-tik, unpolitisch 58) prė-ròg'-gå-tiv, Vorrecht 59) pår'-lė-měnt, Parlament 60) ås-sůme', annehmen 61) ěn-tire', gänzlich 62) ěks-tòr'-shůn, Erpressung 63) år'-bė-trå-rė, unumschränkt, despotisch 64) hà'-trěd, Haß 65) ěks-tè'-rė-ůr, äußerlich 66) åd-vån-tà'-jůs, vortheilhaft 67) to kåp'-tė-våte, einnehmen 68) måg-nif'-fė-sěnse, Pracht, Glanz 69) brà'-vůr-rė, Tapferkeit 70) il-lůs'-trė-ůs, berühmt, erhaben 71) vůl'-gůr, gemein

72) thůr′-rò-lė, durchaus 73) sůb-dů′-d, unterwürfig gemacht 74) ěks′-ěr-sìse-d, ausgeübt 75) jån′-nů-år-rė, Jenner 76) 28 th., THė twěn′-tė-åyth 77) 1547, å thőů′-zånd five hůn′-drěd fðr-tė sěv′-vn 78) 57, fifty seven 79) 37, thirty seven.

Character of Elìźabeth.

Elìźabeth, in her pеŕson, was maśculine [1], tàll [2], stràight [3], and strońg-limbed [4], with a hìgh roúnd foŕehead [5], brow′n eỳes, fair complexion, fine whìte teèth [6] and yel′low [7] hàir [8]; she dańced [9] with greàt agil′ity [10]; her voíce was strońg and shrill′ [11]; she understood′ [12] mùsic [13], and plàyed upon seve′ral iństruments. She posseśsed an excellent memo-ry; and understood the dead′ and liv′ing lańguages, and màde good′ profíciency [14] in the scìenses and wàs well read′ in hiśtory. Her conversàtion [15] was sprìghtly [16] and agreeàble, her jud′gement sol′id, her apprehenśion [17] acùte [18], her application [19] indefat′igable [20] and her courage inviǹcible [21]. She was the greàt bul′wark [22] of the Prot′estant [23] relig′ion; she was hìghly cońmendable [24] for her geńeral regaŕd to the impaŕtial [25] administràtion of juśtice, and èven for her rig′id [26] oecońomy [27], which sàved [28] the pub′lic mońey, and eviǹced [29] that love for her pèople which she waŕmly professed [30]. Yet she dèviated [31] from juśtice in some in-stances, when her ińterest and paśsions were conceŕned [32]; and, nothwithstańding all her greàt qual′ities, we cańnot [33] denỳ [34] she was vain, proúd, impèrious [35], and in some cà-ses crùel: her predoḿinant paśsion was jeal′ousy and av′arice; thòugh she was al′so sub′ject to such vìolent gust′s [36] of ańger [37] às overwhel′med [38] àll regaŕd to the dignity of her stàtion, and èven huŕried her beyońd the coḿmon [39] boúnds [40] of dècency. [41]. She was wìse and stead′y in her prińciples of gove′rnment, and above′ àll prińces foŕtunate in a miǹistry.

Smollet.

1) mås′-ků-lĭn, månnlich 2) tåll, groß 3) stråte, dicht 4) lĭm′-d, mit Gliedern versehen 5) fòr′-hěd, Stirne 6) tèèth, Zähne (tooth) 7) yěl′-lò, gelb 8) håre, Haar 9) dåns-d, tanzte 10) å-jĭl′-è-tè, Lebhaftigkeit, Fertigkeit 11) shrĭll, hell,

gellend 12) ůn-důr-stůd', verstand (understand) 13) mů'-zik, Musik 14) prò-fish'-ěn-sè, Fortschritt 15) kôn-vĕr-sá'-shůn, Unterhaltung, Umgang 16) sprite'-lè, lebhaft 17) åp-prè-hěn'-shůn, Vermögen zu begreifen 18) å-kúte', scharf 19) åp-plè-ká'-shůn, Fleiß 20) in-dè-fåt'-tè-gå-bl, unermüdet 21) in-vin'-sè-bl, unüberwindlich 22) bůl'-wůrk, Bollwerk 23) pròt'-těs-tånt, protestantisch 24) kòm'-měn-då-bl, lobenswerth 25) im-pår'-shål, unpartheiisch 26) rid'-jid, strenge 27) è-côn'-ò-mè, Oekonomie 28) såve'-d, erhielt 29) è-vinsd', bewies 30) prò-fěsst', behauptete, bekannte 31) dě'-vè-å-těd, wich ab 32) kôn-sěrn'-d, betroffen, ins Spiel kamen 33) cannot — can not 34) to dè-ni', leugnen 35) im-pě'-rè-ůs, herrschsüchtig 36) gůsts, Anfällen, Aufwallungen 37) ång'-gůr, Zorn 38) ò-vůr-whělm'-d, überwältigte 39) kòm'-můn, gemein 40) bòůndz, Grenzen 41) dě'-sěn-sè, Wohlanständigkeit.

Alcìbiades.

Alcìbiades was a man of great spírit, extrèmely addícted [1] to pléasure, but at the sàme tìme very càpable, and, upon occàsion, very atteńtive [2] to búsinefs. He was by nàture endùed with all the accómplishments [3] she could bestòw [4]: He had beaùty, wit, couŕage, and a greàt understańding; but, in the first blòom [5] of his lìfe, was aŕrogantly [6] affećted with the advańtages he had òver others. That teḿper is pret'ty vísible in an expréssion of his, when it was propòsed to him to leaŕn to plày upon a mùsical iństrument, he ańswered: It is not for me to give but to recèive [7] delìght. Howeýer the conversàtion of Sočrates teḿpered [8] a strońg inclinàtion to licenciousnefs [9] into refléctions of philósophy; and, if it had not the fòrce to màke a man of his gènius and fòrtune whòlly [10] reǵular, it gave him soḿe còol [11] mòments; and this fol'lowing solil'oquy [12] is suppòsed bý the leaŕned to have beeń thròwn togetlier befòre some expećted engàgement [13], and seèms to be very much the pícture of the man; — „I am now whòlly „alòne [14]; my èars are not retàined bỳ mùsic, my eýes with „beaùty, nor any of my seńses so fórcibly affećted, as to „diveŕt [15] the còurse of my ińward [16] thoùghts [17]: me-„thinks [18], there is soḿething sàcred in myself, noẃ I am „alòne. What is this bèing of mìne? I càme ińto it withoút „mý choise [19], and yet Sočrates saýs, it is to be im-

„pùted[20] to me. In this repòse of mỳ senses, wherein they „commùnicate nothing strongly to myself, I taste methinks „a bèing distinct[21] from their operàtion. Why mày I not „then, mỳ sòul exist[22], when she his whòlly gone out of „thèse organs? I can percèive my faculties[23] gròw stronger, „the lefs I admit[24] the pleasures of sense, and the nèarer „I plàce myself to a bàre[25] existence[26], the mòre worthy, „the mòre nòble, the mòre celestial[27] does that existence „appèar to me. If mỳ sòul is wèakened rather than im„pròved[28] bỳ all that the body administers[29] to her, she „mày rèasonably[30] be suppòsed to bè designed[31] for a „mansion[32] mòre sùitable[33] than this, wherein what de„lights her, diminishes[34] her excellence[35], and that which „affects her adds to her perfection. There is an here„after, and I will not fèar to be immortal, for the sàke of „Athens.“

This soliloquy is but the first dàwnings[36] of thought in the mìnd of a man given up to sensuality[37].

Guardian[38].

1) åd-dikt'-ěd, ergeben 2) åt-těn'-tiv, aufmerksam 3) åk-kòm'-plish-měnts, Vollkommenheiten 4) bè-stò', geben, schenken 5) blòòm, Blüthe 6) år'-rò-gånt-lè, auf eine aufgeblasene Weise 7) to rè-sève', empfangen 8) těm'-pěr-åte-ěd, mäßigte 9) li-sěn'-shůs-něs, Ausschweifung 10) hòle'-è, gänzlich 11) kòòl, kühl 12) sò-lil'-lò-kwè, Selbstgespräch 13) ěn-gåje'-měnt, Verbindung, Gefecht 14) å-lòne', allein 15) to dè-věrt', abwenden 16) in'-wård, innerlich 17) thåwts, Gedanken 18) methinks — me thinks 19) tshòise, Wahl 20) im-pùt'-ěd, zugerechnet 21) dis-tingkt', unterschieden 22) ěg-zist', bestehen 23) fåk'-ůl-tèz, Geisteskräfte 24) åd-mit', zulassen 25) båre, bloß 26) ěg-zis'-těnse, Daseyn, Wesen 27) sè-lěs'-tshål, himmlisch 28) im-pròòv'-d, verbessert 29) åd-min'-nis-tůrz, giebt 30) rè'-zn-å-blè, vernünftiger Weise 31) dè-sine'-d, bestimmt 32) mån'-shůn, Wohnung 33) sù'-tå-bl, angemessen 34) dè-min'-ish-ěz, verringert 35) ěk'-sěl-lěnse, Hoheit, Vortrefflichkeit 36) dåwn'-ingz, Dämmerung 37) sěn-shù-ål'-è-tè, Sinnlichkeit 38) gyår'-dè-ån, Aufseher (der Titel einer moralischen Zeitschrift).

Hannibal to Scìpio Africànus at their interview[1] precèding[2] the Battle of Zàma.

Since fate[3] has so ordàined[4] it, that I, whò began the war, and whò have been so often on the point of

ending it by a complète[5] conquest, should now come of my òwn mòtion[6] to ask a pèace; I am glad that it is of you, Scìpio, I have the fortune to ask it. Nor will this be among the lèast of your glòries, that Hannibal, victòrious òver so many Ròman generals, submit'ted at last to you.

I could wish, that our fathers and we had confined our ambit'ion within the limits which nàture sèems to have prescrìbed[7] to it, the shòres[8] of Af'rica, and the shòres of It'aly. The god's did not give us that mìnd. On bòth sìdes we have been so èager[9] after foreign possessions, as to put our òwn to the hazard of war. Ròme and Carthàge have had èach in her turn, the enemy at her gàtes. But since errors past mày be mòre èasily blàmed than corrected[10], let it now be the work of you and me to put an end, if possible, to the obstinate[11] contention. For my òwn part, my yèars, and the expèrience I have had of the instabil'ity[12] of fortune, inclìnes me to lèave nothing to her determinàtion, which rèason can decìde. But much I fèar, Scìpio, that your yòuth, your want of the lìke expèrience, your uninterrupted[13] success may render you averse[14] from the thòughts of pèace. He whom fortune has never fàiled, ràrely[15] reflects[16] upon her constancy[17]. Yet, without recurring[18] to former examples[19], my òwn mày perhaps[20] suffice[21] to tèach[22] you moderàtion[23]. I am that sàme Hannibal, whò, af'ter my victory at Cannae, becàme[24] master of the grèatest part of your country[25], and delib'erated[26] with myself, what fàte I should decrèe[27] to It'aly and Ròme. And now — sèe the chànge! Hère, in Af'rica, I am come to trèat with a Ròman, for my own preservàtion[28] and my country's. Such are the spòrts[29] of fortune. Is she then to be trusted becàuse she smìles? An advantàgeous pèace is pref'erable[30] to the hòpe of victory. The one is in your òwn power, the other at the pleasure of the gods. Should you pròve[31] victòrious, it would add lit'tle to your òwn glòry, or the glòry of your country; if vanquished[32], you lòse in one hour all the honour and reputation[33] you have been so many yèars acquìring. But what is my aim in all this? — that you should content[34] your-

self' with our cession[35] of Spain, Sicily, Sardinia, and all the islands[36] between It'aly and Af'rica. A peace on these condit'ions will, in my opinion, not only secure[37] the future tranquil'lity of Carthage but be sufficiently[38] glorious for you, and for the Roman name[39]. And do not tell me, that some of our cit'izens deal't fraud'ulently[40] with you in the late treaty[41] — it is I, Hannibal, that now ask a peace: I ask it, because I think expedient[42] for my country; and, thinking it expedient, I will inviolably maintain it.

Hooke.

1) în'-têr-vů, Zusammenkunft 2) prè-sède'-îng, vorhergehend 3) fåte, Schicksal 4) ôr-dåne'-d, beschlossen 5) kôm-plète', vollkommen 6) mò'-shůn, Bewegung, Antrieb 7) prè-skrîbe'-d, vorgeschrieben 8) shòrez, Ufer 9) è'-går, begierig 10) kôr-rêkt'-êd, verbessert 11) ôb'-stè-nåte, halsstarrig 12) în-stå-bîl'-è-tè, Unbeständigkeit 13) ůn-în-têr-růp'-têd, ununterbrochen 14) å-vêrse', abgeneigt 15) råre'-lè, selten 16) rè-flêkt's, (upon) betrachtet 17) kôn'-stån-sè, Beständigkeit 18) rè-kůr'-rîng, seine Zuflucht nehmend 19) êgz-åm'-pls, Beispiele 20) pêr-håp's, vielleicht 21) sůf-fîze', zureichen 22) tètsh, lehren 23) môd-dêr-å-shůn, Mäßigung 24) bè-kåme', wurde (become) 25) kůn'-trè, Land 26) dè-lîb'-êr-å-têd, überlegte 27) dè-krèè', bestimmen 28) prêz-zêr-vå'-shůn, Erhaltung 29) spòrts, Spiele 30) prêf'-fêr-å-bl, was vorzuziehen ist 31) pròòv, beweisen 32) vångk'-wîsh-d, überwältigt, besiegt 33) rêp-pů-tå'-shůn, Ruhm 34) to kôn-tênt', befriedigen 35) sêsh'-shůn, Abtretung 36) ì'-lånds, Inseln 37) sè-kůre', sichern 38) sůf-fîsh'-ênt-lè, hinlänglich 39) nåme, Name 40) fråw'-dů-lênt-lè, betrügerischer Weise 41) trè'-tè, Unterhandlung 42) êks-pè'-dè-ênt, nützlich.

Scipio's Answer.

I knew very well, Hannibal, that it was the hope of your return[1] which emboldened[2] the Carthaginians to break the truce[3] with us, and to lay aside[4] all thoughts of a peace, when it was just upon the point of being concluded; and your present proposal[5] is a proof of it. You retrench[6] from their concessions[7] every thing but what we are, and have been long possessed of. But as it is your care that your fel'low-cit'izens should have the obligations[8] to you of being eased[9] from a great part of their burden, so it ought to be mine, that they draw no advantage from their per-

fidiousness[10]. Nòbody is mòre sensible[11], than I am, of the wèakness of man, and the power of fortune, and that whatever we enterprìze is subject to a thousand changes. If, before the Ròmans passed into Africa, you had of your òwn accord[12] quitted[13] Italy, and màde the efforts you now màke, I believe they would not have been rejected. But as you have been fòrced out of Italy, and we are masters hère of the òpen country, the situàtion of things is much altered[14]. And, what is chièfly to bè considered, the Carthaginians, by the làte trèaty, which we entered into at their request[15], were, òver and above what you offer, to have restòred[16] to us our prisoners[17] without ransom[18], delivered up their ships[19] of war, pàid us five thousand talents[20], and to have given hostages[21] for the performance of all. The senate[22] accepted these conditions, but Carthàge failed on her part; Carthàge decèived us. What then is to be done? Are the Carthaginians to be relèased[23] from the mòst important[24] articles[25] of the trèaty, as a reward of their brèach[26] of fàith? No, certainly. If to the conditions before agreèd upon, you had added some new articles to our advantage, thère would have been matter of reference[27] to the Ròman pèople; but when, instead[28] of adding, you retrench, there is no roòm for deliberàtion. The Carthaginians, therefore, must submit to us at discretion[29], or must vanquish us in battle.

Hoòke.

1) rè-tůrn′, Zurückkunft 2) ěm-bòld′-ěn-ěd, beherzt machte 3) trȍȍse, Waffenstillstand 4) å-side′, bei Seite 5) prò-pò′-zål, Vorschlag 6) rè-trěnsh′, schneidet weg 7) kòn-sěs′-shůnz, Verwilligungen 8) ȍb-lè-gá′-shůnz, Verbindlichkeiten 9) èse′-d, beruhigt, erleichtert 10) pěr-fid′-yůs-něs, Treulosigkeit 11) sěn′-sî-bl (of), überzeugt 12) åk-kòrd′, Vertrag; of one's own accord, freiwillig 13) kwît′-těd, verlassen 14) ål′-tůr-d, geändert 15) rè-kwěst′, Bitte 16) rè-stòre′-d, zurückgegeben 17) prîz′-zn-ůr, Gefangener 18) rån′-sům, Lösegeld 19) shîp, Schiff 20) tål′-ěntz, Talente, ein gewisses Gewicht, oder Summe Geldes bei den Alten 21) hòs′-tàje-z, Geissel 22) sěn′-nåt, Senat 23) rè-lèse′-d, losgesprochen 24) îm-por′-tånt, wichtig 25) år′-tè-kls, Bedingungen 26) brèètsh, Bruch 27) rěf′-fěr-ěnse, Verweisung 28) în-stěd′, anstatt 29) dîs-krěsh′-ůn, Klugheit, Gnade und Ungnade

On the Respect pàid by the Lacedaemonians[1] *and Athènians to òld Age.*

It haṕpened at Atĥens, dùring a pub́lic representàtion[2] of some plày exhib́ited[3] in hońour of the commonwealth[4], that an òld geńtleman càme toò làte for a plàce sùitable to his àge and qual'ity. Many of the youńg geńtlemen, who obseŕved the dif'ficulty and confùsion[5] he was in, màde sìgns to him, that they would accomódate[6] him, if he càme where they sat. The good man bus'tled[7] throùgh the crow'd[8], accoŕdingly; but when he caḿe to the sèats, to which he was invìted, the jest'[9] was, to sit clòse and expòse him, as hé stood' oút of coúntenance[10], to the whòle àudience. The frol'ic[11] went throùgh all the Athènian beń-ches[12]. But on thòse occàsions thère weŕe al'so particúlar plàces assìgned[13] for foreig'ners[14]: when the gòod man skul'ked[15] tòwards the box'es[16] appoínted[17] for the Lacedaemònians, that hońest pèople, more viŕtuous[18] than polìte, ròse up all to a man, and, with the greàtest respećt, recèived him amońg them. The Athènians, being sud'denly[19] toucĥed with a seńse of the Spaŕtan viŕtue, and their òwn degeneracy[20], gave a thuńder[21] of applàuse[22], and the òld man crìed oút: „The Athènians understańd what is good, but the Lacedaemònians praćtise[23] it."

Spectàtor.

1) lås-sė-dė-mò'-nī-åns, Lacedemonier 2) rẻp-prė-sėn-tá'-shůn, Vorstellung 3) ẻgz-hib'-īt-ẻd, dargestellt 4) kỏm'-můn-wẻlth, Republik 5) kỏn-fů'-zhůn, Verwirrung 6) åk-kỏm'-mỏ-dåte, mit Bequemlichkeit versehen, Platz machen 7) bůs'-sl-d, drängte sich 8) krỏůd, Menge Menschen, Haufen 9) jẻst, Scherz 10) out of kỏůn'-tė-nånse, außer Fassung 11) frỏl'-īk, Fröhlichkeit, Spaß 12) bẻnsh'-ẻs, Bänke 13) ås-sīne'-d, angewiesen 14) fỏr'-rīn-ůrz, Fremde, Ausländer 15) skůlk'-ẻd, schlich 16) bỏks'-ẻs, Logen 17) åp-pỏīnt'-ẻd, bestimmt 18) vẻr'-tshů-ůs, tugendhaft 19) sůd'-dīn-lė, plötzlich 20) dė-jẻn'-ẻr-å-sė, Ausartung 21) thůn'-důr, Donner, lautes Getöse 22) åp-plåwz', Beifall 23) pråk'-tīs, ausüben.

The School for Scandal[1], *a comedy by Sheridan.*

Act. II. Scene 1.

Enter Sir Peter and Lady Teazle.

Sir Peter T. Lady Teazle, Lady Teazle, I'll not bear it!

Lady T. Sir Peter, Sir Peter, you may bear it or not, as you please[2]; but I ought to have my own way in every thing, and what's more, I will, too. What! though I was ed'ucated[3] in the country, I know very well that women of fashion[4] in London are accountable[5] to nobody after they are married.

Sir P. T. Very well, ma'am[6], very well; — so a husband is to have no influence, no authority?

L. T. Authority! No, to be sure[7]: — if you wanted[8] authority over me, you should have adopted[9] me, and not married me: I am sure you were old enough.

Sir P. T. Old enough! — ay — there it is. Well, well, Lady Teazle, though my life may be made unhappy by your temper[10], I'll not be ruined[11] by your extravagance[12].

L. T. My extravagance! I'm sure I am not more extravagant than a woman of fashion ought to be.

Sir P. T. No, no, madam, you shall throw away[13] no more sums on such unmeaning[14] luxury[15]. 'Slife[16]! to spend as much to furnish[17] your dressing-room[18] with flowers[19] in winter as would suffice[20] to turn[21] the Pantheon[22] into a green-house[23] and give a fête champêtre at Christ'mas[24].

L. T. And am I to blame[25], Sir Peter, because flowers are dear in cold weather? You should find fault with[26] the climate[27], and not with me. For my part[28], I'm sure[29], I wish it was spring[30] all the year round, and that roses grew[31] under our feet!

Sir P. T. Oons[32]! madam — if you had been born to this, I should'n't[33] wonder at your talking[34] thus; but you forget what your situation was when I married you.

L. T. No, no, I don't; 'twas a very disagreeable[35] one, or I should never have married you.

Sir P. T. Yes, yes, madam, you were then in somewhat[36] a humbler style: — the daughter of a plain country squire. Recollect, Lady Teazle, when I saw you first sitting at your tambour, in a pretty[37] figured[38] linen[39] gown[40], with a bunch[41] of keys at your side; your hair combed[42] smooth[43] over a roll, and your apartment hung round with fruits[44] in worsted[45], of your own working.

L. T. O, yes! I remember it very well, and a curious[46] life I led. — My daily occupation[47] to inspect the dairy[48], superintend[49] the poultry[50], make extracts from the family receipt-book[51], and comb my aunt Deborah's lap-dog[52].

Sir P. T. Yes, yes, ma'am, 'twas so indeed,

L. T. And then, you know, my evening[53] amusements! To draw patterns[54] for ruffles[55], which I had not materials to make up: to play Pope Joan with the curate[56]; to read sermon to my aunt[57]; or to be stuck down to an old spinet[58] to strum my father to sleep after a fox-chase.

Sir P. T. I am glad you have so good a memory. Yes, madam, these were the recreations[59] I took you from; but now you must have your coach[60] - vis-à-vis - and three powdered[61] footmen[62] before your chair; and, in the summer, a pair of white cats to draw you to Kensington gardens. No recollection, I suppose[63], when you were content to ride double[64], behind the butler[65], on a dock'd[66] coach-horse.

L. T. No — I swear[67] I never did that: I deny[68] the butler and the coach-horse.

Sir P. T. This, madam, was your siuation; and what have I done for you? I have made you a woman of fashion, of fortune, of rank; in short, I have made you my wife.

L. T. Well, then — and there is but one thing more you can make me to add to the obligation, and that is —

Sir P. T. My widow[69], I suppose?

L. T. Hem! hem!

Sir P. T. I thank you, madam — but don't flatter yourself; for though your ill conduct[70] may disturb my

pèace, it shall never brèak my heart, I promíse[71] you: however, I am èqually[72] obliged to you for the hínt[73].

L. T. Then, why will you endeávour[74] to make yourself so disagreèable to me and thwárt[75] me in every little él'egant expénse?

Sir P. T. 'Slìfe, mad'am, I say, had you any of these little él'egant expénses when you márried me?

L. T. Lud, Sir Peter! would you have me be oút of the fashion?

Sir P. T. The fashion, indeèd! What had you to do with the fashion — before you married me?

L. T. For my párt, I should think you would like to have your wife thòught a woman of tàste[76].

Sir P. T. Ay — there agaín — tàste — zoúnds[77]! madam, you had no taste when you married me!

L. T. That's very trùe, indeèd, Sir Peter; and after havíng married you, I should never pretend[78] to taste again, I allow[79]. But now, Sir Peter, if we have finished[80] our dàily jangle[81], I presùme[82] I may go to my engàgement[83] at Lady Sneèrwell's.

Sir P. T. Ay, there is another precíous[84] círcumstance — a chárming[85] set[86] of acquàintance you have made there.

L. T. Nay, Sir Peter, they are all pèople of rank and fórtune, and remárkably[87] tenàcious[88] of reputàtion[89].

Sir P. T. Yes, egad', they are tenàcious of reputàtion with a vengeance[90]; for they don't choòse[91] any body should have a cháracter but themsel'ves! — Such a crèw[92]! Ah! many a wret'ch[93] has rid on a húrdle[94] who has done less míschief[95] than these ut'terers[96] of fórged[97] tàles, coíners[98] of scandal, and clíppers[99] of reputation.

L. T. What! would you restràin[100] the freèdom of speèch[1]?

Sir P. T. Ah! they have made you just as bad as any one of the society.

L. T. Why, I belìeve I do beàr a part[2] with a tol'erable[3] gràce. But I vow[4] I beàr no mal'ice against the pèople I abùse[5]. When I say an ill-nàtured thing, 'tis out

of pùre[6] good' hùmour[7]; and I take it for granted[8], they dèal[9] exactly in the same manner with me. But, Sir Peter, you knòw you promised to come to Lady Sneèrwell's too.

Sir P. T. Well, well, I'll call[10] in just to look after[11] my òwn character.

L. T. Then indeèd you must make hàste after me, or you'll be too làte. So, good' býe[12] to ye. (Exit Lady Teazle.)

Sir P. T. So — I have gàined much by my intented expostulàtion[13]: yet, with what a charming air she contradicts every thing I say, and how plèasingly she shòws her contempt for my authority! Well, thòugh I can't make her love me, there is great satisfaction in quarrelling[14] with her; and I think she never appèars to such advantage as when she is dòing every thing in her power to plàgue[15] me. (Exit.)

1) skån'-dål, Verleumdung 2) plèze, beliebet 3) éd'-jù-kå-têd, erzogen 4) fåsh'-ůn, Mode, vornehme Welt 5) åk-kỏůn'-tå-bl, verantwortlich 6) måằm, (mad'am) 7) to be shùre, sicherlich 8) wôn'-têd, brauchtet, wünschtet 9) å-dôp'-têd, angenommen 10) têm'-půr, Gemüthsart 11) rồỏ'-ìnd, zu Grunde gerichtet 12) èks-trå'-vå-gånse, Verschwendung 13) thrò' å-wå', wegwerfen 14) ůn-mè'-nìng, sinnlos 15) lůk'-shù-rè, Luxus 16) 'slife (it is life), beim Leben (Himmel!) 17) fůr'-nìsh, versehen 18) drès'-sìng-rồồm, Ankleidezimmer 19) flỏů'-ůrz, Blumen 20) sůf-fìse', hinreichen 21) tůrn, verwandeln 22) Pån-thè'-ůn, das Pantheon 23) greèn'-hỏůse, Treibhaus 24) krìs'-mås, Weihnachten. 25) to blàme, tadeln 26) find fåwlt with, anklagen 27) klì'-måt, das Klima 28) pårt, Theil 29) shùre, sicher 30) spring, Frühling 31) grồồ, wüchsen (to grow) 32) ồồnz, wahrhaftig 33) shůd'nt, würde nicht 34) tåwk'-ìng, sprechend 35) dis-å-grèè'-å-bl, unangenehm 36) sům'-hwỏt, etwas 37) prìt'-tè, hübsch 38) fig'-ůrd, gedruckt 39) lìn'-nên, leinen 40) gỏůn, Kleid 41) bůnsh, Bündel 42) kòme'-d, gekämmt 43) smồồth, glatt 44) frồồtz, Früchten 45) wůrs'-têd, Wollgarn 46) kù'-rè-ůs, sonderbar 47) ồk-kù-på'-shůn, Beschäftigung 48) då'-rè, das Milchhaus, die Milcherei 49) sù-pêr-ìn-tênd', beaufsichtigen 50) pồl'-trè, das Federvieh 51) rè-sète'-book, Receptenbuch 52) låp'-dôg, Schooßhund 53) è'-vn-ìng, Abend 54) to dråw påt-tůrnz, Muster zeichnen 55) růf'-flz, Krausen 56) kù'-råt, Vikar 57) ånt, Tante 58) spìn'-nêt, Klavier 59) rêk-krè-å'-shůnz, Belustigungen 60) kòtsh, Wagen, Kutsche 61) pỏů'-důrd, gepudert 62) fůt'-mên, Bediente 63) sůp-pòze', vermuthe 64) důb'-bl, zu zwei 65) bůt'-lůr, Hausmeister 66) dôk'-d, mit abgeschnittenem Schweif

67) swåre, schwöre 68) dė-nỉ, leugne 69) wid'-ô, Wittwe 70) kôn'-důkt, Aufführung 71) prôm'-mis, verspreche 72) ė'-kwål-lė, auf gleiche Weise 73) hint, Wink, Anspielung 74) ėn-dėv'-ůr, sich bemühen 75) thwårt, entgegen seyn 76) tåste, Geschmack 77) zôůnds, zum Henker! 78) prė-tėnd', Ansprüche machen 79) ål-lôů', räume ein 80) fin'-nishd, beendigt 81) jång'-gl, Streit 82) prė-zůme', vermuthe 83) ėn-gåje'-mėnt, Einladung, Zusage 84) prėsh'-ůs, köstlich 85) tshår-ming, reizend 86) sėt, Anzahl, Parthie 87) rė-mårk'-å-blė, merkwürdig 88) tė-nå'-shůs, festhaltend 89) rėp-pů-tå'-shůn, guter Ruf 90) with a vėn'-jånse, ein Ausruf, der „ganz verzweifelt, verwettert!" ausdrückt 91) tshôôze, wählen (belieben) 92) krôô, Haufe, Gesindel 93) rėtsh, Elender 94) hůr'-dl, Schleife 95) mis'-tshif, Unheil 96) ůt'-tůr-ůr, Verbreiter 97) fôrj'-d, falsch, erdichtet 98) kôi'-nůrz, Münzer 99) klip'-půrz, Beschneider 100) rė-stråne', zurückhalten 1) frėė'-dům of spėėtsh, Redefreiheit 2) do bear a part, übernehme eine Rolle 3) tôl'-ůr-å-bl, erträglich 4) vôů, betheuere 5) å-bůse', mißhandele, losziehe 6) půre, rein, bloß 7) yů'-můr, Laune 8) grån'-tėd, zugestanden 9) dėle, verfahren 10) kåwl in, einsprechen, anrufen 11) lôôk after, mich umsehen (nach) 12) good bi, ein Abschiedsgruß, wahrscheinlich eine Abkürzung von good oder god be with you 13) ėks-pôs-tshů-lå'-shůn, Erörterung, Streit 14) kwôr'-ril-ling, streitend 15) to plåg, plagen, quälen.

Sagácity[1] of the Emperor Rodol'phus.

The emperor[2] Rodol'phus Austríacus bèing at Nurem-berg upon pub'lick[3] búsinefs, a mer'chant[4] came before him with a complàint[5] againśt an innkeeper[6], who had chèated[7] him of[8] a bag of money[9], which he had depos'ited[10] in his hands, but which the other denìed[11] ever having re-cèived[12]. The emperor ask'ed, what evidence[13] he had of the fact; and the merchant replìed, that no per'son was at all privy[14] to the affair but the two par'ties[15]. The emperor next inquìred[16] what kind of bag it was; and when the merchant had descrìbed it particularly[17], he was or'dered to withdràw[18] into the next ròom. The emperor was about[19] to send for the innkeeper, when, for'tunately[20], the man came himself just ìn tìme, with the prin'cipal inhabitants of the plàce, to wàit upon[21] his maj'esty. The emperor knew[22] him very well; and as Rodolphus was very pleaśant[23] in his man'ner, he accos'ted[24] him famil'iarly[25], sàying, „you have a hand'some[26] cap, pràv, give it to me,

and let us exchánge“[27]. The innkeeper bèing very proúd[28] of this disdinction[29] read'ily[30] presented his cap; and his maj'esty, soòn after retìring[31], sent a trusty[32] and well'-knòwn inhab'itant of the cit'y to the wìfe of the hòst[33], saying „your husband[34] desìres you to send him such a bag of mon'ey, for he has a spe'cial[35] occàsion[36] for it; and by this tòken[37] he has sent his cap.“ The wom'an deliv'ered[38] the bag withoút any suspi'cion[39], and the mes'senger[40] retur'ned with it to the emperor, who as'ked the merchant if he knew it, and he òwned[41] it with joy. Next the host was càlled in, to whom the emperor said, „This man accù-ses you of having defraùded[42] him of a bag of money com-mit'ted[43] to your trust[44]; what say you to the charge[45]?“ The innkeeper bòldly[46] said, „it was a lìe[47], or that the man must be mad[48], for he had never any concerns[49] with him whatev'er.“ Upon this the emperor prodùced[50] the bag; at the sìght[51] of which the hòst was so confoúnded[52], that he stam'mered[53] out a confession[54] of his guil't[55]. The merchant recèived his mon'ey, and the culprit[56] was fìned[57] very heav'ily for his guil't, whìle all Ger'many re-soúnded[58] with the pràise of the sagac'ity of the emperor.

1) så-gås'-sė-tė, Scharfsinn 2) ẻm'-pẻr-ůr, Kaiser 3) pův-lĭk, öffentlich 4) mẻr'-tshånt, Kaufmann 5) kòm-plánt', Klage 6) ĭnn'-kėėp-ůr, Gastwirth 7) tshėėt'-ẻd, betrogen 8) of, um 9) båg òv mún'-nė, Sack Geld 10) dė-pòz'-ĭt-ẻd, niedergelegt 11) dė-nìde' 12) rė-sėvd', empfangen 13) ẻv'-ė-dẻnse, Zeugniß, Beweis 14) prĭv'-ė (to), wissend (um) 15) pår'-tẻz, Theile 16) ĭn-kwìr'-d, fragte 17) pår-tĭk'-kú-lůr lė, umständlich, besonders 18) wĭth-dráw', sich zurück-ziehen 19) å-bòůt', daran 20) fòr'-tshú-náte-lė, glücklicher-weise 21) to wait upon, aufzuwarten 22) nù, kannte (to know) 23) plẻz'-zånt, munter, scherzhaft 24) åk-kòst'-ẻd, redete an 25) få-mĭl'-yår-lė, zutraulich 26) hån'-sům, schön 27) ẻks-tshánge', tauschen 28) pròůd, stolz 29) dĭs-tĭngk'-shůn, Auszeichnung 30) rẻd'-dė-lė, willig, gern 31) rė-tì'-rĭng, sich zurückziehend 32) trůs'-tė, zuverläßig 33) hòst, Gastwirth 34) hůz'-bånd, Mann 35) spẻsh'-ål, besonder 36) òk-ká'-shůn, Veranlassung (nöthig) 37) tò'-kn, Zeichen 38) dė-lĭv'-vůrd, überlieferte 39) sůs-pĭsh'-ůn, Argwohn 40) mẻs'-sẻn-jůr, Bote 41) òne'-d, erkannte an (als Eigen-thum) 42) dė-fråwd'-ẻd, betrogen 43) kòm-mĭt'-tẻd, über-geben 44) trůst, Gewahrsam 45) tshårje, Beschuldigung 46) bòld'-lė, dreist 47) lì, Lüge 48) måd, toll 49) kòn-

sêrnz', Geschäfte 50) prò-dûs'd 51) site, Anblick 52) kôn-fôûnd'-êd, bestürzt 53) stâm'-mûrd, stotterte 54) kôn-fêsh'-ûn, Geständniß 55) gîlt, Schuld 56) kûl'-prît, Schuldiger, Verbrecher 57) fìn'-d, gebüßt, gestraft (an Geld) 58) rê-zôûnd'-êd, ertönte, hallte wieder.

Humorous [1] Scène àt an Inn betweèn Boniface [2] (the Innkeeper [3]) and Aimwell (a strànger.)

Bon. This wày, this wày, Sir.

Aim. You 're [4] my lańdlord, I suppòse?

Bon. Yes, Sír, I am òld Will' [5] Boniface, pret'ty well knòwn upòn this ròad, as the sàying is.

Aim. O, Mr. Boniface, your servant.

Bon. O, Sir, what will your honour plèase to drink, as the sàying is?

Aim. I have heard your town of Lit'chfield much fàmed [6] for àle [7]; I think I'll tàste that.

Bon. Sir, I have now in my cel'lar [8] ten tun [9] of the bèst àle in Staf'fordshire: 'tis smoòth [10] as oil [11], sweèt as mil'k, clèar as amber [12], and strong as brandy [13], and will be just' fourteen yèars òld the fifth dày of next Marćh, òld style.

Aim. You 're very exact [14], I find, in the àge of your àle.

Bon. As punctual [15], Sir, as I am in the àge of mý chil'dren: I'll shew you such ale! — Hère Tapster [16], bròach [17] number 1706 [18], as the sàying is. — Sir, you shall tàste my anno domini. — I have lived in Litchfield, man and boý, above èight-and fif'ty yèars, and I beliève, have not consùmed èight and fifty ounces [19] of mèat [20].

Aim. At a mèal [21], you mèan, if one mày guess [22] by your bul'k [23].

Bon. Not in my life, Sir; I have fed [24] pùrely [25] upon àle; I have éat àle and I al'ways sleep upon my ale.

(Enter Tapster with a Tankard [26].)

Now, Sir, you shall seè — Your Worship's [27] heal'th! *(Drinks)* — Ha! delicious, delicious! — Fancy it Bur-

gundy, only fancy it — and 'tis worth ten shillings [28] a quart [29].

Aim. *(Drinks.)* 'Tis confoundedly [30] strong.

Bon. Strong! it must be so or how would we be strong that drink it?

Aim. And have you lived so long upon this ale, landlord!

Bon. 'Eight-and-fifty years, upon my credit [31], Sir: but it killed my wife [32], poor woman! as the saying is.

Aim. How came that to pass.

Bon. I don't know, Sir — She would not let the ale take its natural course, Sir, she was for qualifying it every now and then with a dram [33] as the saying is; and an honest gentleman that came this way from Ireland [34], made her a present of a dozen [35] bottles [36] of usquebaugh [37] — But the poor woman was never well after — but, however, I was obliged to the gentleman, you know.

Aim. Why, was it the usquebaugh that killed her?

Bon. My lady Bountiful [38] said so — She, good lady, did what could be done: she cured [39] her of three tympanies [40], but the fourth carried her off; but she's happy, and I am contented [41], as the saying is.

Aim. Who's that lady Bountiful you mentioned?

Bon. Odds [42] my life, Sir, we'll drink her health: *(drinks)* — My lady Bountiful is one of the best women: Her last husband, Sir Charles Bountiful, left her worth a thousand pounds a year; and, I believe, she lays out one half of it in charitable [43] uses for the good of her neighbours.

Aim. Has the lady any children?

Bon. Yes, Sir, she has a daughter [44] by Sir Charles; the finest woman in all our country [45], and the greatest fortune. She has a son too, by her first husband, 'squire [46] Sullun, who married a fine lady from London t'other [47] day: if you please, Sir, we'll drink his health *(drinks)*.

Aim. What sort of a man is he?

Bon. Why, Sir, the man's well enough: says little, thinks less, and does nothing at all, faith; but he's a man of great estate and values [48] nobody [49].

Aim. A sportsman [50], I suppose.

Bon. Yès, he is a man of pleasure; he plàys at whist[51], and smòkes[52] his pipe[53] èight-and-forty hours together sometimes.

Aim. A fine spòrtsman, trùly! — and married you sày?

Bon. Ay, and to a cùrious[54] wóman, Sir. — But, hè's my landlord, and so a man you know, would not — Sir, my humble service to you *(drinks)* — Thò'[55] I value not a farthing[56] what he can do to me: I pày him his rent[57] a quarter[58] dày; I have a good running tràde[59]; I have but one dàughter, and I can give her — but no matter for that.

Aim. You 're very happy, Mr. Boniface, pray, what other company have you in town?

Bon. A power of fine làdies, and then we have the french officers[60].

Aim. O, that's right, you have a good many of those gentlemen; pray, how do you like their company?

Bon. So well, as the sàying is, that I could wish we had as many mòre of 'em[61]. They 're full of money, and pày double for every thing they have. They know, Sir, that we pày good round taxes[62] for the tàking of them; and so they are willing[63] to reimburse[64] us a little; one of 'em lodges[65] in my house. *(Bell rings)* I beg your worship's pardon. — I'll wàit[66] on you in half a minute.

1) yú-mŭr-ŭs, lustig 2) bŏn'-ĕ-fåse, Bonifacius 3) ĭn'-kèèp-ŭr, Wirth 4) yŏŏr, (you are) 5) Will (William) 6) fáme'-d, berühmt 7) åle, Bier 8) sĕl'-lŭr, Keller 9) tŭn, Tonne 10) smŏŏth, glatt 11) ŏĭl, Oel 12) ăm'-bŭr, Ambra 13) brăn'-dĕ, Branntwein 14) ĕgz-ăkt', genau 15) pŭngk-tshŭ-ăl, pünktlich 16) tăp'-stŭr, Zapfer, Kellner 17) brŏtsh, anstechen 18) 1706, wŭn thŏŭ'-zănd sĕv'-vn hŭn'-drĕd ănd sĭks 19) ŏŭn'-sĕs, Unzen 20) mète, Speise 21) mèle, Mahlzeit 22) gĕs, vermuthen 23) bŭlk, große Masse, Umfang 24) fĕd (feed) 25) pùre'-lè, einzig und allein 26) tăngk'-ŭrd, Kanne 27) wŭr'-ship, Herrlichkeit 28) shĭl'-lĭng, Schilling 29) kwŏrt, ein englisches Maaß 30) kŏn-fŏŭn'-dĕd-lĕ, erschrecklich 31) krĕd'-ĭt, Ehre 32) wife, Weib 33) drăm, Schluck Branntwein 34) ìre'-lănd, Irland 35) dŭz'-zn, Dutzend 36) bŏt'-tl, Flasche 37) ŭs-kwè-bă', irländischer Aquavit 38) bŏŭn'-tè-fŭl, wohlthätig 39) kùre'-d, heilte 40) tĭm'-pă-nèz, Windsuchten 41) kŏn-tĕnt'-ĕd, beruhigt, zufrieden 42) ŏdz, Potz tausend 43) tshăr'-ĕ-tă-bl, gutthätig, mildthätig 44) dăw'-

tår, Tochter 45) kåån′-tå, Grafschaft 46) skwire, è-skwire, Esquire 47) the other 48) vål′-ůz, bekümmert sich (um) 49) nò′-bòd-è, Niemand 50) spòrts′-mån, Liebhaber der Jagd 51) hwist, Whist (ein Kartenspiel) 52) smòkes, raucht 53) pipe, Pfeife 54) ků′-rè-ůs, sonderbar 55) though 56) får′-THing, Farthing (englische Kupfermünze) 57) rènt, Zins 58) kwòr′-tår, Viertel — quarter day, Vierteljahrstag 59) tràde, Gewerbe 60) òf′-fè-sårz, Offiziere 61) of them 62) tåks′-ès, Auflagen 63) wil′-ling, geneigt 64) rè-im-bůrse′, wieder erstatten 65) lòd′-jès, wohnt 66) wàte, warten.

Jùnius Brùtus òver the dead bod′y of Lucrètia; who had stab′bed hersel′f in con′sequence[1] of the ràpe[2] of Tarquin.

Yes, nòble Lady, I sweàr[3] by this blood′ which was on′ce so pùre, and which noth′ing but roy′al[4] vil′lany[5] could have pollùted[6], that I will pursùe Lùcius Tarquìnius the proud′, his wick′ed[7] wìfe, and their chil′dren, with fire and swòrd; nor will I suf′fer any of that fam′ily, or of any other whatsoev′er[8] to be king′ in Ròme. — Yè gods, I càll you to wit′ness[9] this my òath!

Tlıere, Ròmans, turn′ your eyes to that sad spec′-tacle[10]! — the dàughter of Lucrètius, Collatìnus's wìfe — she dìed by her òwn hand! Seè there a nòble làdy, whom the lust′[11] of a Tar′quin redùced[12] to the necess′ity[13] of bèing her òwn executìoner, to attest′[14] her in′nocense. Hos′-pitably[15] entertàined[16] by her as a kin′sman[17] of her hus′-band, Sex′tus, the perfid′ious[18] guest′[19], becàme her brùtal[20] rav′isher[21]. The chàste[22], the gen′erous Lucrètia could not survìve[23] the in′sult[24]. Glòrious wom′an! but on′ce ònly trèated as a slàve, she thòught lìfe no lon′ger to be en-dùred[25]. Lucrètia a woman, disdàined a lìfe that depen′ded on a tỳrant's will; and shall we, shall men with such an exam′ple befòre our eyes, and af′ter fìve-and-twen′ty yèars of ignomin′ious[26] ser′vitude[27], shall we, throùgh a fèar of dỳing, defer′ one sin′gle in′stant[28] to assert′[29] our lib′erty[30]? Nò, Ròmans; now′ is the tìme; the fàvourable[31] mòment, we have so long wàited for, is come. Tarquin is not at Ròme: the Patrìcians[32] are at the head′ of the en′terprize:

the city[33] is abun′dantly[34] provìded with men, arms, and àll things necessary. There is nothing wan′ting to secùre the succefs′, if our òwn cou′rage does not fail us. And shall thòse war′riours[35] who have ever been so bràve[36] when fo′reign en′emies were to be subdùed, or when con′quests[37] were to be màde to grat′ify the ambition and av′arice of Tarquin, be the ònly cow′ards, when they are to deliv′er themsel′ves from slàvery?

Some of you are perhap′s intim′idated[38] by the ar′my[39] which Tarquin now′ comman′ds: the sòldiers, you imag′ine, tàke the part of their gen′eral. Ban′ish such a groúndlefs[40] fèar: they love of lib′erty is nat′ural to all men. Your fel′-low-cit′izens in the cam′p feèl the wèight of oppres′sion[41] with as quick′ a sen′se as you that are in Ròme; they will as èagerly sèize the occàsion of thròwing off′ the yòke[42]. But let us gran′t[43], there may be som′e amon′g them, who, throùgh bàsenefs[44] of spir′it, or a bad educàtion, will be dispòsed to fàvour the tyrant: the num′ber of these can be but smàll and we have mèans suffic′ient in our hands to re-dùce them to rèason. They have left us hos′tages mòre dèar to them than lìfe; their wìves, their children, their fath′ers, their moth′ers are hère in the cit′y. Cou′rage, Ròmans, the god′s are for us, thòse gods, whòse tem′ples and al′tars[45] the im′pious[46] Tarquin has profàned[47] by sac′ri-fices and libàtions[48] màde with pollùted hands, pollùted with blood′ and with num′berlefs unex′piated[49] crìmes commit′ted again′st his sub′jects.

Ye gods, who protec′ted our forefathers[50]! ye gènii[51], who wat′ch for the preservàtion and glòry of Ròme! do you inspìre[52] us with cou′rage and unanim′ity[53] in this glò-rious càuse, and we will to our last breath′ defen′d[54] your wor′ship from all profanàtion[55].

Livy.

1) kŏn′-sè-kwĕnse, Folge 2) råpe, Schåndung 3) swåre, schwören 4) rŏè′-ål, königlich 5) vil′-lån-è, Niederträchtigkeit 6) pŏl-lût′-ĕd, befleckt 7) wik′-ĕd, schändlich 8) hwŏt-sò-ĕv′-ûr, wie, oder was es auch sey 9) wit′-nĕs, bezeugen 10) spĕk′-tå-kl, Schauspiel 11) lûst, Wollust 12) rè-

dûse'-d, erniedrigte, dahin brachte 13)) nė-sės'-sė-tė, Nothwendigkeit 14) ât-tėst', bezeugen 15) hòs'-pė-tâ-blė, auf eine gastfreie Weise 16) ėn-tėr-tâne'-d, bewirthet 17) kinz-mân, Verwandter 18) pėr-fid'-yûs 19) gėst, Gast 20) bròò'-tâl, viehisch 21) râv'-ish-ûr, gewaltsamer Ehrenschänder 22) tshâste, keusch 23) sûr-vive', überleben 24) in'-sûlt, Beleidigung 25) ėn-dûre'-d, ertragen 26) ig-nò-min'-yûs, schändlich 27) sėr'-vi-tûde, Sklaverei 28) in'-stânt, Augenblick 29) âs-sėrt', vertheidigen 30) lib'-bėr-tė, Freiheit 31) fâ'-vûr-â-bl, günstig 32) pâ-trish'-ânz, Patricier 33) sit'-tė, Stadt 34) â-bûn'-dânt-lė, überflüssig 35) wâr'-yûrs, Krieger 36) brâve, tapfer 37) kông'-kwėstz, Eroberungen 38) in-tim'-ė-dât-ėd, in Furcht gesetzt 39) âr'-mė, Armee 40) gròûnd'-lės, grundlos 41) òp-prėsh'-ûn, Unterdrückung 42) yòke, Joch 43) grânt, zugestehen 44) bâse'-nės, Niederträchtigkeit 45) âl'-tûrz, Altäre 46) im'-pė-ûs, gottlos 47) prò-fâne'-d, entweihet 48) li-bâ'-shûnz, Opfer durch Ausgießen von Wein auf den Boden 49) ûn-ėks'-pė-â-tėd, unausgesöhnt 50) fòre-fâ-thėrz, Vorfahren 51) jė'-nė-i, Schutzgeister 52) in-spire', eingeben, begeistern (with) 53) û-nân-nė'-mė-tė, Einmüthigkeit 54) dė-fėnd', vertheidigen 55) pròf-â-nâ'-shûn, Entweihung.

Idleness[1] *avoided by the Observation of Order.*

By attending to order, you avoid idleness, that most fruitful[2] source[3] of crimes and evils. Acting upon a plan, meeting every thing in its own place, you constantly[4] find innocent and useful employment for time. You are never at a loss how to dispose of your hours, or to fill up life agreeably. In the course of human action there are two extremes equally dangerous[5] to virtue: the multiplicity[6] of affairs, and the total[7] want of them. The man of order stands in the middle between these two extremes, and suffers from neither: he is occupied[8], but not oppressed[9]. Whereas[10] the disorderly[11], overloading one part of time and leaving another vacant[12], are at one period overwhelmed with business, and at another, either idle through want of employment, or indolent[13] through perplexity. Those seasons[14] of indolence and idleness, which recur so often in their life, are the most dangerous moments. The mind, unhappy in its situation, and clinging[15] to every object which can occupy or amuse it, is then aptest[16] to throw itself into arms of every vice and folly[17].

Fa'rther, by the preservàtion of order, you check[18] inco'nstancy[19] and le'vity[20]. Fick'le[21] by nàture is the hùman hea'rt; it is fo'nd of chànge, and perpet'ually[22] tends to start asìde from the stràight lìne of co'nduct. He'nce[23] arìses the proprìety[24] of bri'nging oursel'ves u'nder subje'ction[25] to meth'od[26] and rùle; which, thòugh at first it mày pròve constràining[27], yet, by degreès and from the experience of its ha'ppy effe'cts, beco'mes nat'ural and agreèable. It re'ctifies[28] thòse irregula'rities[29] of te'mper and ma'nners to which we gi've the nàme of caprìce, and which are disti'nguished characteri'sticks[30] of a diso'rderly mìnd. It is the pàrent of stead'inefs[31] of co'nduct. It fo'rms consi'stency[32] of cha'racter. It is the grou'nd of all the co'nfidence we repòse in one anoth'er. For, the diso'rderly we knòw not where to fìnd. In him ònly can we plàce any trust', whò is ùniform[33] and re'gular; who li'ves by pri'nciple, not by hùmour; who acts upon a plan, and not by desul'tory[34] mòtions.

Blàir.

1) ì'-dl-nẻs, Müſſiggang 2) frỏỏt'-fůl, fruchtbar 3) sỏrse, Quelle 4) kỏn'-stånt-lẻ, beſtändig 5) dåne'-jůr-ůs, gefährlich 6) můl-tẻ-plìs'-ẻ-tẻ, Vielheit, Menge 7) tò'-tål, gänzlich 8) ỏk'-kủ-pìde, beſchäftigt 9) ỏp-prẻst', unterdrückt 10) hwåre-ås', da 11) dìz-ỏr'-důr-lẻ, unordentlich 12) vá'-kånt, leer 13) ìn'-dỏ-lẻnt, nachläſſig, faul, unthätig 14) sẻ'-zns, Zeiten 15) klìng'-ìng, ſich hängend (an) 16) åpt'-ẻst, geneigteſt 17) fỏl'-lẻ, Thorheit 18) tshẻk, einhalten 19) ìn-kỏn'-stån-sẻ, Unbeſtändigkeit 20) lẻv'-vẻ-tẻ, Leichtſinn 21) fìk'-kl, wankelmüthig 22) pẻr-pẻt'-tshủ-ål-lẻ, beſtändig 23) hẻnse, daher 24) prỏ-prì'-ẻ-tẻ, Schicklichkeit, Zweckmäßigkeit 25) sůb-jẻk'-shůn, Unterwerfung 26) mẻth'-ůd, Ordnung 27) kỏn-strá'-nìng, Gewalt anthuend 28) rẻc'-tẻ-fìse, verbeſſert 29) ìr-rẻg-gủ-lår'-ẻ-tẻz, Unordnungen 30) kår-åk-tẻ-rìs'-tìkz, Merkmale 31) stẻd'-ẻ-nẻs, Feſtigkeit 32) kỏn-sìs'-tẻn-sẻ, Uebereinſtimmung 33) yủ'-nẻ-fỏrm, gleichförmig 34) dẻs'-ůl-tůr-ẻ, veränderlich, ſchwankend.

Temperance[1] in Pleasure recommended.

Let me parti'cularly[2] exho'rt[3] youth to te'mperance in pleasure. Let me admo'nish them, to bewàre[4] of that rock'[5]

on which thoúsands from ràce[6] to race contińue[7] to split′[8]. The love to pleaśure, nat′ural to man in eveŕy pèriod of his lìfe, gloẃs[9] at this àge with exceśsive[10] aŕdour[11]. Noveĺty adds fresh chaŕms, as yet, to every gratificàtion[12]. The world appèars to spread′[13] a contińual[14] féast, and heal′th, vigóur, and hìgh spiŕits, invìte them to partàke[15] of it withoút restràint. In vàin we waŕn them of làtent[16] dàngers. Religíon is accùsed[17] of insuf′ferable[18] severity in prohib′iting[19] enjoýment; and the òld, when they of′fer their admonit′ion, are upbràided[20] with havíng forgot′ that they ońce were yoúng. — And yet, my frieńds, to what do the constràints of religíon, and coúnsels of àge, with respect to pleaśures, amoúnt[21]? They mày all be comprìzed[22] in a feẃ words — not to hurt yoursel′ves, and not to hurt[23] otheŕs by pursùit[24] of pleasure. Within thèse boúnds, pleaśure is làwful; beyońd them it becoḿes crim′inal[25], becàuse it is rùinous[26]. Are thèse restràints aný otheŕ than what a wìse man would choòse to impòse[27] on himself? We call you not to renoúnce[28] pleaśure, but to enjoý it in sàfety[29]. Instead′ of abrid′ging[30] it, we exhoŕt you to pursue it on an exteńsive plan. We propòse meaśures for secùring its posseśsion, and for prolońging[31] its duràtion[32].

Blàir.

1) tẻm′-pẻr-ånse, Måßigkeit 2) pår-tỉk′-kủ-lủr-lẻ, besonders 3) to ẻgz-hỏrt′, ermahnen 4) to bẻ-wåre′, sich in Acht nehmen 5) rỏk, Felsen 6) råse, Geschlecht 7) kỏn-tỉn′-ủ, fortfahren 8) splỉt, scheitern 9) glòse, glühet 10) ẻk-sẻs′-sỉv, übermåßig 11) år′-dủr, Hitze, Måßigkeit 12) gråt-ẻ-fẻ-kå′-shủn, Vergnügen, Befriedigung 13) sprẻd, ausbreiten 14) kỏn′-tỉn-ủ-ål, unaufhörlich 15) pår-tåke′ (of), Theil nehmen 16) lå′-tẻnt, verborgen 17) åk-kůzd′, angeklagt 18) ỉn-sủf′-fủr-åbl, unerträglich 19) prò-hỉb′-ỉt-ỉng, verbietend 20) ủp-brå′-dẻd (with), vorgeworfen 21) å-mỏủnt′, steigen 22) kỏm-prỉze′-d, eingeschlossen, gefaßt, begriffen 23) hủrt, Schaden zufügen 24) pủr-sůte′, Verfolg 25) krỉm′-ẻ-nål, verbrecherisch 26) rỏỏ′-ỉn-ủs, verderblich 27) ỉm-pòze′, auflegen 28) rẻ-nỏủnse′, entsagen 29) såfe′-tẻ, Sicherheit 30) å-brỉdje′-ỉng, abkürzend 31) prò-lỏng′-ỉng, verlångernd 32) dủ-rå′-shủn, Fortdauer.

Irregular[1] Pleasures.

By the unhappy excesses[2] of irregular pleasures in youth how many amiable dispositions are corrupted or destroyed! How many rising capacities and powers are suppressed[3]! How many flattering[4] hopes of parents and friends are totally extinguished[5]! Who but must drop a tear over human nature, when he beholds that morning, which arose[6] so bright[7], overcast[8] with such untimely[9] darkness[10], that good-humour, which once captivated all hearts, that vivacity[11] which sparkled[12] in every company; those abilities which were fitted for adorning[13] the highest stations, all sacrificed at the shrine[14] of low sensuality: and one who was formed for running the fair career[15] of life in the midst[16] of public esteem, cut off by his vices at the beginning of his course, or sunk[17] for the whole of it into insignificancy[18] and contempt — These, o sinful[19] Pleasure, are thy trophies[20]! — It is thus that, co-operating[21] with the foe of God and man, thou degradest[22] human honour, and blastest[23] the opening prospects[24] of human felicity[25].

Blàir.

1) ir-rég'-gú-lår, unordentlich 2) ék-sés'-séz, Ueberschreitungen, Ausschweifungen 3) sůp-prést', unterdrückt 4) flåt'-tůr-ing, scheichelhaft 5) ék-sting'-gwisht, vernichtet 6) å-ròze', (arise) 7) brite, glänzend 8) ò-vůr-kåst', überzogen 9) ůn-time'-lè, unzeitig 10) dårk'-nés, Dunkelheit 11) vè-vås'-è-tè, Munterkeit 12) spår'-kld, funkelte, blitzte, glänzte 13) å-dórn'-ing, zierend 14) shrine, Reliquienkasten, Altar 15) kå-rèèr', Lauf 16) midst, Mittel 17) sůnk, gesunken 18) in-sig-nif'-fè-kån-sè, Unbedeutenheit 19) sin'-fůl, lasterhaft 20) trò'-fèz, Siegeszeichen 21) kò-òp'-ér-å-ting, mitwirkend 22) dè-grå'-dést, würdigst herab 23) blåst-ést, richtest zu Grunde, vernichtest 24) pròs'-pékts, Aussichten 25) fè-lis'-è-tè, Glück.

Rol'la's Addreſs to the Peruvians in the temple of the sun, writ'ten by Mr. Sheridan.

My brave associates[1] — partners[2] of my toil, my feelings[3] and my fame[4]! — can Rol'la's voice add vigour to

the virtuous energies[5] which inspire your hearts? No — you have judged, as I have, the foulness[6] of the crafty[7] plea[8], by which these bold invaders[9] would delude[10] you — Your generous spirit has compared[11], as mine has, the motives, which, in a war like this, can animate[12] their minds and ours. — They, by a strange frenzy[13] driven[14], fight for power, for plunder, and extended rule — we for our country, our altars, and our homes. They follow an adventurer[15] whom they fear — and obey a power which they hate — we serve a monarch whom we love — a God whom we adore[16]. — Whene'er[17] they move in anger, desolation[18] tracks[19] their progress[20]; whene'er they pause in amity[21], affliction mourns[22] their friendship! — They boast[23], they come but to improve our state, enlarge[24] our thoughts, and free us from the yoke of error. Yes — they will give enlightened[25] freedom[26] to our minds, who are themselves the slaves of passion, avarice and pride. They offer us their protection[27] — Yes, such protection as vultures[28] give to lambs[29] — covering and devouring[30] them! — They call on us to barter[31] all of good we have inherited and proved, for the desperate change of something better which they promise — Be our plain answer this: The throne we honour is the People's choice — the laws we reverence[32] are our brave fathers' legacy[33] — the faith we follow teaches us to live in bonds[34] of charity with all mankind[35] and die with hope of bliss[36] beyond the grave. Tell your invaders this, and tell them too: we seek no change, and, least of all, such change as they would bring us.

1) ås-sö'-shè-åtez, Gefährten 2) pårt'-nůrz, Mitgenossen 3) fèèl'-îngz, Gefühle 4) fåme, Ruhm 5) ĕn'-ĕr-gèz, Kräfte 6) fóůl'-nĕs, Unredlichkeit 7) kråf'-tè, betrügerisch 8) plè, Vertheidigung, Vorwand 9) în-vå'-důrz, Angreifer 10) dè-lůde', hintergehen 11) kòm-påre'-d, verglichen 12) ån'-è-måte, ermuntern 13) frĕn'-sè, Wahnwitz 14) drîv'-vn, (drive) 15) åd-vĕn'-tshůr-ůr, Abentheurer 16) å-dòre', anbeten 17) hwĕn-åre' (hwĕn-ĕv'-ůr), wenn immer, so oft 18) dĕs-sò-lå'-shůn, Verwüstung 19) tråkz, bezeichnet 20) prôg'-grĕs, Fortschritt 21) åm'-mè-tè, Freundschaft 22) mòrnz, betrauert 23) bòste, prahlen 24) ĕn-lårje',

erweitern 25) ěn-lī′-tnd, erleuchtet 26) frēē′-dům, Freiheit 27) prò-tĕk′-shůn, Schutz 28) vůl′-tshůrz, Geyer 29) låmz, Lämmer 30) dé-vǒů′-ring, auffressend 31) bår′-tůr, tauschen 32) rěv′-ĕr-ĕnse, verehren 33) lěg′-å-sè, Vermächtniß, 34) bǒndz, Bande 35) mån-kylnd′, Menschheit 36) blis, Segen.

A short[1] Description of the òldest[2] town of Ròme.

The cit′y of Ròme, as well as its inhab′itants[3], was in the begin′ning rùde[4] and unador′ned. Thòse òld rough′[5] sòldiers loòked on the effec′ts of the poli′ter ar′ts as things fit ònly for an effem′inate[6] pèople, as toò apt to sof′ten and unner′ve[7] men, and to tàke from that mar′tial[8] tem′per and feroc′ity[9], which they encour′aged[10] so much and so univer′sally[11] in the in′fancy[12] of their stàte. Their hoúses were (what the nàme they gav′e them sig′nified[13]) only a cov′ering[14] for them, and a defen′ce[15] again′st bad weath′er[16]. Thèse sheds[17] of theirs were mòre lìke the càves[18] of wìld bèasts[19] than the habitàtions[20] of men; and were rath′er flun′g[21] togeth′er as chan′ce led[22] them, than for′med into reg′ular streèts and òpenings. Their wàlls were half′ mud′[23], and their roòfs[24] pièces of wood stuck′[25] togeth′er; nay, èven this was an af′ter-impròvement: for in Rom′ulus' tìme, their hoúses were ònly cov′ered with stràw. If they had any thing that was fìner than or′dinary, that was chièfly tàken ùp in set′ting off′ the tem′ples of their gods; and when thèse began′ to be fur′nished with stat′ues[26] (for they had non′e[27] till long after Nùma's tìme) they were prob′ably[28] mòre fit to give ter′ror than delìght; and seèmed rath′er for′med so, as to be hor′rible[29] enough′ to strìke àwe[30] in′to thòse who wor′shipped them, than han′dsome[31] enough, to invìte any one to loòk upon′ them for pleas′ure. Their desìgn, I suppòse, was an′swerable[32] to the matèrials they were màde of; and if their gods were of ear′then[33] wàre[34], they were reck′oned[35] bet′ter than or′dinary; for man′y of them were chop′t[36] out of wood′. One of the chièf or′naments[37] in thòse tìmes, bòth of tem′ples and prìvate hoúses, consisted in their àncient[38] tròphies; which were trun′ks[39]

of treès clèared of their branches[40], and so formed into a rough kind of pòsts. Thèse were lòaded with the arms they had tàken in war; and you mày èasily concèive[41] what sort of ornaments thèse pòsts must màke, when half decàyed[42] by tìme, and hung[43] about with old rusty arms, besmèared[44] with the blood of their enemies. Ròme was not then that beautiful[45] Ròme, whòse very ruins at this dày are sòught[46] af'ter with pleasure; it was a town, which carried an àir of terror in its appèarance[47] and which màde pèople shud'der, whenever they first entered within its gàtes.

Spence.

1) shỏrt, kurz 2) oldest, von old 3) ỉn-håb'-ỉt-tånts, Einwohner 4) rồồd, rauh 5) rủf, roh 6) ểf-fểm'-ė-nàte, weibisch 7) ủn-nểrv', entkräften 8) mår'-shål, kriegerisch 9) fė-rỏs'-ė-tė, Wildheit 10) ển-kủr'-ỉdje-d, aufmunterten 11) yủ-nė-vểr'-sål-ė, allgemein 12) ỉn'-fån-sė, Kindheit 13) sỉg-nė-fìde', bedeuteten 14) kủv'-ủr-ỉng, Bedeckung 15) dė-fểnse', Beschirmung 16) wểTH'-ủr, Wetter 17) shểdz, Hütten 18) kåvz, Höhlen 19) bėėstz, Thiere 20) håb-ė-tå-shủnz, Wohnungen 21) flủng, geworfen (fling) 22) led, (lead) 23) mủd, Lehm 24) rồồfz, Dächer 25) stủk together, zusammengesteckt (stick) 26) ståt'-shủz, Bildsäulen 27) nủn, keine 28) prỏb'-bå-blė, wahrscheinlicherweise 29) hỏr-rė-bl, fürchterlich 30) åw, Schrecken 31) hån'-sủm, schön 32) ån'-sủr-å-bl, angemessen 33) ểr'-thn, irden 34) wàre, Geschirr 35) rểk'-knd, gerechnet, gehalten 36) tshỏpt, gehauen 37) ỏr'-nå-mểntz, Verschönerungen 38) àne'-tshểnt, alt 39) trủnkz, Stämme 40) brånsh'-ểz, Zweige 41) kỏn-sėve', denken 42) dė-kà'-ểd, verfallen 43) hủng, behangen (hang) 44) bė-smėėr'-d, beschmiert 45) bủ'-tė-fủl, schön 46) såwt, (seek) 47) åp-pè'-rånse, Aeußere.

The Rivals, a Comedy by Sheridan.

Act. III. Scene 4.

Acres. (Enter Sir Lucius[1] O'Trigger[2].)

Sir L. Mr. Acres, I am delighted to embràce you.

Acres. My dèar Sir Lucius, I kiss your hands.

Sir L. Pray, my friend, what has brought you so suddenly to Bath?

Acres. Fàith! I have followed Cùpid's[3] Jack-a-lantern[4] and find myself in a quagmire[5] at last. — In short, I have been very ill ùsed, Sir Lucius, — I don't choòse to

mention nàmes, but look on me as on a very ill-used gentleman.

Sir L. Pray, what is the càse? — I ask no names.

Acres. Mark me, Sir Lucius, I fall as deèp as neèd be in love with a young làdy — her friends take my part — I follow her to Bath — send word of my arrìval; and recèive answer, that the lady is to be otherwise dispòsed of[6] — This, Sir Lucius, I call bèing ill ùsed.

Sir L. Very ill, upon my conscience — Pràỳ, can you divìne[7] the càuse of it?

Acres. Why, there's the matter: she has another lover, one Beverley, who, I am tòld, is now in Bath. — Odds slanders and lies! he must be at the bottom[8] of it.

Sir L. A rìval in the càse, is there? — and you think he has supplanted[9] you unfàirly?[10]

Acres. Unfairly! to be sùre he has. — He never could have done it fàirly.

Sir L. Then sùre you knòw what is to be done!

Acres. Not I, upon my sòul!

Sir L. We weàr no swòrds here, but you understand me.

Acres. What! fight him!

Sir L. Ay, to be sure: what can I mèan else?

Acres. But he has given me no provocation[11].

Sir L. Now, I think he has given you the greàtest provocation in the world. — Can a man commit a more hèinous[12] offence against another than to fall in love with the same woman? O, by my soul! it is the most unpardonable brèach[13] of friendship.

Acres. Breach of friendship! Ay, ay; but I have no acquàintance with this man. I never sàw him in my life.

Sir L. That's no argument[14] at all — he has the lefs rìght then to take such a liberty.

Acres. Gad[15], that's trùe — I gròw full of anger, Sir Lucius! — I fire apàce[16]! Odds[17] hilts[18] and blàdes[19]! I find a man may have a dèal of valour in him, and not know it! But couldn't I contrìve[20] to have a little rìght of my sìde?

Sir L. What the devil signifies right, when your

honour is concerned? Do you think Achilles, or my little Alexander the Great, ever enquired where the right lay? No, by my soul, they drew their broad swords [21], and left the lazy sons of peace to settle [22] the justice of it.

Acres. Your words are a grenadier's march to my heart! I believe courage must be catching [23]! — I certainly do feel a kind of valour rising as it were — a kind of courage, as I may say — Odds flints [24], pans [25] and triggers [26]! I'll challenge [27] him directly.

Sir L. Ah, my little friend! if I had Blunderbuss-Hall here, I could show you a range [28] of ancestry [29], in the O'Trigger line, that would furnish the new room; every one of whom had killed his man! — For though the mansion-house [30] and thirty acres have slipt through my fingers, I thank heaven our honour and the family-pictures are as fresh as ever.

Acres. O, Sir Lucius! I have had ancestors too! — every man of 'em colonel or captain in the militia [31]. Odds balls and barrels [32]! say no more — I'm braced [33] for it. — The thunder of your words has soured [34] the milk of human kindness in my breast! — Zounds! as the man in the play says, „I could do such deeds —"

Sir L. Come, come, there must be no passion at all in the case — these things should always be done civilly.

Acres. I must be in a passion, Sir Lucius — I must be in a rage. — Dear Sir Lucius, let me be in a rage, if you love me. — Come, here's pen and paper. — (Sits down to write) — I would the ink were red! — Indite [35], I say indite! — How shall I begin? Odds bullets [36] and blades! I'll write a good bold hand, however.

Sir L. Pray, compose [37] yourself.

Acres. Come — now, shall I begin with an oath? Do, Sir Lucius, let me begin with a damme [38].

Sir L. Pho! pho! do the thing decently [39] and like a Christian. — Begin now — „Sir,"

Acres. That's too civil by half.

Sir L. „To prevent the confusion that might arise"

Acres. Well —

Sir L. From our bòth addreśsing[40], the same lady" —

Acres. Ay — there's the rèason — „same lady" — well —

Sir L. „I shall expećt the hońour of your cońpany" —

Acres. Zounds! I'm not aśking him to dińner.

Sir L. Pray, be èasy.

Acres. Well then, „honour of your company" —

Sir L. „To set́tle our preteńsions" —

Acres. Well.

Sir L. Let me see, ay, king's Mèad-fièld will do — „in king's Mèad-fièlds."

Acres. So that's done. — Well, I'll fòld[41] it up preśently; my òwn crest[42] — a hand and dag̀ger shall be the sèal.

Sir L. You see now this little explanàtion will put a stop[43] at ońce to all confùsion or misunderstańding[44] that might arise betweèn you.

Acres. Ay, we fight to preveńt any misunderstanding.

Sir L. Now, I'll lèave you to fix your òwn tìme. — Take my advìce, and you'll decìde it this èvening if you can; then let the worśt come of it, 'twill be off your mìnd to-mořrow.

Acres. Very trùe.

Sir L. So I shall see nothing more of you, unleśs it be by let́ter till the evening. — I would do myself the honour to cařry your meśsage[45]; but, to tell you a sècret, I believe I shall have just such another affàir on my òwn hands. There is a gày caṕtain here, who put a jest on me làtely, at the expeńse of my couńtry, and I ònly want to fall in with[46] the geńtleman, to call him out[47].

Acres. By my val'our I should like to see you fight first! Odds life! I should like to see you kill him, if it was only to get a little leſson.

Sir L. I shall be very proùd of instrućting you. — Well for the preśent — but remeḿber now, when you meet

your antágonist[48], do every thing in a mìld and agreèable mańner. — Let your couŕage bè as keèn[49], but at the same time as poĺished as your swòrd.

(Exéunt sevérally.)

1) lú-shè-ůs 2) ò-trîk′-kůr 3) kú-pîds, Amors 4) jåk-(with-) å-lån′-tůrn, Irrwisch 5) kwåg′-mìre, Sumpf 6) to dispose of, vergeben, verfügen (über) 7) to dè-vìne′, muthmaßen 8) at the bòt′-tům, die Ursache 9) to sůp-plånt′, ausstechen 10) ůn-fåre′-lè, widerrechtlich 11) pròv-ò-kå′-shůn, Anlaß 12) hå′-nůs, schändlich 13) brèètsh, Bruch 14) år′-gù-mènt, Grund 15) gåd, wahrlich 16) to fire å-påse′, allmählich sich entzünden 17) odds, ein Ausruf (bei!) 18) hìlt, Griff 19) blåde, Klinge 20) to contrive, es so anstellen 21) bråwd′-sòrd, Schwert 22) to settle, schlichten, bestimmen 23) kåtsh′-îng, ansteckend 24) flint, Feuerstein 25) pån, (Pulver=) Pfanne 26) trigger, Drücker (an Gewehren) 27) te tshål′-lènje, herausfordern 28) rånje, Reihe 29) ån′-sès-trè, Vorfahren, Ahnen 30) mån′-shůn-house, Edelsitz 31) mîl-lîsh′-yå, Landmiliz 32) bår′-rîl, (Flinten=) Lauf 33) bråse′-d, gestärkt, generbt 34) to sòůr, sauer machen 35) to èn-dìte′ (endite), anklagen, diktiren 36) bůl′-lît, (Flinten=) Kugel 37) to compose, beruhigen, fassen 38) dåm mè, Gott verdamm mich! (God damn me!) 39) dè′-sènt-lè, mit Anstand 40) to addreſs, den Hof machen, sich bewerben (um) 41) to fòld up, zusammenlegen (falten) 42) crest, Wappen (auf Siegel) 43) to put a stop to, ein Ende machen 44) mis-ůn-důr-stånd′-îng, Mißverständniß 45) mès′-sîdje, Botschaft (hier Cartel) 46) to fall in with, zusammentreffen mit 47) to call out, herausfordern 48) ån-tåg′-ò-nîst, Gegner 49) keen, scharf.

The Stòry of a disàbled[1] Sòldier.

Nò observàtion[2] is mòre common and at the sàme tìme mòre trùe, than, that one half́ of the worĺd are iǵnorant how the otĥer half́ liv́es. The misfoŕtunes of the greàt are heĺd up to engàge our atteńtion; are enlaŕged upon in tònes[3] of declamàtion[4], and the worĺd is càlled ùpon to gàze[5] at the nòble suf́ferers; the greàt, uńder the presśure of calamíty[6], are cońscious[7] of sev́eral otĥers sympathi-

1) dîz-å′-bld soldier, Invalide 2) òb-zèr-vå′-shůn, Bemerkung 3) tònez, Töne 4) dèk-lå-må′-shůn, Deklamation. Rede 5) gåze, gaffen 6) kå-låm′-è-tè, Elend 7) kòn′-

zing[8] with their distreſś and have, at ońce, the coḿfort of admiràtion and pit́y.

There is notĥing magnańimous in beàring misfoŕtunes with foŕtitude[9], when the whòle woŕld is lòoking on: men in such ciŕcumstances will act bràvely, èven from mòtives of vańity[10]; but he, whò, in the vàle of obscùrity[11], can bràve adveŕsity[12]; who, whithoút frieńds to encouŕage, acquàintances[13] to pit́y, or èven withoút hòpe to allèviate[14] his misfoŕtunes, can behàve with tranquil'lity and indif'ference[15], is trùly greàt: whetĥer peaśant or còurtier, he deserves[16] admiràtion, and should be hel'd up for our imitàtion[17] and respećt.

While the slightest inconvèniences[18] of the greàt are maǵnified[19] into calaḿities; while traǵedy[20] moúths oút their suf'ferings[21] in all stràins[22] of el'oquence, the miśeries of the pòor are disregaŕded[23]; and yet soḿe of the lòwer rańks of pèople undergò mòre rèal haŕdships[24] in ońe dày, than thòse of a mòre exàlted stàtion suf'fer in their whòle lives. It is inconcèivable[25] what dif'ficulties the mèanest of our coḿmon sàilors[26] and sóldiers endùre withoút muŕmuring[27] or regret', withoút paśsionately declàiming[28] agaińst prov́idence[29], or càlling their fel'lows to be gàzers on their intrepid'ity. Ev́ery dày is to them a dày of miśery, and yet they entertàin their haŕd fate withoút repìning.

With what indignàtion[30] do I hèar an 'Ovid, a Cicero, or a Rab'utin, complàin of their misfoŕtunes and haŕdships whòse greàtest calaḿity was that of bèing unàble to viśit a ceŕtain spot' of earth[31], to which they had fòolishly at-

shůs, bewußt 8) sĭm'-på-thĭ-zĭng, mit empfindend 9) főr'-tė-tůde, Muth 10) vån'-ė-tė, Eitelkeit 11) ŏb-sků'-rė-tė, Dunkelheit 12) åd-vėr'-sė-tė, Unglück 13) åk-kwån-tånse, Bekannte 14) ål-lé'-vė-åte, erleichtern 15) ĭn-dĭf'-fėr-ėnse, Gleichgültigkeit 16) dė-zėrvz', verdient 17) ĭm-mė-tá'-shůn, Nachahmung 18) ĭn-kŏn-vé'-nė-ėn-sėz, Unbequemlichkeiten 19) måg-nė-fīde, vergrößert 20) tråd'-jė-dė, Trauerspiel 21) sůf'-fůr-ĭngz, Leiden 22) strånz, Töne 23) dĭz-rė-går'-dėd, nicht geachtet 24) hård'-shĭp, Beschwerlichkeit 25) ĭn-kŏn-sé'-vå-bl, unbegreiflich 26) sá'-lůr, Matrose 27) můr'-můr-ĭng, Murren 28) dė-klá'-mĭng, stark sprechend 29) prŏv'-vė-dėnse, Vorsehung 30) ĭn-dĭg-ná'-shůn, Unwillen 31) ėrth, Erde 32) åt-tåtsht',

tacked[32] an idèa of happiness! Their distresses were pleasures, compàred to what many of the adventuring poor every dày endùre without murmuring. They áte[33], drank and slèpt; they had slàves to attend them, and were sùre[34] of subsistence[35] of life; while many of their fellow-crèatures áre obliged to wander[36] without a friend to cómfort or assist them, and èven without shelter from the severity of the sèason.

I have been led[37] into thèse reflections from accidentally[38] meèting, some dàys agò, a poor fellow, whom I knew when a boy, dressed in a sàilor's jacket[39], and begging at one of the outlets[40] of the town with a wooden leg. I knew him to have been honest and industrious[41] when in the country, and was cùrious to learn, what had redùced him to his present situàtion. Wherefore[42], after having given him what I thought proper, I desired to know the history of his life and misfortunes, and the manner in which he was redùced to his present distress. The disàbled sòldier, for such he was, though dressed in a sàilor's habit, scratching his head, and lèaning on his crutch[43], put himself into an attitude to comply[44] with my request, and gave me his history as follows: „As for my misfortunes, master, I can't pretend[45] gone through any more than other folks[46]; for except the loss of my limb[47], and my bèing obliged to beg, I don't know any rèason, thànk Heaven, that I have to complàin. There is Billy[48] Tibbs of our regiment[49] he has lost bòth his legs, and an eye to boot[50], but, thank Heaven, it is not so bad with me yét."

„I was born in Shropshire; my father was a làbourer, and died when I was five yèars old; so that I was put upon the parish[51]. As he had been a wandering sort of a man,

verbunden, verknüpft, geknüpft 33) åt, (eat) 34) shůre, sicher 35) sŭb-sĭs′-tĕnse, Unterhalt 36) wŏn′-dŭr, wandern 37) lĕd, (lead) 38) åk-sè-dĕn′-tăl-lè, zufälligerweise 39) jăk′-kĭt, kurze Jacke 40) ŏŭt′-lĕtz, Ausgänge 41) in-dŭs′-trè-ŭs, fleißig 42) hwåre′-fòre, weswegen 43) krŭtsh, Krücke 44) kŏm-plĭ′, zu willfahren (with) 45) prè-tĕnd′, sich anmaßen 46) fòkez, Leute 47) lĭm, Glied 48) bĭl′-lè, Wilhelm (William) 49) rĕd′-jè-mĕnt, Regiment 50) to bŏŏt, noch obendrein 51) pår′-rĭsh, Kirchspiel 52) på-rĭsh′-

the parishioners[52] were not àble to tell to what parish I belonged, or where I was born; so they sent me to another parish, and that parish sent me to a third. I thought in my heart, they kept sending me about so long, that they would not let me be born in any parish at all; but at last, however, they fixed me. I had some disposition to be a scholar, and was resolved, at lèast, to know my letters; but the master of the workhouse[53] put me to business as soon as I was àble to handle[54] a mallet[55]; and hère I lived an èasy kìnd of lìfe for five yèars. I only wrought[56] ten hours in the dày, and had my mèat and drink[57] provìded for my làbour. It is trùe, I was not suffered to stir out of the house, for fèar, as they said, I should run away; but what of that, I had the liberty of the whole house, and the yard[58] before the door, and that was enough for me. I was then bound[59] out to a farmer, whère I was up both early and làte; but I áte and drank well, and lìked my business well enough, till he dìed, when I was oblìged to provìde for myself; so I was resolved to go sèek my fortune.

In this manner I went from town to town, worked when I could get employment, and starved[60] when I could get none: when happening one day to go through a fièld belonging to a justice of pèace, I spy'd[61] a hàre crossing the path[62] just before me; and I belìève the devil put it in my head to fling my stick at it: — well, what will you have on't[63]? I killed the hàre, and was bringing it awày, when the justice himself met me; he càlled me a poacher[64] and a villain[65], and, collaring[66] me, desìred I would give an account of myself. I fell upon my knees, begged his worship's pardon, and began to give a full account of all that I knew of my brèèd, sèèd[67], and generàtion[68], but,

ûn-ûrz, Pfarrkinder 53) wûrk'-hôûse, Arbeitshaus 54) hân'-dl, rühren, schwenken, handhaben 55) mâl'-lît, hölzerner Hammer 56) râwt, (work) 57) drînk, Getränke 58) yârd, Hof 59) bôûnd, out, verdungen (to an) 60) stârv'-d, hungerte 61) spîde (spied), entdeckte 62) pâth, Pfad 63) on't, on it 64) pôtsh'-ûr, Wilddieb 65) vîl'-lîn, Bösewicht 66) kôl'-lûr-îng, beim Kragen fassend 67) sède, Saame, Ursprung 68) jên-êr-â'-shûn, Geschlecht 69) în-dî'-têd, angeklagt

thòugh I gave a very trùe accoúnt, so I was indìcted[69] at séssions[70], foúnd guil'ty of bèing poòr, and sent up to Loń-don to New'gate[71], in ořder to be transpořted as a vaǵa-bond[72].

Pèople màу say this and that of bèing in jàil[73], but for my part, I foúnd New'gate as agreèable a plàce as ever I was in àll my lìfe. I had my bel'ly[74] full' to èat and driǹk and did not work at all. This kìnd of life was toò good' to last' for ever; so I was tàken oút of priśon, af'ter fìve moúths, put on bòard[75] a ship, and seńt off', with twò huńdred mòre, to the plantàtions[76]. We had but an in-dif'ferent[77] paśsage[78]: for bèing all confìned[79] in the hòld, mòre than a huńdred of our pèople dìed for wańt of sweèt àir, and thòse that remàined were sick'ly enough, God knòws. When we càme a-shòre[80], we were sòld to the plańters[81], and I was boùnd for seven yèars mòre. As I was no schol'ar, for I dìd not knòw my let'ters, I was oblìged to work amońg the nègroes, and I served out my tìme, as in dùty boúnd to do.

When my tìme was expìred, I wořked my paśsage hòme, and glad I was to seè 'Old Eńgland agaiń, becàuse I loved my coúntry. I was afràid, however, that I should be indìcted for a vaǵabond once more, so I did not much càre to go dowń into the coúntry, but kept aboút the towń, and did lit'tle jobs[82] when I could get them."

I was very happy in this mańner for soḿe tìme, till one èvening[83], coming hòme from work, twò men knock'ed me dowń, and then desìred me to stańd. They belońged to a presś-gang[84]; I was cařried before the justice, and as I could give no accoúnt of mysel'f, I had my choíce left, whetlier to go on boàrd a man of wàr[85], or list[86] for a sòl-

70) sěsh'-ůnz, Sitzungen (gerichtliche) 71) nú'-gåt, ein großes Gefångniß in London 72) våg'-å-bònd, Landstreicher 73) jåle, Gefångniß 74) běl'-lè, Bauch 75) bòrd, Bord 76) plån-tá'-shůnz, Kolonien 77) in-dif'-fěr-ěnt, leidlich 78) pås'-sîdje, Reise 79) kòn-fìne'-d, eingeschlossen 80) å-shòre', ans Ufer 81) plån'-tůrz, Plantagenbesitzer 82) jòbz, geringe Arbeiten 83) é'-vn-ìng, Abend 84) prěs'-gång, ein Kom=mando Matrosen, welches umhergeht, Leute mit Gewalt zu Ma=trosen wegzunehmen; Preßgang 85) mån òv wår, Kriegsschiff

dier. I chòse[87] the lat′ter[88], and, in this pòst of a gen′tleman, I ser′ved twò campàigns[89] in Flan′ders, was at the bat′tles of Val′ and Fon′tenoy, and recèived but òne wound, through the breast′ hère; but the doc′tor of our reg′iment sòon màde me well again.“

„When the pèace càme on I was dischar′ged, and, as I could not work, becàuse my wound was some′times trouble′some, I lis′ted for a land′man[90] in the East-In′dia[91] com′pany's ser′vice. I have fought[92] the French in six pit′ched[93] bat′tles; and I ver′ily[94] belìeve, that, if I could rèad or wrìte, our cap′tain[95] would have màde me a cor′poral[96]. But it was not my good for′tune to have any promòtion[97], for I soon fell sick, and so got′ lèave to retur′n hòme again′ with for′ty pounds in my pock′et[98]. This was at the begin′ning of the pres′ent wàr, and I hòped to be set on shòre, and to have the pleas′ure of spen′ding my mon′ey; but the gov′ernment wan′ted men, and so I was pres′sed for a sàilor befòre ever I could set foot on shòre.“

The bòatswain[99] found me, as he said, an ob′stinate fel′low; he swòre[100] he knew′ that I understood′[1] my bus′inefs well, but that I sham′med Ab′raham[2] to be ìdle[3]; but, God knòws, I knew′ noth′ing of sèa-bus′inefs, and he bèat[4] me, without′ consid′ering what he was about′. I had still, howev′er, my forty pounds, and that was some com′fort to me un′der every bèating; and the mon′ey I mìght have had to this dày, but that our ship was tàken by the French, and so I lost′[5] all.“

„Our crew′[6] was car′ried in′to Brest′, and many of them dìed, becàuse they were not ùsed to live′ in a jàil; but, for my part, it was noth′ing to me, for I was sèasoned[7]. One

86) list, anwerben 87) tshòse, wählte (choose) 88) lăt′-tŭr, letztere 89) kăm-pàne′, Feldzug 90) lånd′-mån, Soldat zu Lande 91) èèst-in′-dè-å, Ostindien 92) fåwt, (fight) 93) pitsht battles, ordentliche Treffen 94) vĕr′-è-lè, wirklich 95) kăp-tĭn, Kapitain 96) kŏr′-pò-rål, Korporal 97) prò-mò′-shŭn, Beförderung 98) pŏk′-kĭt, Tasche 99) bòte′-swàne (bò′-sn in der Volkssprache), Bootsmann 100) swòre (swear) 1) ŭn-dŭr-stŭd′ (understand) 2) I shåmmt à′-brå-håm, ich stellte mich krank 3) ì′-dl, faul 4) bète (bèt), schlug (beat) 5) lŏst, (loose) 6) kròò, Schiffsmannschaft 7) sè-znd.

night, as I was asleèp on the bed of boàrds, with a warḿ blańket [8] aboút me, for I al'ways lov́ed to lie [9] well, I was awàkened by the bòatswain, who had a dark lańthorn [10] in his hand: „Jack [11], says he to me," will you knock' out the Freńch ceńtry's [12] brain [13] ? „I doń't càre," says I, strìving [14] to keèp myself' awàke, „if I lend a hand, and I hòpe we shall do busińefs." So up I got', and tìed my blańket, which was àll the clòaths I had, aboút my mid'dle, and went with him to fight Freńchmen. I hàte the Freńch, becàuse they are all slàves, and weàr wood'en shòes."

„Thòugh we had no arḿs, one Eńglishman is àble to bèat five Freńch at any tìme; so we went dowń to the doòr, whère bòth the ceńtries were pòsted [15], and, rushing upoń them, sèized their arḿs in a mòment, and knock'ed them dowń. From theńce [16] nìne of us ran [17] together to the quày [18], and sèizing the first bòat [19] we met, got oút of the harbour [20] and put to sèa. We had not been thère threè dàys before we were tàken up by the Dorset privateèr [21], who were glad of so many good hands, and we conseńted [22] to run our chańce [23]. Howev́er, we had not as much luck' [24] as we expected. In threè dàys we fell in with [25] the Pompadour privateèr of forty guns, while we had but twenty thrèe; so to it we wént, yard-arm and yard-arm [26]. The fight lasted for threè hoúrs, and I verily believe we should have tàken the Freńchman, had we but had some mòre men léft behìnd; but, unfortunately, we lost' all our men just as we were gòing to get the victory."

„I was ońce mòre in the poẃer of the Freńch, and I beliève it would have gońe hard with me, had I been bròught back to Brest'; but, by good fortune, we were retàken [27]

daran gewöhnt 8) blångk'-ĭt, wollene Bettdecke 9) lie, liegen (part. lying) 10) lån'-tůrn, Laterne 11) låk, Johann, Hanns 12) sěn'-trè, Schildwache 13) bråne'-z, Gehirn 14) strī'-vĭng, mich bemühend 15) pòst'-ed, gestellt 16) THěnse, dannen 17) rån (run) 18) kèè, Schiffslände 19) bòte, Boot 20) hår'-bůr, Seehafen 21) prī-vå-tèèr', Kaperschiff 22) kòn-sěn'-těd, willigten ein 23) to run our chance, unser Glück zu versuchen 24) låk, Glück 25) fell in (fall) with etc., stießen auf 26) yard-arm and yard-arm, Segelstange gegen Segelstange 27) rè-tá'-kn, wieder (weg) genommen (retake)

by the Vìper[28]. I had al'most forgot' to tell you that, in that engàgement, I was wounded in twò plàces; I lost' four fingers[29] off the left[30] hand, and mỳ leg was shot'[31] off'. If I had had the good fortune to have lost my leg and ùse of my hand on boàrd a king's ship, and not on boàrd a privateèr, I should have been entìtled to clòathing[32] and maintenance[33] dùring the rest of my lìfe! but that was not my chance: one man is born with a sil'ver[34] spoòn[35] in his mouth, and another with a wood'en làdle[36]. However, blessed[37] be God, I enjoỳ good heal'th and will for ever love liberty and 'Old-England. Liberty, property[38] and 'Old-England for ever, huzzà[39]!"

Thus sàying, he limped[40] off, lèaving me in admiràtion at his intrepid'ity and content; nor could I avoíd acknowl'edging, that an habit'ual[41] acquàintance with misery serves bet'ter than philosophy to tèach us to despìse[42] it.

Gòldsmith.

28) vī'-pŭr, Otter, hier der Name eines Schiffes 29) fĭng'-gŭrz, Finger 30) lĕft, linke 31) shŏt off, abgeschossen 32) klòTHe'-ĭng, Bekleidung 33) mĕn'-tĕn-ånse, Unterhalt 34) sĭl'-vŭr, silbern 35) spŏŏn, Löffel 36) lá'-dl, Kochlöffel 37) blĕs'-sĕd, gepriesen 38) prŏp'-pŭr-tè, Eigenthum 39) hŭz-zá', hey sa! 40) lĭmpt, hinkte 41) hå-bĭtsh'-ů-ål, gewohnt 42) dè-spize', verachten.

Mercy[1] recommended.

Mỳ uncle[2] Tòby[3] was a man pàtient of injuries — not from want of courage, — where just occàsions presented, or càlled it forth, — I knòw no man under whose arm I would soòner have tàken shel'ter; — nor did this arìse from any insensibil'ity[4] or obtùseness[5] of his intellectual[6] parts; — he was of a peaceful, placid[7] nàture, — no jarring[8] el'ement in it, — all was mixed[9] up so kindly within him: mỳ uncle Tòby had scarce a heart to retal'iate[10] upon a flỳ[11]. — Gò, says he, one day at dinner, to an overgròwn[12] one which had buzzed[13] about his nòse[14], and tormented[15] him cruelly all dinner-tìme, and which, after infinite[16] attempts, he had càught[17] at last, as it flew[18]

by him; — I'll not hurt thèe, says my uncle Tòby, rising from his chàir, and gòing acrofs[19] the ròom, with the flỳ in his hánd; — I'll not hurt a hàir of thy head': — Go, says he, lif'ting up the sash[20], and òpening his hand, as he spòke to let it escàpe[21]; — go, pòor devil. — Get theè gone, whỳ should I hurt theè? — This world, sùrely, is wìde[22] enough to hòld bòth theè and me.

Sterne.

1) mer'-sè, Barmherzigkeit 2) ůn'-kl, Oheim 3) Tò'-bè, Tobias 4) in-sen-sè-bil'-è-tè, Unempfindlichkeit 5) ob-tůse'-nes, Stumpfheit 6) in-tel-lek'-tshů-ål, geistig 7) plås'-sid, gelassen, sanft 8) jår'-ring, mißtönend, streitend 9) mixt, vermischt 10) rè-tål'-è-àte, wieder vergelten 11) fli, Fliege 12) ò-vůr-gròne', übergewachsen 13) bůz'-zed, gesummt 14) nòse, Nase 15) tor-ment'-ed, gequält 16) in'-fè-nit, unzählig 17) kåwt, gefangen (catch) 18) flů (fly) 19) å-kross', quer über 20) såsh, Schiebfenster 21) è-scàpe', entkommen 22) wìde, weit, groß.

B e a ù t y.

A friend of mìne has twò dàughters, whom I will càll Laetit'ia and Daphne. The former is one of the greàtest beaùties of the àge in which she lives, the lat'ter nò wày remarkable for any charms in her person. Upon this one circumstance of their oútward[1] form, the good and ill of their life seèms to turn. Laetit'ia from her chìldhood[2], heard nothing el'se[3] but commendàtions[4] of her fortune and complexion; by which mèans she is no other than nàture has màde her, a very beaùtiful oútside[5]. The consciousnefs of her charms has rendered her insuppòrtably vàin and in'solent[6] tòwards all that have to do with her. Daphne, who was al'most twenty before one civil[7] thing had been said to her, foúnd herself oblìged to acquìre some accomplishments to màke up for the want of thòse attractions[8] which she sàw in her sister. Poòr Daphne was sel'dom

1) oůt'-wård, äußerlich 2) tshild'-hůd, Kindheit 3) else, sonst, anders 4) kom-men-då'-shůnz, Lobsprüche 5) oůt'-sìde, Außenseite 6) in'-sò-lent, übermüthig 7) siv'-il, höflich 8) åt-tråk'-shůnz, Anziehungen, Reize 9) dèbàte', Streit,

submit′ted to in a debàte[9] wherein she was concerned; her discòurse had nothing to recommend it but the good sense of it; and she was al′ways under a necessity to have very well consid′ered what she was gòing to sày, before she ut′tered[10] it; while Laetit′ia was listened to with partial′ity[11] and approbàtion[12] sat in the countenance of thòse she conversed with, before she commùnicated what she had to sày. Thèse càuses have prodùced sùitable effects and Laetit′ia is as insipid[13] a companion, as Daphne is an agreèable one. Laetit′ia, confident[14] of favour, has stud′ied no arts to plèase; Daphne, despàiring of any inclinàtion[15] tòwards her person, has depended ònly on her merit[16]. Laetit′ia has al′ways something in her àir that is sul′len[17], gràve, and disconsolate[18]; Daphne has a countenance that appeàrs chèarful, òpen and unconcerned. A young gentleman this winter[19] sàw Laetitia at a plày, and becàme her captive. His fortune was such, that he wanted very lit′tle introduction to spèak his sentiments to her father. The lover[20] was admit′ted into the family, where a constràined behàviour, sevère lòoks, and distant[21] civil′ities were the hìghest fàvours he could obtàin from Laetitia, while Daphne ùsed him with the good′ hùmour, familiarity[22], and innocence of a sister, insomuch[23] that he would of′ten say to her: dèar Daphne, wert thou but as handsome as Laetitia — She recèived this language with that ingenuous[24] and plèasing mirth[25], which is nat′ural to a woman without design. He still sìghed in vàin for Laetitia, but found certain relièf[26] in the agreèable conversàtion of Daphne. At length[27], heartily tired[28] with the hàughty impertinence[29] of Laetitia, and charmed

Gespräch 10) ůt′-tůrd, aussprach 11) pår-shè-ål′-lè-tè, Partheilichkeit 12) åp-prò-bá′-shůn, Beifall 13) in-sip′-pid, abgeschmackt 14) kòn′-fi-dènt, versichert, sicher, gewiß 15) in-klè-ná′-shůn, Neigung 16) mèr′-it, Verdienst 17) sůl′-lin, mürrisch 18) dis-kòn′-sò-làte, schwermüthig 19) win′-tůr, Winter 20) lův′-ůr, Liebhaber 21) dis′-tånt, entfernt 22) få-mil-yè-år′-è-tè, Vertraulichkeit 23) in-sò-můtsh′, so (sehr) daß 24) in-jèn′-nù-ůs, freimüthig 25) mèrth, Fröhlichkeit 26) rè-lèèf′, Linderung des Grams 27) lèngth, Länge — at length, endlich 28) tire′-d, ermüdet 29) im-

with the repèated instances of goód-hůmour, which he observed in Daphne, he one day tòld the lat'ter, that he had something to say to her he hòped she would be plèased with. — Fàith — Daphne, continued he, I am in love with theè and despise[30] thy sister sincèrily. The manner of his declàring himsel'f gave his mistrefs occàsion for a very hearty laughter. — Này, says he, I knew you would laugh[31] at me, but I'll ask your father. He did so! The father receìved his intel'ligence with no lefs joy[32] than surprìse, and was very glad he had now no càre left but for his beaùty, which he thòught he could carry to his market at his lèisure[33]. I dò not know any thing, that has plèased me so much a great while, as this conquest of my friend Daphne's. All her Acquàintance congrat'ulate[34] her upon this chance[35]-med'ley[36], and laugh at that premed'itating[37] murderer[38], her sister. As it is an argument[39] of a light mind, to think the worse[40] of oursel'ves for the imperfections[41] of our persons, it is èqually belòw[42] us to val'ue ourselves upon the advantages of them. The fèmale world seèm to be al'most incorrigibly[43] gone astrày[44] in this particular, for which rèason I shall recommend the fol'lowing extract[45] of a friend's let'ter to the profeśsed beaùties, who are a pèople al'most as unsuf'ferable[46] as the professed wits.

„Monsieur de St. Evremont has conclùded one of his essàys[47] with affirming[48], that the last sighs of a handsome woman are not so much for the lofs of her life as of her beaùty. Perhaps this rail'lery[49] is pursùed toò far;

pěr'-tè-něnse, Ungezogenheit, Unart 30) dè-spìze', verachten 31) låf, lachen 32) jŏè, Freude 33) lè'-zhùre, Gemächlichkeit, Muße 34) kŏn-gråtsh'-ù-låte, Glück wünschen 35) tshånse, Zufall 36) měd'-lè, Gemisch — chance-medley, sonderbarer Zufall 37) prè-měd'-è-tå-tĭng, vorher überlegend 38) můr-důr-ůr, Mörder 39) år'-gú-měnt, Beweis 40) wůrse (bad) 41) ĭm-pěr-fěk'-shůn, Unvollkommenheit 42) bè-lò', unter 43) ĭn-kŏr'-rè-jè-blè, auf eine nicht mehr zu verbessernde Weise, unverbesserlich 44) å-strá', irre 45) ěks'-tråkt, Auszug 46) ůn-sůf'-fůr-å-bl, unerträglich 47) ěs-sáz', Versuche 48) åf-fěr'-mĭng, behauptend 49) rål'-lěr-è, Spötterei

yet it is tuŕned upoń a very ob́vious [50] remaŕk, that womań's strońgest paśsion is for her òwn beaùty, and that she val'ues it as her fàvourite [51] distińction [52]. From heńce it is that àll aŕts which preteńd to impròve or preseŕve it, meèt with so geńeral a recep'tion [53] amońg the sex. To sày nothińg of mańy fàlse hel'ps and cońtraband [54] wàres of beaùty, which are dàily veńded [55] in this greàt maŕt [56]; there is not a màiden [57] geńtlewoman of a good famíly in any coúnty of Soúth Brit'ain [58], who has not heaŕd of the viŕtues of Mày [59] - dèw [60] or is unfuŕnished with some recèipt [61] or other in fàvour of her complex'ion; and I have knòwn a physićian of leaŕning and seńse, af'ter èight yèars stud'y in the univeŕsity [62] and a còurse of traývels into mòst couńtries in Eùrope, òwe [63] the fiŕst ràising of his foŕtune to a cosmet'ick [64] wash' [65].

This has giv'en me occàsion to consid'er hoẃ so univeŕsal a disposit'ion in womańkind, which sprińgs from a làudable [66] mòtive the desìre of plèasing, and procèeds [67] upoń an opińion not altogeth'er groúndlefs, that nàture mày be hel'ped by aŕt, mày be tuŕned to their advańtage. And, methińks, it would be an aćceptable seŕvice to tàke them out of the hańds of quack's [68] and preteńders [69], and to preveńt [70] their impòsing upon themsel'ves, by discov'ering to them the trùe sècret and art of impròving beaùty.

In oŕder to this, before I touch' upoń it direćtly, it will be nećefsary to lày dowń a feẃ prelim'inary [71] max'ims, viz [72].

50) ŏb'-vė-ŭs, leicht einzusehen, in die Augen fallend 51) fȧ-vŭr-ĭt, Liebling 52) dĭs-tĭngk'-shŭn, Vorzug 53) rė-sĕp'-shŭn, Aufnahme 54) kŏn'-trâ-bând, verboten, unerlaubt 55) vĕnd'-ĕd, zum Verkauf angeboten 56) mârt, Markt 57) mȧ'-dn jĕn'-tl-wŭm-ŭn, Kammerjungfer bei einer vornehmen Person 58) brĭt'-tn, Britannien 59) mȧ, Mai 60) dŭ, Thau 61) rė-sėte', Recept 62) yŭ-nė-vĕr'-sė-tė, Universität 63) owe, schuldig seyn, zu danken haben 64) kŏz-mĕt'-ĭk, was schön macht 65) wŏsh, Waschwasser — cosmetick wash, Schönheitswaschwasser 66) lȧw'-dâ-bl, lobenswerth 67) prȯ-sėde'-z, ausgehet 68) kwâkz, Quacksalber 69) prė-tĕnd'-ŭrz, Leute, die etwas verstehen wollen, Marktschreier 70) prė-vĕnt', verhindern 71) prė-lĭm'-ĕ-nâ-rė, vorläufig 72) viz, (tôô wĭt gelesen, weil für to wit, zu be-

That no woman can be handsome by the force of features[73] alòne, any mòre than she can be wit'ty ònly by the help of speèch[74].

That prìde destroy's all sym'metry[75] and gràce, and affectàtion[76] is a mòre ter'rible[77] en'emy to fìne fàces[78] than the smàll-pox'[79].

That no woman is càpable of being beaùtiful, who is not incàpable of being fàlse.

And that what would be òdious in a frien'd is defor'mity[80] in a mis'trefs.

From thèse few' prin'ciples, thus làid dow'n, it will be èasy to pròve, that the trùe art of afsis'ting beaùty, consist's in embel'lishing[81] the whòle per'son by the proper ornaments of vir'tuous and com'mendable qual'ities. By this help alòne it is, that those who are the fàvourite wórk of nàture, or, as Mr. Drỳden expres'ses it, the pòrcelain[82] clày[83] of hùman kìnd, becom'e an'imated, and are in a capac'ity of exer'ting[84] their char'ms; and thòse whò seèm to be neglec'ted by her, lìke mod'els[85] wròught[86] in hàste[87], are càpable in a greàt meas'ure of fin'ishing what she has left imper'fect[88].

It is methin'ks, a lòw and degràding idèa of that sex', which was creàted[89] to refìne joy's and sof'ten the càres of human'ity by the mòst agreèable participation[90], to consid'er them mèrely as ob'jects of sìght. This is abrid'ging them of their nat'ural exten't of pow'er, to put them upon a lev'el with their pic'tures at Knel'ler's[91]. How' much nòbler is the contemplàtion[92] of beaùty heìghtened[93] by

zeugen, oder auch abgekürzt von videlicet (vè-dĕl'-è-sĕt) nämlich 73) fé'-tshùrz, Gesichtszüge 74) speètsh, Sprache 75) sĭm'-mè-trè, Ebenmaaß, Symmetrie 76) ăf-fĕk-tà'-shŭn, gezwungenes Betragen 77) tĕr'-rĭ-bl, fürchterlich 78) fà'-sĭz, Gesichter 79) småll-pŏks', Kinderpocken 80) dè-fŏr'-mè-tè, Häßlichkeit, Mißgestaltheit 81) ĕm-bĕl'-lĭsh-ĭng, Verschönerung 82) pòr'-sè-làne, Porcellan 83) klà, Thon, Erde 84) ĕgz-ĕrt'-ĭng, mit Macht anwendend 85) mŏd'-dĕlz, Modelle 86) råwt (work) 87) hàste, Eile 88) ĭm-pĕr'-fĕkt, unvollkommen 89) krè-à'-tĕd, geschaffen 90) pår-tĭs-sè-pà'-shŭn, Theilnehmung 91) Kneller, der Name eines berühmten Portraitmalers 92) kŏn-tĕm-plà'-shŭn, ernstliche Betrachtung 93) hì'-tnd, erhöhet 94) kò-kĕt', Kokette,

virtue, and commanding our esteèm aud lové, while it dràws our observàtion! Hoẃ fàint and spiŕitlefs are the charms of a coquet'te[94], when compàred with the rèal lovelinefs[95] of Sophrònia's innocence, piety, good' hùmour and trùth, virtues which add' a new sof'tnefs[96] to her sex, and èven beaùtify[97] her beaùty! That agreèablenefs[98] which must otherwise have appèared no longer in the mod'est[99] vir-gin[100], is noẃ preserved in the tender mother, the prùdent friend, and the fàithful[1] wife. Col'ours[2] aŕtfully spread' upon canvas[3] mày entertàin the eye, but not affect the heart; and she who tàkes nó càre to add' to the nat'ural gràces of her person any excel'ling qual'ities, mày be al-lowed[4] still to amùse as a picture, but not to trìumph[5] as a beaùty.

When Ad'am[6] is introdùced by Mil'ton, describing 'Eve[7] in Paŕadise[8], and relàting to the 'Angel[9] the im-pression he felt upon seèing her at first creàtion[10], he does not represent her like a Grècian[11] Vènus, by her shàpe[12] or fèatures, but by the lustre of her mind which shòne[13] in them, and gave them their power of charming:

„Gràce was in all her steṕs[14], heav'n in her eye,
In all her gestures[15] dignity and love!"

Withoút this irràdiating[16] power, the proúdest fàir-one òught to knòw, what ever her glafs[17] may tell her to the contrary, that her mòst perfect fèatures are uninformed[18] and dead'.

I cannot bet'ter clòse this moral[19], than by a short epitaph[20] writ'ten by Ben Johnson[21], with a spirit which

Buhlerin 95) lùv'-lè-nês, Liebenswürdigkeit 96) sòft'-nês, Sanftmuth 97) bù'-tè-fi, verschönern 98) å-grèè'-å-bl-nês, Annehmlichkeit 99) mòd'-dêst, bescheiden 100) vêr'-jin, Jungfer 1) fàth'-fùl, getreu 2) kùl'-lùrz, Farben 3) kån'-vås, eine Art leinen Tuch, worauf man malt 4) ål-lòù'-êd, zugegeben 5) trì'-ùmf, siegen 6) å'-dåm 7) ève, Eva 8) pår'-rå-dìse, Paradies 9) àne'-jêl, Engel 10) krè-à'-shùn, Schöpfung 11) grèè'-shån, griechisch 12) shàpe, Gestalt 13) shòne, glänzte (shine) 14) stèps, Schritte 15) jês'-tshùrz, Bewegungen 16) ìr-rà'-dè-å-tìng, bestrahlend und dadurch erleuchtend 17) glås, Glas, Spiegel 18) ùn-ìn-fòrmd', unbelebt 19) mòr'-ål, Moral 20) êp'-è-tåf, Grabschrift

nothing could inspìre but such an object as I have been describing:

„Underneath[22] this stòne[23] doth lie
As much virtue as could dìe;
Which, when alìve[24], did vigour give
To as much beaùty as could live."

Spectàtor, Vol. I.[25] Nro. 33.[26]

There is nothing which gives one so plèasing a prospect of hùman nàture, as the contemplàtion of wisdom and beaùty. The latter is the pecùliar[27] pòrtion of that sex, which is therefore càlled fàir; but the happy concurrence[28] of bòth thèse excellencies in the sàme person is a character too celestial to be frèquently met with. Beaùty is an òverweèning[29], self-sufficient thing, càreless of provìding itself any mòre substantial[30] ornaments; này, so little does it consult[31] its òwn interests, that it toò often defèats[32] itself, by betràying that innocence which renders it lovely and desìrable[33]. As therefore virtue màkes a beaùtiful woman appèar mòre beautiful, so beaùty màkes a virtuous woman rèally mòre virtuous."

Spectàtor.

21) Jòn'-sn 22) ŭn-dŭr-nèTH', unter 23) stòne, Stein 24) å-live', lebendig 25) Vol. I., vŏl'-yùme THè fŭrst 26) Nro. 33, nŭm'-bŭr thŭr-tè thrèè 27) pè-kù'-lè-år, eigenthümlich 28) kŏn-kŭr'-ènse, Vereinigung, Zusammentreffen 29) ò-vŭr-wèè'-nĭng, übermüthig 30) sŭb-stån'-shål, wesentlich, wirklich 31) kŏn-sŭlt', befragen, zu Rath ziehen 32) dè-fèèts', zu Grunde richtet, vereitelt 33) dè-zì'-rå-bl, wünschenswerth.

The Impròvement of Tìme, and the proper Method of spending it.

We àll of us complàin of the shortness[1] of tìme, saith Seneca, and yet have much more than we know what to do with. Our lìves, says he, are spent èither in dòing nothing at all, or doing nothing to the purpose, or in doing nothing that we òught to do. We are always complàining our dàys are few, and acting as thòugh there would be no

eńd of them. That nòble philośopher has descrìbed our inconsiśtency[2] with oursel′ves in this partićular by all thòse vàrious tuŕns of eẋpreśsion and thòught which are pecùliar in his wrìtings.

I of′ten consider mańkind as whòlly inconsiśtent[3] with itsel′f, in a poínt that beàrs sońe affińity[4] to the fońmer. Thòugh we seèm grièved at the shoŕtneſs of lìfe, in geńeral, we are wisĺing eveŕy pèriod of it an eńd. The mìnor[5] lońgs to be at àge, then to be a man of buśineſs, then to make up an estàte, then to arrìve at hońours, then to retìre. Thus, althòugh the whòle of lìfe is alloẃed by every one to be short, the seẃeral diviśions[6] of it appèar long and tèdious. We are for leńgthening[7] our spań[8] in geńeral, but would fàin[9] contraćt[10] the parts of which it is compòsed[11]. The ùsurer[12] would be very well sat′isfied to have all the tìme annìhilated[13] that lìes betweèn the preśent mòment and the next quaŕter-dày. The politićian[14] would be conteńted to lòse threè yèars in his lìfe, could he plàce thińgs in the pośture[15] which he fańcies they will stańd in af′ter such a revolùtion[16] of tìme. The loẃer would be glad to strìke out of his exiśtence all the mòments that are to paſś awày befòre the happy meèting. Thus as fast às our tìme ruńs, whe should be very glad in mòst paŕts of our lìves, that it ran much faśter than it doeś. Seẃeral hoúrs of the dày hańg upoń our hańds; này we wish awày whòle yèars, and traẃel thròugh tìme, as thròugh a couńtry fil′led with many wìld and eḿpty[17] wàstes[18] which we would fàin huŕry òver, that we may arrìve at thòse seẃeral lit′tle set′tlements[19] or imaǵinary[20] poínts of rest which are dispeŕsed[21] up and doẃn in it.

1) shŏrt′-nĕs, Kürze 2) ĭn-kŏn-sĭs′-tĕn-sė, Unverträglichkeit Widerspruch 3) ĭn-kŏn-sĭs′-tĕnt, im Widerspruch stehend 4) ăf-fĭn′-nė-tė, Verwandtschaft 5) mī′-nŭr, Minderjährige 6) dė-vĭsh′-ŭnz, Eintheilungen 7) lĕng′-thnĭng, Verlängerung 8) spăn, (Lebens=) Spanne 9) fāne, gern 10) kŏn-trăkt′, abkürzen 11) kŏm-pōze′-d, zusammengesetzt 12) yū′-zhŭ-rŭr, Wucherer 13) ăn-nī′-hė-lā-tĕd, vernichtet 14) pŏl-ė-tĭsh′-ăn, Staatsmann 15) pŏs′-tshūre, Lage 16) rĕv-vō-lū′-shŭn, Umlauf 17) ĕm′-tė, leer 18) wāste′-z, Wüsten 19) sĕt′-tl-mĕntz, Niederlassungen, Ruhepunkte 20) ė-măd′-jĭn-ă-rė,

If we divìde[22] the life of most men into twenty parts, we shall find, that at lèast nìneteen of them are mère gaṕs[23] and chaśms[24], which are nèither fil'led with pleaśure nor buśinefs. I do not howev́er inclùde[25] in this calculàtion[26] the life of thòse men who are in perpet'ual hur̓ry of affàirs, but of thòse ònly who are not al'ways engàged in scènes of ac̓tion; and I hòpe I shall not do an unac̓ceptable[27] pièce of ser̓vice to thèse per̓sons, if I poínt out to them cer̓tain meth'ods for the fil'ling up their em̓pty spàces[28] of life. The meth'ods I shall propòse to them are as fol'low.

The fir̓st is the ex̓ercise of vir̓tue, in the mòst gen̓eral acceptàtion[29] of the wor̓d. That partic̓ular schème which comprehen̓ds the sòcial[30] virtues, may giv̓e employ̓ment to the most indus̓trious tem̓per, and find a man buśinefs mòre than the mòst ac̓tive[31] stàtion of life. To advìse the ig̓norant, reliève the neèdy[32], cómfort the afflic̓ted, are dùties that fall in our wày al'most every day of our liv́es. A man has frèquent opportùnities[33] of mit'igating the fièrcenefs[34] of a par̓ty, of dòing jus̓tice to the char̓acter of a deser̓ving man; of sof'tening the en̓vious, quìeting[35] the an̓gry, and rec̓tifying the prej'udiced; which are all of them employ̓ments sùitable to a rèasonable nàture, and brin̓g greàt satisfac̓tion to the per̓son who can bus̓y[36] himself' in them with discret'ion[37].

There is anoth'er kìnd of vir̓tue that may find employ̓ment for thòse retìred hoúrs in which we are altogeth'er left to oursel'ves, and des̓titute[38] of com̓pany and conversàtion; I mèan that in̓tercourse[39] and communicàtion[40] which every rèasonable crèature òught to maintàin with the greàt Aùthor of his bèing. The man who liv́es un̓der an habit'ual sen̓se

eingebildet 21) dis-pèrsd', zerstreut 22) dè-vìde', theilen 23) gåpz, Risse 24) kåzmz, Lücken 25) in-klùde', einschließen 26) kål-kù-là'-shùn, Rechnung 27) ùn-åk'-sèp-tå-bl, unangenehm 28) spá'-sèz, Räume 29) åk-sèp-tá'-shùn, angenommene Bedeutung 30) só'-shål, gesellschaftlich 31) åk'-tiv, thätig 32) neè'-dè, Dürftige 33) òp-pòr-tù'-nè-tèz, Gelegenheiten 34) fèèrse'-nès, Heftigkeit 35) kwì-èt-ìng, beruhigend 36) bìz'-zè, beschäftigen 37) dis-krèsh'-ùn, Geschicklichkeit 38) dès'-tè-tùte, entblößt 39) ìn'-tèr-kòrse, Umgang 40) kòm-mù-nè-ká'-shùn, Mittheilung der

of the divine presence, keèps up a perpet'ual chèarfulnefs[41] of temper, and enjoys every moment the satisfaction of thinking himself' in company with his dèarest and best of friends. The time never lies heavy upon him; it is impossible for him to be alone. His thoughts and passions are the most busied at such hours when those of other men are the most unactive. He no sooner steps out of the world but his heart turns with devotion, swel'ls with hope, and triumphs in the consciousnefs of that presence which everywhère surrounds him; or, on the contrary, pours out its fèars, its sorrows, its apprehensions, to the greàt Suppòrter[42] of its existence.

I have hère only consid'ered the necessity of a man's bèing virtuous, that he mày have something to do; but if we consid'er further[43], that the exercise of virtue is not only an amusement[44] for the time it lasts, but that its influence[45] extends[46] to those parts of our existence which lie beyond the gràve, and that our whole eternity[47] is to tàke its col'our from those hours which we here employ in virtue or in vice, the argument redoubles[48] upon us, for put'ting in practice this method of passing awày our time.

When a man has but a lit'tle stock' to improve and has opportunities of turning it all to good' account, what shall we think of him, if he suf'fers nineteen parts of it to lie dead', and perhaps employs èven the twentièth[49] to his ruin and disadvantage? — But becàuse the mind cannot be al'ways in its fervours[50], nor stràined[51] up to a pit'ch[52] of virtue, it is necefsary to find out proper employments for it in its relaxàtions[53].

The next method, therefore, that I would propose to fill up our time, should be useful and innocent diversions. I must confefs I think it below rèasonable crèatures to be altogether conversant in such diversions as are mèrely inno-

Gedanken, Unterhaltung 41) tshèèr'-fûl-nês, Heiterkeit 42) sûp-pòrt'-ûr, Unterstützer, Erhalter 43) fûr'-THûr, überdies 44) å-mûze'-mênt, Zeitvertreib, Unterhaltung 45) in'-flû-ênse, Einfluß 46) êks-têndz', erstreckt sich 47) è-têr'-nè-tè, Ewigkeit 48) rè-dûb'-blz, verdoppelt sich 49) twên-tè-êth, zwanzigste 50) fêr'-vûrz, Eifer 51) stràne'-d up, erhöhet 52) pîtsh, Gipfel 53) rè-låks-å'-shûn, Erschlaffung

cent and have nothing else to recommend them, but that there is no hurt in them. Whether any kind of gàming[54] has èven thus much to say for itself, I shall not detérmine; but I think it is very wonderful to seè persons of the best sense passing awày a dozen hoúrs together in shuf'fling[55] and dividing a pack of cards[56], with no other conversàtion but what is màde úp of a few gàme[57] phràses[58], and no other idèas but those of black[59] and red spot's rànged[60] together in dif'ferent figures[61]. Would not a man laugh to hèar any one of this spècies[62] complàining that life is short?

The stàge[63] might be màde a perpet'ual sòurce of the most nòble and ùseful entertàinments[64], were it under proper regulàtions[65].

But the mind never unbends[66] itself' so agreèably as in the conversàtion of a well'-chòsen[67] friend. There is indeèd no blessing of life that is any way comparable[68] to the enjoyment of a discreèt[69] and virtuous friend. He èases and unlòads[70] the mind, clèars and impròves the understanding, engenders[71] thought and knowl'edge, animates virtue and good resolùtion, soòthes[72] and allàys[73] the passions, and finds employment for mòst of the vàcant hoúrs of life.

Next to such an intimacy[74] with a particular person, one would endeavour af'ter a mòre general conversàtion with such as are càpable of ed'ifying[75] and entertàining thòse with whom they converse, which are qual'ities that sel'dom go asunder[76].

There are many ùseful amùsements of life, which one

54) gá'-ming, Spiel 55) shŭf'-fling, Mischung 56) kårdz, Karten 57) gåme, Spiel 58) frá'-zèz, Ausdrücke 59) blåk, schwarz 60) ránje'-d, gestellt, gebracht, gereihet 61) fig'-ùre-z, Figuren 62) spèè'-shèz, Gattung 63) ståдje, Bühne 64) ĕn-tĕr-tåne'-méntz, Unterhaltungen 65) rĕk-ù-lá'-shŭnz, Anordnungen 66) ŭn-bĕndz', erholt sich 67) tshò'-zn, (chose) 68) kŏm'-på-rå-bl, vergleichbar 69) dis-krète', bescheiden verständig 70) ŭn-lòde'-z, entladet 71) ĕn-jĕn'-dŭrz, erzeugt 72) sòò'-thĕz, besänftiget 73) ål-láze', stillet 74) in'-tè-må-sè, vertraute Freundschaft 75) ĕd'-è-fi-ing, erbauend, belehrend 76) å-sŭn'-dŭr, besonders, getrennt 77) mŭl'-tè-

would endeavour to mul'tiply [77], that one might, on all occasions, have recourse [78] to something rather than suffer the mind to be idle or run adrift' [79] with any passion that chances to rise in it.

A man that has a taste in music, painting, or architecture [80], is like one that has another sense, when compared with such as have no rel'ish [81] of those arts. The florist [92], the planter, the gardener [83], the husbandman [84], when they are only as accomplishments to the man of fortune, are great reliefs to a country life, and many ways useful to those who are posessed of them.

Spectator.

pli, vervielfältigen 78) rê-kòrse', Zuflucht 79) å-drift', aufs Gerathewohl 80) år'-kê-tèk-tshùre, Baukunst 81) rêl'-îsh, Geschmack 82) flò'-rîst, Blumengärtner 83) går'-dn-ùr, Gärtner 84) hùz'-bùnd-mån, Landwirth.

Friendship.

To live in friendship is to have the same desires and the same aversions [1].

When Socrates was buil'ding himself' a house at Athens, being asked by one that observed the lit'tlenefs [2] of the design, why a man so eminent would not have an abode [3] more suitable to his dignity, he replied, that he should think himself sufficiently accommodated, if he could see that narrow [4] habitation fil'led with real friends. Such was the opinion of this great master of human life, concerning the frequency [5] of such an union [6] of minds as might deserve the name of friendship, that among the mul'titudes whom vanity or curiosity, civil'ity or veneration [7], crowded [8] about him, he did not expect, that very spacious [9] apartments would be necessary to contain all that should regard him with sincere friendship, or adhere to him with stead'y [10] fidelity.

1) å-vêr'-shùnz, Abneigungen 2) lît'tl-nês, die kleine Beschaffenheit 3) å-bòde', Wohnung 4) når'-rò, enge 5) frè'-kwên-sê, das häufige Vorkommen 6) yù'-nê-ùn, Vereinigung 7) vên-êr-å'-shùn, Ehrfurcht 8) kròù'-dêd, sich drängten 9) spå'-shùs, geräumig 10) stêd'-dê, fest 11) rêk'-wê-zît,

So many qualities are indeed requisite[11] to the possibility[12] of friendship, and so many accidents must concur[13] to its rise and its continuance[14], that the greatest part of mankind content themselves without it, and supply its place as they can, with interest and dependance[15].

Multitudes are unqualified[16] for a constant and warm reciprocation[17] of benevolence, as they are incapacitated[18] for any other elevated[19] excellence, by a perpetual attention to their interest, and unresisting[20] subjection to their passions. Long habits may superinduce[21] inability[22] to deny any desire, or repreſs, by superior motives, the importunities[23] of any immediate gratification, and an inveterate[24] selfishneſs[25] will imagine all advantages diminished in proportion[26] as they are communicated.

But not only this hateful[27] and confirmed[28] corruption[29], but varieties[30] of disposition, not inconsistent with common degrees of virtue, may exclude friendship from heart. Some ardent enough in their benevolence, and defective[31] neither in officiousneſs[32] nor liberality[33], are mutable[34] and uncertain, soon attracted[35] by new objects, disgusted[36] without offence[37], and alienated[38] without enmity[39]. Others are soft and flexible[40], easily influenced[41] by reports[42] or whispers[43] ready to catch alarms from every dubious[44]

erforderlich 12) pôs-sè-bĭl′-è-tè, Möglichkeit 13) kôn-kŭr′, zuſammentreffen 14) kôn-tĭn′-ù-ânse, Fortdauer 15) dè-pĕnd′-ânse, Abhängigkeit 16) ŭn-kwôl′-lè-fide, untüchtig, nicht geeignet 17) rè-sĭp-prò-kà′-shŭn, gegenſeitige Handlung, Erwiederung 18) ĭn-kâ-pâs′-sè-tà-tĕd, untüchtig gemacht 19) ĕl′-è-và-tĕd, erhaben 20) ŭn-rè-sĭs′-tĭng, unwiderſtehlich 21) sù-pĕr-ĭn-dùze′, erwerben, erregen 22) ĭn-â-bĭl′-è-tè, Unfähigkeit 23) ĭm-pŏr-tù′-nè-tèz, Zudringlichkeiten 24) ĭn-vĕt′-tĕr-àte, eingewurzelt 25) sĕlf′-ĭsh-nĕs, Eigennützigkeit 26) prò-pòr′-shŭn, Verhältniß 27) hàte′-fŭl, verhaßt 28) kôn-fĕrm′d, befeſtigt 29) kŏr-rŭp′-shŭn, Verderbniß 30) vâ-rī′-è-tè, Verſchiedenheit 31) dè-fĕk′-tĭv, mangelhaft 32) ŏf-fĭsh′-ŭs-nĕs, Dienſtfertigkeit 33) lĭb-bĕr-âl′-è-tè, Freigebigkeit 34) mù′-tà-bl, veränderlich 35) ât-trâkt′-ĕd, angezogen 36) dĭz-gŭst′-ĕd, abgeneigt 37) ŏf-fĕnse′, Beleidigung 38) àle′-yĕn-à-tĕd, abgewendet, fremd, entfremdet 39) ĕn′-mè-tè, Feindſchaft 40) flĕks′-è-bl, beugſam 41) ĭn′-flù-ĕnsd, geleitet, bewogen 42) rè-pòrtz′, Sagen, Gerüchte 43) hwĭs′-pŭrz, Ohrenbläſereien 44) dù′-bè-ŭs,

cir′cumstance, and to lis′ten to every suspi′cion which en′vy and flat′tery shall suggest′, to fol′low the opin′ion of every con′fident[45] advìser[46], and mòve by the im′pulse[47] of the last breath′. Some are impàtient of contradic′tion[48], mòre wil′ling to go wrong′ by their òwn jud′gment, than to be indebt′ed[49] for a bet′ter or a sàfer wày to the sagac′ity of anoth′er, inclìned to consid′er coún′sel as in′sult, and inquìry[50] as wan′t of con′fidence, and to confer′ their regar′d on no other ter′ms[51] than unreser′ved[52] submis′sion, and implic′it[53] complìance[54]. Some are dar′k and invol′ved, èqually càreful to concèal good and bad pur′poses, and plèased with prodùcing effec′ts by invis′ible[55] mèans, and shèwing their desìgn ònly in its execùtion. Others are univer′sally commùnicative[56], alìke[57] òpen to every eye′, and èqually profùse[58] of their òwn sècrets and those of others, withoút the nec′essary vig′ilance of càution[59], or the hon′est ar′ts of prùdent integ′rity[60], read′y to accùse withoút mal′ice[61], and to betrày without treach′ery[62]. And of thèse mày be ùseful to the commùnity[63], and paſs′ throùgh the wor′ld with, the reputàtion of good pur′poses and uncorrup′ted[64] moràls but they are unfit′[65] for clòse and ten′der in′timacies. He can′not prop′erly be chòsen[66] for a frien′d, whòse kìndneſs is exhàled[67] by its òwn war′mth, or fròzen[68] by the fir′st blast′ of slan′der[69]; he can′not be a ùseful coún′sellor[70], who will hèar no opin′ion but his òwn; he will not much invìte con′fidence whòse prin′cipal[71] max′im is to suspec′t[72]; nor can the can′dor[73] and fran′kneſs of that man

zweifelhaft 45) kôn′-fè-dênt, vertraut 46) âd-vl′-zůr, Rathgeber 47) îm-půlse′, Antrieb 48) kôn-trâ-dîk′-shůn, Widerspruch 49) în-dêt′-têd, verpflichtet 50) în-kwl′-rè, Nachforschung 51) têrmz, Bedingungen 52) ůn-rè-zêrvd′, unvorbehalten, unbedingt 53) îm-plîs′-ît, stillschweigend, unterwürfig 54) kôm-plì′-ânse, Willfährigkeit 55) în-vîz′-è-bl, unsichtbar 56) kôm-mů′-nè-kâ-tîv, mittheilend 57) â-llke′, gleich 58) prò-fùse′, verschwenderisch 59) kâw′-shůn, Vorsicht 60) în-têg′-grè-tè, Rechtschaffenheit 61) mâl′-lîs, Bosheit 62) trêtsh′-êr-è, Verrätherei 63) kôm-mů′-nè-tè, Gesellschaft 64) ůn-kôr-růpt′-êd, unverdorben 65) ůn-fît′, ungeschickt 66) tshò′-zn, (choose) 67) êks-hàle′-d, verdampft 68) frò′zn, gefroren (freeze) 69) slân′-důr, Verläumdung 70) kôůn′-sêl-lůr, Rathgeber 71) prîn′-sè-pâl, vornehmste 72) sůs-pêkt′, argwöhnen 73) kân′-důr, Aufrichtigkeit 74) hù-

be much esteèmed, who spread's his arms to humankìnd[74], and màkes every man, withoút distinction, a denizen[75] of his bosom.

That friendship may be at once fond und lasting, there must not ònly be èqual virtue on èach part, but virtue of the sàme kìnd; not ònly the sàme end must be propòsed, but the sàme mèans must be appròved[76] by bòth. We are often, by superficial[77] accomplishments and accidental endèarments[78], indùced[79] to love thòse whom we cannot esteèm; we are sometimes, by greàt abil'ities, and incontestable[80] evidences[81] of virtue, compel'led[82] to esteèm thòse whom we cannot love. But friéndship, compoúnded of esteèm and love, derìves[83] from one its tendernefs, and its permanence[84] from the other; and therefore requìres not ònly that its candidates[85] should gàin the jud'gement, but that thèy should attract the affections; that they should not ònly be firm in the dày of distrefs, but gày[86] in the hoúr of jol'lity[87], not ònly ùseful in exigencies[88], but plèasing in famil'iar lìfe; thèir presence should give chèarfulnefs as well as courage, and dispel'[89] alìke the gloòm[90] of fèar and mel'ancholy.

To this mùtual complàcency[91] is generally req'uisite an uniformity[92] of opinions, at lèast of thòse active, and conspicuous[93] principles which discriminate[94] parties in government, and sects in religion, and which every day operate[95] mòre or lefs on the common businefs of lìfe. For thòugh greàt tendernefs has, perhaps, been sometimes knòwn to continue betweèn mén eminent in contrary factions[96];

mån-kylnd', Menschengeschlecht 75) děn'-ė-zn, Freimann, ein Mann, der das Bürgerrecht erhalten hat 76) åp-prōōv'd, für genehm gehalten, gebilligt 77) sů-pěr-fīsh'-ål, oberflächlich 78) ěn-dėėr'-měntz, Einschmeichelungen 79) īn-důse'-d, bewogen 80) īn-kōn-těs'-tå-bl, unstreitig 81) ěv'-vė-děn-sěz, Beweise 82) kōm-pělt', genöthigt 83) dė-rīve'-z, erhält 84) pěr'-må-něnse, Dauer 85) kån'-dė-dåtez, Kandidaten 86) gå, fröhlich, lustig 87) jōl'-lė-tė, Fröhlichkeit, Munterkeit 88) ěks'-sė-jěn-sěz, Verlegenheiten (Noth) 89) dīs-pěl', vertreiben 90) glōōm, Düsterkeit, Dunkelheit 91) kōm-plå'-sěn-sė, Zufriedenheit 92) yů-nė-fōr'-mė-tė, Einförmigkeit 93) kōn-spīk'-ů-ůs, sichtbar 94) dīs-krīm'-ė-nåte, unterscheiden 95) ōp'-pěr-å[illegible], wirksam seyn 96) fåk'-shůnz,

yet such friends are to be shèwn rather as prod'igies[97] than exam̃ples, and it is no mòre prop̃er to reg̃ulate our cońduct by such iństances, than to lèap a precípice[98], becàuse soḿe have fàllen from it and escàped with lïfe.

It cańnot but be extrèmely dif'ficult to preserve private kìndnefs in the mid'st of pub'lick opposit'ion[99], in which will necéssarily be invol'ved a thoúsand ińcidents, extending their ińfluence to conversàtion and prìvacy[100]. Men engàged, by moŕal or relig'ious[1] mòtives, in contrary parties, will geńerally loòk with dif'ferent eỳes upoń every man, and decìde al'most every quest́ion upon every man, and decìde al'most every question upon dif'ferent prińciples. When such occàsions of dispùte happen, to complỳ is to betrày our càuse, and to maintàin frieńdship by cèasing[2] to deserve it; to be sìlent, is to lòse the happinefs and dig'nity of independence[3]; to live in perpet'ual constràint, and to desert[4], if not to betrày; and who shall determine which of twò friends shall yièld, where nèither belièves himsel'f mistàken, and both confefś the importance of the question? What then remàins but contradiction and debàte? and from thòse what can be expécted, but acrimony[5] and vèhemence[6], the ińsolence[7] of trìumph, the vexàtion[8] of defèat, and, in tìme, a wèarinefs[9] of cońtest, and an extińction[10] of benevolence? Exchànge[11] of endèarments and ińtercourse of civil'ity may contińue, indeèd, as boúghs mày for a whìle be verdant[12], when the roòt[13] is wouńded; but the poíson[14] of dis-cord[15] is infùsed[16], and thòugh the contińuance may preserve its smìle, the heart is hardening and contracting.

That man will not be long agreèable, whom we seè ònly in tìmes of sèriousnefs[17] and severity; and therefore to

Partheien 97) prȯd'-dė-jėz, Wunder 98) prẻs'-sė-pîs, jähe Tiefe, Abgrund 99) ȯp-pȯ-sîsh'-ůn, Widersetzung 100) prî'-vá-sė, Zurückgezogenheit 1) rė-lîd'-jůs, religiös 2) sė-sîng, aufhörend 3) în-dė-pẻn'-dẻnse, Unabhängigkeit 4) dė-zẻrt', verlassen 5) åk'-krė-mȯ-nė, Bitterkeit 6) vé-hė-mẻnse, Heftigkeit 7) în'-sȯ-lẻnse, Uebermuth 8) vẻk-sá'-shůn, Verdruß 9) wé-rė-nẻs, Ermüdung 10) ẻks-tînk'-shůn, Vertilgung, Erlöschen 11) ẻks-tshánje', Austausch 12) vẻr'-dånt, grün 13) rȯȯt, Wurzel 14) pȯé'-zn, Gift 15) dîs'-kȯrd, Uneinigkeit 16) în-fùs'd, eingeflößt 17) sé-

maintàin the sof'tnefs and serenity[18] of benevolence, it is necessary that friends partàke èach others pleasures as well as càres, and be lèd to the sàme diversions[19] by simil'itude[20] of tàste. This is, however, not to be consid'ered as èqually indispensable[21] with conformity[22] of principles, because any man may honestly, according[23] to the prècepts[24] of Horace, resign the gratificàtions of tàste to the hùmour of another, and friendship may well deserve the sacrifice of pleasure, though not of conscience[25].

It was once confessed to me by a pàinter, that no professor[26] of his art ever loved another. This declaràtion[27] is so far justified by the knowl'edge of life, as to damp the hòpes of warm and constant friendship betweèn men whom their stud'ies have màde compet'itors[28] and whom every fàvourer[29] and censurer[30] are hourly incìting[31] against èach other. The ut'most expectàtion that expèrience can warrant[32], is, that they should forbeàr òpen hostil'ities[33] and sècret machinàtions[34], and when the whòle fraternity[35] is attack'ed, be àble to unìte[36] against a common foe. Some, however, though few, may perhaps be found in whom emulàtion has not been àble to overpower[37] generosity, who are distinguished from lòwer bèings by nòbler mòtives than the love of fàme, and can preserve the sàcred flàme[38] of friendship from the gust's of prìde, and the rubbish[39] of interest.

Friendship is sel'dom lasting but betweèn èquals, or whère the superiority[40] on one sìde is redùced by some equivalent[41] advantage on the other. Benefits which can-

rè-ůs-nės, Ernsthaftigkeit 18) sè'-rěn-nè-tè, Heiterkeit 19) dè-vėr'-shůnz, Erholungen 20) sè-mil'-è-tůde, Aehnlichkeit 21) in-dis-pěn'-så-bl, unerläßlich nöthig 22) kȯn-fȯr'-mè-tè, Uebereinstimmung 23) åk-kȯr'-ding, gemäß 24) prè'-sěpts, Regeln 25) kȯn'-shěnse, Gewissen 26) prò-fěs'-sůr, Professor 27) děk-klå-rå'-shůn, Erklärung 28) kȯm-pět'-è-tůrz, Mitwerber 29) få'-vůr-ůr, Gönner 30) sěn'-shůr-ůr, Tadler 31) in-si'-ting, anreizend 32) wȯr'-rånt, bezeugen 33) hȯs-til'-è-tè, Feindseligkeiten 34) måk-kè-nå'-shůnz, Kunstgriffe 35) frå-těr'-nè-tè, Brüderschaft 36) yù-nìte', sich vereinigen 37) ò-vůr-pȯů'-ůr, überwältigen 38) flàme, Flamme 39) rŭb'-bish, Unrath 40) sù-pè-rè-ȯr'-è-tè, Ueberlegenheit 41) è-kwiv'-vå-lěnt, gleichgeltend

not be dischar'ged, are not com'monly found to incrèase affection; they excite grat'itude indeèd, and heighten veneràtion, but com'monly tàke awày that èasy freèdom, and familiarity of in'tercourse, without which, thòugh there may be fidel'ity, and zèal and admiràtion, there can'not be friendship. Thus imper'fect are all ear'thly[42] bles'sings; the greàt effect of friendship is benef'icence, yet by the first act of uncom'mon kìndnefs it is endàngered[43], lìke plants that beàr their frùit[44] and dìe. Yet this consideràtion òught not to restràin boun'ty[45], or repref's compas'sion: for dùty is to be preferred[46] before convènience[47], and he that lòses par't of the pleas'ures of friendship by his generos'ity, gàins in its plàce the gratulàtion[48] of his con'sciense.

The Ram'bler[49].

42) ĕrth-lė, irdisch 43) ĕn-dån'-jŭrd, in Gefahr gesetzt 44) frŏŏt, Frucht 45) bŏŭn'-tė, Güte, Gutthat 46) prė-fĕr'd, vorgezogen 47) kŏn-vė'-nė-ĕnse, Bequemlichkeit 48) kråtsh-ŭ-lå'-shŭn, Glückwunsch 49) råm'-blŭr, Herumstreicher; der Titel einer Zeitschrift.

The Stòry of le Febre.

It was som'e tìme in the sum'mer[1] of that yèar in which Den'dermond was tàken by the allìes[2], — which was about seven yèars before my father càme into the coun'try, — and about as man'y, af'ter the tìme, that my un'cle Tòby and Trim had prìvately[3] decam'ped[4] from my father's house in town, in or'der to lày some of the finest sièges to some of the finest for'tified[5] cit'ies in Eùrope — when my un'cle Tòby was one èvening get'ting his sup'per[6] with Trim sit'ting behìnd him at a smàll sìde-bòard[7], — the lan'dlord of a lit'tle inn in the vil'lage[8] càme in'to the par'lour[9] with an em'pty phìal[10] in his hand to beg a glafs or twò of sack'[11]; 'tis for a pòor gen'tleman, — I think, of the ar'my, said the lan'dlord, who has been tàken ill' at my house four

1) sŭm'-mŭr, Sommer 2) ăl'-lize', Alliirte 3) prì'-våt-lė, heimlich 4) dė-kåmpt', abmarschirt 5) fŏr'-tė-fìde, befestigt 6) sŭp'-pŭr, Abendessen 7) sìde'-bòrd, Credenztisch 8) vil'-lidje, Dorf 9) pår'-lŭr, Sprachzimmer 10) fì'-ål, Kelch

dàys agò, and has nev́er held up his head́ sińce, or had a desìre to tàste any thiǹg, till[12] just noẃ, that he has a fańcy for a glaſs of sack and a thin[13] tòast[14] — I think, sayś he, tàking his hand from his fořehead, it would cómfort me. —

— If I could nèither bég, bořrow[15], or buý[16] such a thing, — ad́ded the lańdlord, — I would aĺmost stèal it for the pòòr geńtleman, he is so ill. I hòpe in God he will still meńd, contińued he — we are all of us conceřned for him.

Thou art a good́-nàtured sòul, I will ańswer for theè, crìed my uńcle Tòby; and thou shalt drink the pòòr geńtleman's heaĺth in a gláſs of sack thyself́, — and tàke a coupĺe of bot́tles, with my seřvice, and tell him he is heařtily weĺcome to them, and to a doźen mòre, if they will dò him good́.

Thòugh I am persuàded[17], said́ mỳ uńcle Tòby, as the lańdlord shut́ the dòòr, he is a very compaśsionate[18] feĺlow — Trim, — yet I cańnot heĺp entertàining a hìgh opińion of his guest́ tòò; there must be sońething mòre than cońmon in him, that in so short a tìme should win[19] so much upoń the affećtions of his hòst[20]; — and of his whòle fańily, ad́ded the cořporal, for they are all conceřned for him. — Steṕ af́ter him, said́ my uńcle Tòby, — do Trim, — and ask if he knòws his nàme.

— I have quìte forgot́ it, trùly, said the lańdlord, cońing back ińto the pařlour with the cořporal, — but I can ask his son agaiń: — Has he a son with him then? said my uńcle Tòby. — A boý, replìed the lańdlord, of abòút eleven or tweĺve yèars of àge; — but the pòòr crèature has tàsted aĺmost as lit́tle as his father; he does nothing but mòurn and lameńt[21] for him nìght and dày; — he has not stiřred from the bed́-side thèse two dàys.

My uńcle Tòby làid dowń his knìfe[22] and fořk[23] and thrust́[24] his plàte[25] from before him, as the lańdlord gaýe

11) såk, Sect 12) tīl, (untill) 13) thǐn, dünne 14) tòste, geröstetes Brod 15) bǒr'-rò, borgen 16) bī, kaufen 17) pěr-swá'-děd, überredet 18) kǒm-påsh'-ǔn-àte, mitleidig 19) wǐn, gewinnen 20) hòst, Gastwirth 21) lå-měnt', klagen 22) nīfe, Messer 23) fǒrk, Gabel 24) thrǔst, stieß (thrust) 25) plàte,

him the accoúnt; and Trim, withoút bèing ordered, toȯk awày withoút sàying one word, and in a few minutes after bròught him his pìpe and tobacco[26].

— Stày[27] in the roòm a lit'tle, said my uncle Tòby. —

Trim! — said my uncle Tòby, af'ter he had lìghted his pìpe and smòked aboút a dozen whif'fs[28] — Trim càme in front[29] of his mas'ter and màde his bows; — my uncle Tòby smòk'd on, and said no mòre. — Corporal! said my uncle Tòby — the corporal màde his bow. — My uncle Tòby proceèded no far'ther, but finished his pìpe.

Trim! said my uncle Tòby, I have a proj'ect in my head', as it 'is a bad nìght, of wrapping[30] myself' up warm in my roq'uelaure[31], and pàying a visit to this poòr gentleman. Your honours roq'uelaure, replìed the corporal, has not once been had on, since the nìght before your honour recèived your wound, when we moúnted guard[32] in the trenches[33] before the gàte of St. Nicholas; — and besìdes[34] it is so còld and ràiny[35] a nìght, that what with the roq'uelaure, and what with the weather, it will be enough to give your honour your death, and bring on your honour's torment in your groín[36]. — I fèar so, replìed my uncle Tòby; but I am not at rest in my mìnd, Trim, since the accoúnt the landlord has given me. — I wish I had not knòwn so much of this affàir, — ad'ded my uncle Tòby, — or that I had known mòre of it. How shall we manage it? — Lèave it, an't[37] plèase your honour, to me, quòth[38] the corporal; — 'I'll tàke my hat, and stick, and gò to the hoúse and reconnoítre[39], and act accordingly; and I will bring your honour a full accoúnt in an hoúr. — Thou shalt gò, Trím, said my uncle Toby, and hère's[40] a shil'ling for theè to drink with his servant. — I shall get it all out of him, said the corporal, shut'ting the doòr.

Teller 26) tȯ-båk'-kȯ, Taback 27) stȧ, bleibt 28) whîfz, Züge 29) frônt (frånt), Fronte 30) råp'-pîng (up), einhüllend 31) rôk-ė-lòr', Mantel 32) gyård, Wache 33) trênsh'-ês, Laufgräben 34) bė-sîdz', überdieß 35) rȧ'-nė, regnicht 36) grôîn, die Leiste (am Unterleibe) 37) ånt, (and if it) 38) kwòth, sagte (vom verb. defect. to quoth) 39) rêk-kôn-ôî'-tůr, recognosciren 40) hère'-s, (here is) 41) kůr'-

My uncle Tòby fil'led his sec'ond pìpe; and had it not been, that he now' and then wan'dered from the poínt, with consid'ering whether it was not full as well to have the cur'tain[41] of the ten'naile[42] a stràight lìne, as a croòked[43] one, — he mìght be said to have thòught of noth'ing el'se but poòr le Fev're and his boy' the whòle tìme he smòked it.

It was not till my uncle Toby had knock'ed the ash'es[44] out of his third pìpe, that corporal Trim retur'ned from the inn', and gave' him the fol'lowing accoúnt.

I despàired at fírst, said the corporal, of bèing àble to brin'g back your hon'our an'y kìnd of intel'ligence concer'ning the poòr sick' lieuten'ant[45]. — Is he in the ar'my then? said my uncle Toby. — He is, said' the corporal. — And in what reg'iment? said my uncle Toby. — I'll tell your honour, replìed the corporal, ev'ery thing stràight for'wards[46], as I lear'nt[47] it. — Then, Trim, I'll fill' anoth'er pìpe, said my uncle Toby, and not interrup't[48] thee till thou hast don'e; so sit dow'n at thy èase, Trim, in the win'dow[49]-sèat, and begin' thy stòry again'. The corporal màde his òld bow' which gen'erally spòke as plàin as a bow' could spèak it — „Your honour is good'." — And hav'ing don'e that, he sat[50] dow'n, as he was or'dered — and began' the stòry to my uncle Toby òver again' in pret'ty nèar the sàme wor'ds.

I despàired at fir'st, said the corporal, of bèing àble to bring back an'y intel'ligence to your honour about the lieu-ten'ant and his son; for when I as'ked where his ser'vant was, from whom I màde myself' sùre of knòwing ev'ery thing which was prop'er to be as'ked — That's a rìght distin'ction, Trim, said my uncle Toby. — I was ans'wered an't plèase your honour, that he had no servant with him; that he had com'e to the inn' with hìred[51] hor'ses[52], which, upon' finding himself' unàble to proceèd, (to join, I suppòse, the reg'iment) he had dismis'sed[53] the mor'ning af'ter he càme. — If I get

tĭn, Kurtine (bei einer Festung) 42) tĕn'-nâl, Tenaille, Zangenwinkel 43) kröök'-ĕd, gekrümmt 44) åsh'-ĕz, Asche 45) lĕv-tĕn'-nânt, Lieutenant 46) fŏr'-wărdz, vorwärts 47) lĕrnt, (learn) 48) ĭn-tĕr-rŭpt', unterbrechen 49) wĭn'-dò, Fenster 50) săt, (sit) 51) hī'-rĕd, gemiethet 52) hŏr'-sĕz, Pferde 53) dĭs-mist', entlassen 54) pŭrs, Geldbeutel 55) lând'-

bet'ter, my dèar, said he, as he gave his purse[54] to his son to pày the man, — we can hìre horses from hence. — But alas! the poòr gentleman will never get from hence, said the landlady[55] to me, — for I heard the death-watch àll nìght long; — and when he dìes, the youth, his son, will certainly dìe with him; for he is bròken-hearted[56] already.

I was hèaring this account, continued the corporal, when the youth càme into the kit'chen, to order the thin tòast the landlord spòke of; but I will do it for my father myself, said the yoùth. — Prày, let me sàve you the trouble[57], young gentleman, said I, tàking up a fork for the purpose, and of'fering him my chàir to sit down upon by the fìre, whìlst I did it. — I belìève, sir, said he, very mod'estly[58], I can plèase him best myself. — I am sùre, said I, his honour will not lìke the tòast the worse for bèing tòasted by an òld sòldier. — The youth toòk[59] hòld of my hand, and instantly burst into tèars. — Poòr youth! said my uncle Tòby, — he has been bred[60] up from an infant[61] in the army, and the nàme of a sòldier, Trim, sounded in his èars lìke the nàme of a friend; I wish I had him hère.

— I never in the longest march, said the corporal, had so greàt a mìnd to my dinner, as I had to crỳ with him for company: — what could be the mat'ter with me, an' plèase your honour? Nothing in the world, Trim, said my uncle Tòby, blòwing[62] his nòse, — but that thou art a good-natured fel'low.

When I gave him the tòast, continued the corporal, I thòught it was proper to tell him I was Captain Shandy's servant, and that your honour (though a strànger) was extrèmely concerned for his father; — and that if there was any thing in your house or cel'lar — (and thou mìghtst have ad'ded my purse toò, said my uncle Tòby) he was heartily wel'come to it; he màde a very lòw bow, (which was meant[63] to your honour) but no answer, — for his

lá-dè, Wirthin 56) brò'-kn-hàr'-tèd, ganz niedergebeugt 57) trů'-bl, Unruhe 58) mòd'-dès-tlè, bescheiden 59) tòòk, (take) 60) brèd (breed) 61) ìn'-fànt, Kind 62) blò'-ìng his nose, indem er sich schneuzte 63) mènt, (mean) 64) stàre'-z,

heart was full — so he went upstairs[64] with the toast: — I warrant you, my dear, said I, as I opened the kitchen-door, your father will be well again. — Mr. Yorick's curate[65] was smoking a pipe by the kitchen fire — but said not a word good or bad to comfort the youth. — I thought it was wrong added the corporal — I think so too, said my uncle Toby.

When the lieutenant had taken his glaſs of sack and toast, he felt himself a little revived[66], and sent down into the kitchen, to let me know, that in about ten minutes he should be glad if I would step upstairs. — I believe, said the landlord, he is going to say his prayers, for there was a book laid upon the chair by his bed-side; and as I shut the door, I saw his son take up a cushion[67]. —

I thought, said the curate, that you gentlemen of the army, Mr. Trim, never said your prayers at all. — I heard the poor gentleman say his prayers last night, said the landlady, very devoutly[68], and with my own ears or I could not have believed it. — Are you sure of it? replied the curate. — A soldier, an' please your reverence, said I, prays as often (of his own accord) as a parson[69]: — and when he is fighting for his king, and for his own life, and for his honour too, he has the most reason, to pray to God of any one in the whole world. — 'Twas well said of thee, Trim, said my uncle Toby. — But when a soldier, said I, an' please your reverence, has been standing for twelve hours together in the trenches, up to his knees in cold water, — or engaged, said I, for months together in long and dangerous marches; — haraſsed[70], perhaps, in his rear[71] to-day; — haraſsing others to-morrow; — detached[72] here; — countermanded[73] there; — resting this night out upon his arms; — beat up in his shirt[74] the next, benumbed[75] in his joints[76]; perhaps without straw in his

Treppe — upstairs, hinauf 65) kŭ'-râte, Vicarius 66) rê-vīv'd, wieder belebt 67) kŭsh'-în, Kiſſen 68) dê-vŏŭt'-lê, andächtig 69) pâr'-zn, Geiſtlicher 70) hâr'-âst, abgemattet 71) rêre, Nachzug 72) dê-tâtsht', detachirt 73) kŏŭn'-tŭr-mân-dêd, Gegenbefehl erhalten 74) shŭrt, Hemd 75) bê-

tent[77] to kneel[78] on; — he must say his prayers how and when he can. — I believe, said I, — for I was piqued[79], quoth the corporal, for the reputation of the army, — I believe, an't please your reverence, said I, that when a soldier gets time to pray, — he prays as heartily as a parson — though not with all his fuss[80] and hypocrisy[81]. — Thou shouldst not have said that, Trim, said my uncle Toby, — for God only knows who is a hypocrite, and who is not: — At the great and general review[82] of us all, corporal, at the day of judgement (and not till then) — it will be seen who has *) done their duties in this world, — and who has not; and we shall be advanced, Trim, accordingly. — I hope we shall, said Trim — It is in the scripture[83], said my uncle Toby; and I will shew it thee tomorrow: — In the mean time, we may depend upon it, Trim, for our comfort, said my uncle Toby, that God Almighty is so good and just a governour[84] of the world, that if we have but done our duties in it — it will never be inquired[85] into, whether we have done them in a red coat[86] or a black one: — I hope not, said the corporal. — But go on, Trim, said my uncle Toby, with thy story.

When I went up, continued the corporal, into the lieutenant's room, which I did not do till the expiration[87] of the ten minutes, — he was lying in his bed with his head raised upon his hand, with his elbow[88] upon the pillow[89], and a clean[90] white cambrick[91] handkerchief[92] beside it. — The youth was just stooping[93] down to take up the cushion, upon which I supposed he had been kneeling — the book was laid upon the bed — and as he rose, in taking up

nům't, erstarrt 76) jȍȋntz, Gelenke 77) tȇnt, Zelt 78) nèle, knieen 79) pėėk'd, beleidigt 80) fůs, Lármen 81) hė-pôk'-krė-sė, Heuchelei 82) rė-vú', Musterung 83) skrȋp'-tshůre, heilige Schrift 84) gův'-ůr-nůr, Herrscher 85) ȋn'-kwȋr'd, nachgefragt 86) kȯte, Rock 87) ȇks-pė-rá'-shůn, Verfluß 88) ȇl'-bȯ, Ellbogen 89) bȋl'-lȯ, Kopfkissen 90) klėne, reinlich 91) káme'-brȋk, Kammertuch 92) hång'-kȇr-tshȋf,

*) Sollte heißen: have — Dieser Verwechselung des Singular mit dem Plural machen sich gemeine Leute in England oft schuldig.

the cushion with one hand, he rèached[94] out his other to tàke it awày at the sàme tìme. — Let it remàin there, my dèar, said the lieuteńant.

He did not of′fer to spèak to me, till I had wàlked up clòse to his bed′-sìde; — If you are Cap′tain Shańdy's ser′vant, said he, you must preseńt my thańks to your mas′ter, with my little boy's thanks aloń g with them, for his cour′tesy to me, — if he was of Lèven's[95] — said the lieutenant. — I tòld him your hońour was. — Then, said he, I ser′ved threè campàigns with him in Flańders, and remem′ber him — but 'tis mòst lìkely, as I had not the hońour of ańy acquàintance with him, thát he knòws noth′ing of me. — You will tell him, howev′er, that the per′son his good′ nàture has làid under obligàtions to him, is one Le Febre, a lieuteńant in Ańgus's — but he knòws me not, — said he, a sec′ond tìme mùsing[96]; — pos′sibly he mày my stòry — ad′ded he — prày, tell the cap′tain, I was the eń-sign[97] at Brèda, whòse wife was mòst unfor′tunately kil′led with a mus′ket-shot′[98], as she lày in my ar′ms in my teńt. — I remem′ber the stòry, an't plèase your honour, said I, very well. — Do you so? said he, wìping[99] his eỳes with his hańdkerchief, — then well mày I. — In sàying this, he dreẁ a lit′tle riń g out of his bos′om, which seèmed tìed with a black′ rib′and[100] about′ his neck[1], and kis′sed it twìce. — Hère, Bil′ly[2], said he; the boy fleẁ[3] across′ the ròom to the bed′-side, and fàlling dow′n upon his kneè, toòk the ring in his hańd, and kis′sed it toò — then kissed his father, and sat′ dow′n upon the bed and wep′t.

I wish, said my uncle Toby, with a deèp sìgh — I wish, Trim, I was asleèp.

Your honour, replìed the corporal, is toò much concer′ned; — shall I pòur your honour out a glass of sack to your pìpe? — Do, Trim, said my uncle Toby.

Schnupftuch 93) stōōp′-ing, sich bückend 94) rèètsh′d, reichte, streckte 95) lè′-vèns, (in the regiment of Leven) 96) mù-sìng, nachdenkend 97) èn′-sìne, Fähndrich 98) mùs′-kit-shòt, Musketenschuß 99) wìpe′-ing, wischend 100) rib′-bin, Band 1) nèk, Nacken 2) bil′-lè, Wilhelm (William) 3) flù, (fly)

I remem'ber, said my uncle Toby, sighing again, the story of the ensign and his wife, with a circumstance his mod'esty[4] omit'ted; — and particularly well that he, as well as she, upon some account or other, (I forget' what) was universally pit'ied by the whole reg'iment; but finish the story thou art upon, — 'Tis finished alread'y, said the corporal, — for I could stay no longer, — so wished his honour a good night; young Le Febre rose from off' the bed, and saw me to the bot'tom[5] of the stairs; and as we went down together, told me they had come from 'Ireland, and were on their route[6] to join the reg'iment in Flanders — But alas! said the corporal, — the lieutenant's last day's march is over. — Then what is to become of his poor boy? cried my uncle Toby.

It was to my uncle Toby's eternal honour — though I tell it only for the sake of those, who, when coop'd[7] in betwixt a nat'ural and a positive law, know not for their souls which way in the world to turn themsel'ves — that notwithstanding my uncle Toby was warmly engaged at that time in carrying on the siege of Dendermond, parallel[8] with the allies, who pressed theirs on so vig'orously[9], that they scarce allowed him time to get his dinner — that neverthelefs[10] he gave up Dendermond though he had alread'y made a lod'gment[11] upon the counterscarp[12]; — and bent[13] his whole thoughts towards the private distresses at the inn; and, except that he ordered the garden-gate to be bolted[14] up, by which he might be said to have turned the siege of Dendermond into a blockade[15] — he left Dendermond to itself', — to be relieved or not by the French king, as the French king thought good; and only consid'ered how he himself should relieve the poor lieutenant and his son.

4) mŏd'-dĕs-tė, Bescheidenheit 5) bŏt'-tŭm, Boden 6) rôôt, Weg 7) kôôp'd, eingeschränkt 8) păr'-răl-lĕl, parallel 9) vĭg'-ŭr-ŭs-lė, mit Macht 10) nĕv-ŭr-THė-lĕs', nichts desto weniger 11) lŏdje'-mĕnt, die Besitznehmung eines feindlichen Werks durch Eingraben, das Eingraben 12) kôŭn'-tŭr-skărp, Brustwehr 13) bĕnt, richtete (bend) 14) bōlt'-ĕd, up, zugeriegelt 15) blŏk-åde', Blokade 16) frĕnd'-lĕs, freund=

— That kìnd Bèing, who is a friend to the friendlefs[16], shall recómpense[17] thee for this!

Thou hast left this mat'ter short, said my uncle Toby to the corporal, as he was put'ting him to bed, — and I will tell thee in what, Trim. — In the first plàce, when thou màdest an of'fer of my services to Le Febre, — as sick'nefs and travelling are bòth expensive[18], and thou knòwest he was but a poòr lieutenant, with a son to subsist[19] as well as himself, out of his pày, that thou didst not màke an of'fer to him of my purse; becàuse, had he stood[20] in neèd, thou knòwest, Trim, he had been as wel'come to it as myself. — Your honour knòws, said the corporal, I had no orders; — Trùe, quòth my uncle Toby, — thou didst very rìght, Trim, as a sòldier, but certainly very wrong as a man.

In the second plàce, for which, indeèd, thou hast the sàme excùse, continued my uncle Toby — when thou of'feredst him whatever was in my hoúse, — thou should'st have offered him my house toò: — A sick brother of'ficer should have the best quarters, Trim: and if we had him with us, we could tend and loòk to him: — Thou art an excellent nurse[21] thyself', Trim, — and what with thy càre of him, and the òld woman's, and his boy's and mìne together, we mìght recrùit[22] him again at once, and set him upon his legs.

— In a fortnight[23] or threè weèks, ad'ded my uncle Toby, smìling, — he mìght march. — He will never march an' plèase your honour, in this world, said the corporal; — He will march, said my uncle Toby, rìsing up from the side of the bed, with one shòe off'. — An't plèase your honour, said the corporal, he will never march but to his gràve: — He shall march, crìed my uncle Toby, marching the foot' which had a shòe on, thòugh without advancing an inch[24], — he shall march to his regiment. — He cannot

los, ohne Freunde 17) rĕk'-kŏm-pĕnse, belohnen 18) ĕks-pĕn'-sĭv, kostbar 19) sŭb-sĭst', sich ernähren 20) stŭd, (stand) 21) nŭrs, Krankenwärter 22) rè-krŏŏt', mit neuen Kräften versehen 23) fŏrt'-nìte, vierzehn Tage 24) ìnsh,

stand it, said the corporal. — He shall be suppòrted, said my uncle Toby. — He'll' drop at last', said the corporal, and what will become of his boy? — He shall not drop, said my uncle Toby, firmly. — A-well-o'day[25], do what we can for him, said Trim, maintàining his point, the poòr sòul will dìe. He shall not dìe, by G—, crìed my uncle Toby.

— The accùsing spirit, which flew up to heaven's chancery[26] with the òath, blushed as he gave it in — and the recording[27] àngel, as he wròte it down, dropp'd a tèar upon the word, and blot'ted[28] it out for ever.

— My uncle Toby went to his bùreau[29], — put his purse into his breèches[30] pock'et, and having ordered the corporal to go early in the morning for a physician, — he went to bed and fell asleèp.

The sun lòoked brìght, the morning af'ter, to every eye in the vil'lage but Le Febre's and his afflicted son's; the hand of death press'd heavy upon his eye-lids, — and hardly could the wheèl[31] at the cistern[32] turn round its circle[33], — when my uncle Toby who had ròse up an hour befòre his wonted tìme, entered the lieutenant's ròom and without pref'ace[34] or apol'ogy[35], sat himself down upon the chair by the bed'-side and independently[36] of àll mòdes[37] and customs, òpened the curtain in the manner an òld friend and brother of'ficer would have done it, and asked him, how he did, — how he had rested in the nìght, — what was his complàint, — where was his pàin[38], — and what he could do to hel'p him? — and without giving him tìme to answer any one of the inquìries, went on and tòld him of the lit'tle plan, which he had been concerting[39] with the corporal the nìght before for him. —

— You shall gò hòme directly, Le Febre, said my uncle

Zoll 25) å-wèll-ò-då, nun wohlan 26) tshån'-sůr-è, Kanzlei 27) rè-kord'-ìng, niederschreibend 28) blot'-tèd, löschte 29) bů-rò', Schreibpult 30) brèètsh'-èz, (kurze) Beinkleider 31) hwèèl, Rad 32) sìs'-tèrn, Cisterne 33) sèr'-kl, Zirkel 34) prèf'-fås, Vorrede 35) å-pol'-ò-jè, Schutzrede 36) ìn-dè-pèn'-dènt-lè, unabhängig 37) mòde'-z, Moden 38) påne, Schmerz

Toby, to my hoúse, and wè'll send for a doctor[40] to see whát's the mát'ter, — and wè'll have an apothecary[41], — and the corporal shall be your nurse, — and I'll be your servant, Le Febre.

Thère was a frankness in my uncle Toby, — not the effect of familiarity, — but the caùse of it, — which let you at once into his sòul, and shèwed you the goodness of his nàture; to this there was something in his lòoks, and voíce, and manner superad'ded[42] which eternally beck'oned[43] to the unfortunate to come and tàke shel'ter under him; so that before my uncle Toby had half' finished the kìnd offers he was màking to the father, had the son insensibly pressed up clòse to his knees, and had tàken hòld of the breast' of his còat, and was pul'ling it tòwards him. — The blood' and spirits of Le Febre, which were waxing[44] còld and slòw within him, and were retrèating to their last cit'adel[45], the heart, — ral'lied back, the fil'm[46] forsoòk[47] his eyes for a mòment, — he lòoked up wishfully[48] in my uncle Toby's fàce, — then cast' a lòok upon his boy — and that lig'ament[49], fine as it was, was never bròken.

Nàture instantly ebb'd[50] again, — the fil'm returned to its plàce, — the pul'se[51] flut'ter'd[52] — stopp'd — went on — throbb'd[53] — stopp'd again — mòv'd — stopp'd — shall I gò on? — Nò.

39) kon-sér'-ting, verabredend 40) dòk'-tur, Arzt 41) å-pòth'-è-kå-rè, Apotheker 42) sù-pér-åd'-dèd, hinzugefügt 43) bék'-knd, winkte 44) wåx'-ing, werdend 45) sit'-å-dél, Citadell 46) film, Häutchen (über dem brechenden Auge) 47) for-sóòk', verließ (forsake) 48) wish'-fúl-lè, wünschend 49) lig'-gå-ment, Band 50) éb'bd, ebbete, floß zurück 51) pulse, Puls 52) flut'-turd, gieng verwirrt unter einander 53) thròb'bd, schlug.

On Good Breèding[1].

A friend of yours*) and mìne has very just'ly defined[2] good breèding to be „the resul't[3] of much good sense, some good-nàture and a lit'tle self-denìal[4] for the sàke of others,

*) Lord Chesterfield schrieb diesen Brief an seinen Sohn.

and with a view to obtàin the sàme indul'gence from them.“ Tàking this granted (as I think it cannot be disputed) it is astonishing to me, that any body, who has good sense and good-nàture, can essentially[5] fàil in good breeding. As to the mòdes of it, indeèd, they vàry[6] according to persons, plàces, and circumstances, and are ònly to be acquìred by observàtion and expèrience; but the substance[7] of it is every whère eternally the sàme. Good manners are, to particular socìeties, what good morals are to socìety in general, their cement[8] and their secùrity. And as làws are enacted[9] to enforce[10] good morals or at lèast to prevent the ill effect of bad ones; so thère are certain rùles of civility universally implìed[11] and recèived, to enforce good manners, and punish[12] bad ones. And, indeèd, there seèms to me to be lefs difference[13] both betweèn the crìmes and punishments[14], than at first one would imagine. The immoral[15] man, who invàdes[16] another's property, is justly hanged for it; and the ill-bred[17] man who, by his ill-manners, invàdes and disturbs[18] the quìet and comforts of prìvate life, is by common consent as justly banished from socìety. Mùtual[19] complaisances[20], attentions, and sacrifices of little convènìences are as natural an implìed compact[21] betweèn civilized[22] pèople, as protection and obèdience[23] are betweèn kings and subjects; whoever[24], in èither càse, vìolates that compact, justly forfeits all advantages arìsing from it. For my òwn part, I rèally think, that, next to the consciousnefs of dòing a good action, that of dòing a civil one is the mòst plèasing: and the epithet[25] which I should covet[26]

1) brèè′-ding, Lebensart 2) dè-fine′d, beschrieben 3) rè-sult′, Resultat 4) sélf-dè-nì′-ål, Selbstverläugnung 5) ès-sèn′-shål-lè, wesentlicherweise 6) vá′-rè, sich verändern 7) sůb′-stånse, wesentlicher Theil 8) sèm′-mènt, Kitt 9) èn-åkt′-èd, festgesetzt 10) èn-fórse′, stärken 11) ìm-plìde′, enthalten, begriffen (in etwas) 12) půn′-nish, bestrafen 13) dìf′-fèr-ènse, Unterschied 14) půn′-ish-mèntz, Strafen 15) ìm-môr′-rål, lasterhaft 16) ìn-våde′-z, anfällt 17) brèd, (breed) 18) dìs-tårbs′, störet 19) mů′-tshů-ål, gegenseitig 20) kôm-plè-zån′-sèz, Höflichkeiten 21) kôm′-påkt, Vertrag 22) sìv′-ìl-ìzed, gesittet 23) ò-bè′-jè-ènse, Gehorsam 24) hòò-èv′-vůr, wer auch nur (immer) 25) èp′-è-thèt, Beiwort 26) kův′-èt, ernstlich verlangen 27) fåsh′-ůn, Lebensart

the mòst, nex′t to that of Aristìdes, would be that of well-bred. Thus now′ consid′er some of the vàrious mòdes and degreès of it.

Very few′, sar′cely any, are wan′ting in the respec′t which they should shèw to thòse, whom they acknowl′edge to be in′finitely their supèriors: such as crow′ned head′s, prin′ces, and pub′lic per′sons of distin′guished and em′inent pòsts. It is the manner shèwing that respect which is dif′ferent. The man of fash′ion [27], and of the world, expres′ses it in its ful′lest exten′t, but nat′urally, èasily, and withou′t concer′n; whereas′ a man, who is not ùsed to keèp good com′pany, expres′ses it àwkwardly [28]; one seès that he is not ùsed to it, and that it cost′s him a greàt dèal. But I nev′er sàw the wor′st-bred′ man liv′ing guil′ty of lol′ling [29], whist′ling [30], scrat′ching his head, and such′-like indècencies [31], in com′panies that he respec′ted. In such companies, ther′efore, the ònly poínt to be atten′ded to is to shèw that respect which every body mèans to shèw, in an èasy, unembar′rassed [32], and gràceful [33] manner. This is what observàtion and expèrience must tèach you.

In mix′ed companies, whoev′er is admit′ted to màke pàrt of them, is, for the tìme at lèast, suppòsed to be upon′ a foot′ing [34] of equal′ity [35] with the rest′; and, con′sequently [36], as there is nò óne prin′cipal ob′ject of àwe and respec′t, pèople are ap′t to tàke a greàter lat′itude [37] in their behà-viour, and to be within′ cer′tain boun′ds, which are upon no occàsion to be transgres′sed [38]. But, upon thèse occàsions, thòugh no one is entìtled to distin′guished marks [39] of respect, every one clàims [40], and very justly, every mark of civil′ity and good breeding. ′Ease is allow′ed, but càrelessness [41] and neg′ligence [42] are stric′tly forbid′den [43]. If a man ac-

28) åwk′-wůrd-lè, ungeschickt 29) lòl′-lìng, sich auf etwas hinlehnend 30) hwìs′-slìng, pfeifend 31) ìn-dé′-sèn-sìz, Unanständigkeiten 32) ůn-èm-bår′-råst, nicht verlegen 33) gråse′-fůl, angenehm 34) fůt′-tìng, Zustand 35) è-kwål′-è-tè, Gleichheit 36) kòn′-sè-kwènt-lè, folglich 37) låt′-tè-tùde, Breite, Weite 38) trǻns-grèst′, überschritten 39) mårkz, Kennzeichen 40) klåme′-z, macht Anspruch 41) kåre′-lès-nès, Unachtsamkeit 42) nèg′-lè-jènse, Nachlässigkeit 43) fòr-

cost′s[44] you, and tàlks[45] to you éver so dul′ly or frivó-lously[46], it is worse than rùdenefs[47], it is brutal′ity[48], to shèw him, by a manifest inattention to what he says, that you think him a fòol or a block′head, and not worth hèaring. It is much mòre so with regard to women, who, of whatever rank they are, are entitled in consideràtion of their sex, not ònly to an attentive, but an officious[49] good-breeding from men. Their lit′tle wants, likings[50], dislikes[51], pref′erences[52], antipathies[53], and fancies, must be officiously attended to, and, if possible, guefsed at and anticipated[54] by a well-bred man. You must never usurp[55] to yoursel′f thòse convèniences and gratificàtions which are of common right, such as the best plàces, the best dishes[56], etc., but, on the contrary, al′ways decline[57] them yourself, and of′fer them to others, who, in their turns, will offer them to you: so that, upon the whòle, you will, in your turn, enjoy your shàre of the common right. It would be endlefs[58] for me to enùmerate[59] all the particular instances in which a well-bred man shèws his good-breeding in good company, and it would be injùrious[60] to you to suppòse that your òwn good sense will not point them out to you, and then your òwn good-nàture will recommend, and your self′-interest enfòrce the practice.

There is a third[61] sort of good breeding, in which pèople are the mòst apt to fàil, from a very mistàken nòtion[62], that they cannot fàil at all — I mèan, with regard to one's mòst famil′iar friends, and acquàintances, or those who rèally are our infèriors; and there, undoubtedly[63], a greàter degreè of èase is not ònly allowed, but proper, and

bid′-dn, verboten 44) åk-kòsts′, redet an 45) tåwkz, plaudert 46) friv′-ò-lůs-lè, auf eine nichtswürdige Weise 47) rôôd′-nès, Unhöflichkeit 48) brôô-tål′-è-tè, Rohheit 49) òf-fish′-ůs, dienstfertig 50) li′-kingz, Liebhabereien 51) dis-like′-z, Abneigungen 52) pref′-fer-èn-sèz, Vorzüge (Vorliebe) 53) ån-tip′-å-thiz, Antipathien (Widerwillen) 54) ån-tis′-è-på-tèd, zuvorgekommen 55) ù-sůrp, unrechtmäßigerweise anmaßen 56) dish′-èz, Gerichte, Speisen 57) dè-kline′, ablehnen 58) ènd′-lès, ohne Ende 59) è-nù′-mè-ràte, herzählen 60) in-jù′-rè-ůs, beleidigend 61) thůrd, dritte 62) nò′-shůn, Begriff 63) ůn-dôût′-èd-lè, unstreitig, ohne

contributes[64] much to the comforts of a prìvate, sòcial life. But èase and frèedom have their bounds, which must by nò mèans be vìolated. A certain degreè of negligence and càrelefsnefs becomes injùrious and insulting, from the rèal or suppòsed inferiority of the person; and that delightful[65] liberty of conversàtion among a few friends is soòn destroyed, as liberty often has been, by bèing carried to licentiousnefs. But example explàins things best, and I will put a pretty strong càse. — Suppòse you and me alòne together, I belìeve you will allow, that I have as good a rìght to unlimited freèdom in your company, as èither you or I can possibly have in any other; and I am apt to belìeve toò, that you would indulge me in that freèdom, as far as any body would. But, nothwithstanding this, do you imagine that I should think there were no bounds to that freèdom? I assùre you, I should not think so; and I tàke myself to be as much tìed down by a certain degreè of good manners to you, as by other degrees of them to other pèople. The mòst familiar and intimate[66] habitudes[67], connexions[68], and friendships requìre a degree of good breeding, bòth to preserve and cement them. The best of us have our bad sìdes, and it is as imprùdent[69] as it is ill-bred, to exhibit them. I shall not ùse ceremony[70] with you; it would be misplàced[71] betweèn us: but I shall certainly observe that degree of good-breeding with you, which is, in the first plàce, dècent[72], and which, I am sùre, is absolutely[73] necefsary to màke us lìkè one another's company long.

Lord Chesterfield[74].

Zweifel 64) kòn-trib'-ùte-s, trägt bei 65) dè-lite'-fùl, angenehm, ergötzlich 66) in'-tè-màte, vertraut 67) hàb'-è-tùde-s, Umgang 68) kòn-nèk'-shùnz, Verbindungen 69) im-pròò'-dènt, unklug 70) sèr'-è-mò-nè, Ceremonie 71) mis-plàse'-d, unrecht angebracht 72) dè'-sènt, wohlanständig 73) àb'-sò-lùte-lè, vollkommen 74) Tshès'-tèr-fèèld.

SCENE.

The Fòrum [1].

(Ènter Brùtus and Caśsius with the plebèians [2].)

Pleb. We will be sat'isfied; let us be sat'isfied.

Brut. Then fol'low me, and give me àudience, friends.
Caśsius, gò you into the other streèt,
And part the num'bers. —
Thòse that will hèar me spèak, let'em [3] stày hère;
Those that will fol'low Caśsius, go with him,
And pub'lick rèasons shall be ren'dered
Of Caèsar's death.

1. Pleb. I will hèar Brùtus spèak.

2. Pleb. I will hèar Cafsius, and compàre their rèasons,
When sev'erally we hèar them ren'dered.

(Ex'it Cafsius, with som'e of the plebèians; Brutus goes' into the rost'rum [4].)

Pleb. The nòble Brùtus is ascen'ded [5]: sìlence!

Brut. Be pàtient 'till the last'.

Ròmans, coun'trymen [6], and lov'ers! hèar me for my càuse, and be sìlent, that you may hear; believe me for mine hon'our, and have respect to mìne hon'our, that you mày believe; cen'sure [7] me in your wiśdom, and awàke your sen'ses, that you may the bet'ter jud'ge. If there be any in this assem'bly, any dèar friend of Caèsar's, to him I sày, that Brùtus' love to Caèsar was no lefs than his. If then that friend demand, why Brùtus ròse [8] against Caèsar, this is my an'swer, — Not that I lov'ed Caèsar lefs, but that I lov'ed Ròme mòre. Had you rath'er Caèsar were living, and dìe all slàves; than that Caèsar were dead, to live all freè men? As Caèsar loved me, I weèp for him; as he was for'tunate, I rejoíce [9] at it; as he was val'iant [10], I hon'our

1) fò'-rům, Marktplatz 2) plè-bè'-yånz, gemeine Leute, Plebejer 3) lět'-ěm (let them) 4) rôs'-trům, Schnabel eines Schiffs, Rednerstuhl 5) ås-sěnd'-ěd, hinaufgestiegen 6) kůn'-trè-měn, Landsleute 7) sěn'-shùre, tadeln, richten 8) ròze, (rise) 9) rè-jòèse', sich freuen, (at) 10) vål'-yånt, tapfer

him; but as he was ambit'ious, I slew[11] him. There is tèars for his lóve, joy for his for'tune, hónour for his val'our[12] and death for his ambit'ion. Who is hère so bàse[13], that would be a bond-man? If any, speàk; for him have I offended[14]. Who is here so rùde, that would not be a Ròman? If any, speak; for him have I offended. Who is here so vìle[15], that will not love his coun'try? If any, speak; for him have I offended. I pàuse for a reply.

All. None, Brùtus, nóne.

Brut. Then none have I offended.

I have done no more to Caèsar, than you shall do to Brùtus. The question of his death is enrolled[16] in the Ca-pitol[17], his glòry not extenuated, wherein he was wor'thy, nor his offences enfòrced, for which he suf'fered death.

(Enter Mark Antony with Caèsar's body.)

Hère comes his body, mòurn'd by Mark Antony, whò, thòugh he had no hand in his death, shall recèive the bene-fit of his dying, a plàce in the commonwealth: as which of you shall not? With this I depar't: that I slew my best lover for the good of Ròme, I have the sàme dag'ger[18] for myself', when it shall plèase my country to neèd my death.

All. Live Brùtus, live! live!

1. Pleb. Bring him with trìumph hòme unto his house.

2. Pleb. Give him a stat'ue with his ancestors[19].

3. Pleb. Let him be Caèsar.

4. Pleb. Caèsar's bet'ter pàrts
Shall be crowned in Brùtus.

1. Pleb. Wè'll bring him to his house with shouts and clamours[20].

Brut. My countrymen —

2. Pleb. Pèace! sìlence! Brùtus spèaks.

1. Pleb. Pèace, hò!

Brut. Good countrymen, let me depart alòne,
And, for my sàke, stày hère with Antony:

11) slú, tödtete (slay) 12) văl'-ŭr, Tapferkeit 13) báse, verächtlich 14) ŏf-fĕnd'-ĕd, beleidigt 15) vile, niedrig, schlecht 16) ĕn-rōle'd, eingeschrieben 17) kăp'-pē-tŏl, Capitolium in Rom 18) dăg'-ŭr, Dolch 19) ăn'-sĕs-tŭrz, Vorfahren

Do gràce[21] to Caèsar's córpse, and gràce his speèch
Tending to Caèsars glòries, which Márk Ántony
By oúr permission is allow'd to màke.
I do intrèat you, not a man depart,
Sàve[22] I alòne, till Ántony have spòke. (ex'it)
1. Pleb. Stày, hò! and let us hèar Mark Antony.
3. Pleb. Let him gò up into the publick chàir,
Wè'll hèar him. Nòble A'ntony, gó up.
Ant. For Brùtus sàke I am behòlden[23] to you.
4. Pleb. What doés he sày of Brùtus?
3. Pleb. He says, for Brùtus sàke
He finds himself behòlden to us all.
4. Pleb. 'Twére best he spèak no harm of Brùtus hère.
1. Pleb. This Caèsar was a tỳrant.
3. Pleb. Này, that's certain;
We are bléſt, that Ròme is rid[24] of him.
2. Pleb. Pèace, let us hèar what A'ntony can sày.
Ant. You gentle Ròmans —
All. Pèace, hò! let us hèar him.
Ant. Friénds, Ròmans, countrymen, lend[25] me your ears;
I come to bury Caèsar, not to pràise him.
The èvil that mén do lives af'ter them;
The goód is oft interred[26] with their bònes[27]:
So let it be with Caèsar! The nòble Brùtus
Hath tòld you, Caèsar was ambit'ious:
If it were so, it was a grièvous[28] fault;
And grièvously hath Caèsar answer'd it.
Hère, under lèave of Brùtus, and the rést,
(For Brùtus is an honourable mán;
So they are all, all honourable men,)
Cóme I to spèak in Caèsar's fùneral.
He was my friénd, fàithful and just to me: —
But Brùtus says, he was ambit'ious;
And Brùtus is an hónourable man.

20) klåm'-mårz, Lármen 21) gráse, zieren, begúnſtigen 22) såve, ausgenommen 23) bè-hòl'-dn, verbunden 24) rĭd, los 25) lĕnd, leihet 26) ĭn-tĕrr'd, begraben 27) bòne'-z.

He has bròught màny cap̀tives hòme to Ròme,
Whòse rańsoms did the geńeral cof'fers [29] fill:
Did this in Caèsar seèm ambit'ious?
When that the poòr have crìed, Caèsar hath wep̀t:
Ambit'ion should be ḿade of sterńer [30] stuff [31];
Yet Brùtus says, he was ambitious;
And Brùtus is an hónourable man.
You all did seè, that on the lúpercal [32]
I thrìce preseńted him a kińgly crowń,
Which he did thrìce [33] refùse [34]. Was this ambit'ion?
Yet Brùtus says, he was ambitious;
And, sùre, he is an honourable man.
I spèak not to dispròve [35] what Brutus spòke,
But hère I am to spèak what I do knòw.
You àll did lóve him ońce, not withoút càuse;
What càuse withhòlds [36] you then to mòurn for him?
O jud'gment, thou art fled [37] to brùtish [38] bèasts,
And men have lost' their rèason! — Beàr with me;
My heart is in the cof'fin [39] thére with Caèsar,
And I must pàuse 'till it come báck to me.

1. Pleb. Methińks, there is múch rèason in these sàyings;
If thou consid'er rìghtly of the mat'ter,
Caèsar has had greàt wrońg.

3. Pleb. Has he, másters? I fèar there will a worśe
Coḿe in his plàce.

4. Pleb. Mark'd ye his worḋs? he would not tàke the crowń;
Therefore 'tis certain, he was not ambit'ious.

1. Pleb. If it bé foúnd so, sóme will dèar abìde it [40].

2. Pleb. Poòr soul! his eỳes are red as fìre with weèping.

Gebeine 28) grèèv'-ůs, erschrecklich 29) kŏf'-fůrz, Kåsten 30) stěr'-nůr, hårter 31) stůf, Materie 32) lů'-pěr-kål, Luperkalien, ein gewisses Fest zu Rom, dem Pan zu Ehren 33) thrìse, dreimal 34) rè-fůse'-d, ausschlug 35) dìs-prŏŏf', mißbilligen 36) wìTH-hòldz', hålt zurück 37) flěd, (fly) 38) brŏŏ'-tìsh, wild 39) kŏf'-fìn, Sarg 40) å-bìde', leiden,

3. **Pleb.** There's not a nòbler man in Ròme than A'ntony.

4. **Pleb.** Now mark him, he begins to spèak.

Ant. But yesterday the word of Caèsar mìght
Have stood against the world: now lies he there,
And none so poòr to do him reverence.
O masters! If I wére dispòs'd to stir
Your hearts and mìnds to mùtiny[41] and ràge,
I should do Brutus wrong, and Cassius wrong
Who, you all knòw, are honourable men:
I will not do them wrong; I rather choòse[42]
To wrong the dead, to wrong myself', and you,
Than I will wrong such honourable men.
But hère's a parchment with the sèal[43] of Caèsar,
I found it in his closet[44], 'tis his will:
Let but the commons hèar his testament[45],
(Which, pardon me, I do not mèan to rèad)
And they would gò and kifs dead Caèsar's wounds,
And dip[46] their napkins[47] in his sàcred blood',
Yèa[48], beg a hàir of him for memory,
And, dying, mention it within their wills,
Bequèathing[49] it, as a rich legacy,
Unto their issue.

4. **Pleb.** Wè'll hèar the will: rèad it, Márk A'ntony.

All. The will, the will: — we will hèar Caèsar's will.

Ant. Have pàtience, gentle friends, I must not rèad it;
It is not meèt you knòw how Caèsar loved you.
You are not wood', you are not stònes, but men,
And, bèing men, hèaring the will of Caèsar,
It will inflàme[50] you, it will màke you mad[51]:
'Tis good you knòw not, that you are his hèirs;
For if you should, o, what would come of it!

4. **Pleb.** Rèad the will; we will hèar it, Antony;
You shall rèad us the will, Caèsar's will.

büßen 41) mú'-tė-nė, Aufruhr 42) tshôôse 43) sėle, Siegel 44) klôz'-ĭt, Kabinet 45) tĕs'-tå-mĕnt, letzter Wille 46) dĭp, tauchen 47) nâp'-kĭnz, Handtücher, Sacktücher 48) yė, 49) bė-kwėėth'-ĭng, vermachend 50) ĭn-flåme', in Flammen setzen, entflammen 51) måd, wahnsinnig 52) ô-r-shŏt', über=

Ant. Will you be pàtient? Will you stày a whìle?
I have o'ershot'[52] myself' to tell you of it.
I fèar I wróng the hónourable men,
Whòse dag'gers have stab'b'd Caèsar: I dò fèar it.

4. Pleb. They were tràitors[53], hónourable men!

All. The will! the tes'tament!

2. Pleb. They were vil'lains, mur'derers! The will! Rèad the will!

Ant. You will compel' me then to rèad the will?
Then màke a ring abóut the cor'pse of Caèsar,
And let me shèw you him that màde the will.
Shall I descend'[54]? and will you give me lèave?

All. Come dow'n.

2. Pleb. Descend! (he cómes dow'n from the pul'pit[55].)

3. Pleb. You shall have lèave.

4. Pleb. A ríng; stànd róund.

1. Pleb. Stand from the hear'se[56], stand from the bod'y.

2. Pleb. Roòm for A'ntony, — mòst nòble A'ntony.

Ant. Này, préſs not so upoń me; stand far' off'.

All. Stand back! roòm! beàr back!

Ant. If you have tèars, prepàre to shéd[57] them now'.
You all do knòw this man'tle[58]: I remem'ber
The fírst time ever Caèsar put it on;
'Twas' on a sum'mer's[59] èvening in his tent;
That dày he overcàme the Ner'vii: —
Loòk! in this plàce, rán Cas'sius dag'ger throùgh:
Seè what a rent[60] the en'vious[61] Cas'ca màde:
Throùgh this the well-belov'ed Brùtus stab'b'd;
And, as he pluck''d his cur'sed[62] steèl[63] awày,
Màrk how' the blood' of Caèsar fol'low'd it;
As rush'ing out of doòrs, to be resol'v'd
If Brùtus so unkìndly knock''d, or no:
For Brùtus, as you knòw, was Caèsar's àngel.
Jud'ge, o you gods, how dèarly Caèsar lov'd him!

eilt 53) trá'-tůrz, Verräther 54) dė-sěnd', herabsteigen 55) půl'-pĭt, Rednerbühne 56) hěrse, Todtenbahre 57) shěd, vergießen 58) mån'-tl, Mantel 59) sům'-můrz, Sommers 60) rěnt, Riß 61) ěn'-vė-ůs, neidisch 62) kůr'-sěd, verflucht

This was the mòst unkìndest cut of all:
For when the nòble Caèsar saw him stab,
Ingrat′itude[64], mòre strong than tràitor's arḿs,
Quìte vańquish'd him: then burst his mìghty[65] heaŕt;
And, in his mańtle muf′fling[66] up his face,
'Even at the bàse[67] of Pom̀pey's stat′ue,
Which all the whìle ran blood, great Caèsar fell.
O, what a fàll was there, my couńtrymen!
Then I, and you, and all of us, fell dowń,
Whìle blood′y trèason[68] flouŕish'd[69] over us.
O, nowʹ you weèp; and, I percèive, you feèl
The dińt[70] of pit′y: thèse are gràcious[71] drops.
Kìnd sòuls, what, weèp you, when you but behòld
Our Caèsar's vesťure wouńded? Loòk you hère!
Here is himself, maŕr'd[72], as you see, by tràitors!

1. Pleb. O pit′eous spectacle!
2. Pleb. O nòble Caèsar!
3. Pleb. O wòeful dày!
4. Pleb. O tràitors, vil′lains!
1. Pleb. O mòst blood′y sìght!
2. Pleb. We will be reveńged[73]: revénge; abouť, — seèk, — burn, — fìre, — kill′, — slày! let not a tràitor live.
Ant. Stày Couńtrymen —
1. Pleb. Pèace there; — hèar the nòble A′ntony.
2. Pleb. Wè'll hèar him, we'll fol′low him; we'll dìe with him.
Ant. Good friends, sweèt friends, let me not stir you up
To such a sud′den flood′ of mùtiny.
They that have dońe this deèd[74] are hońourable;
What prìvate griès they have, alaś, I knòw not,
What màde them do it; they are wìse and honourable,

63) stèle, Stahl 64) ìn-gråt′-tè-tùde, Undankbarkeit 65) mì′-tè, groß 66) můf′-flìng ůp, einhüllend 67) båse, Basis, Fuß 68) tré′-zn, Verrath 69) flůr′-rìshd, blühte, triumphirte 70) dìnt, Eindruck, Gewalt 71) grá′-shůs, wohlwollend, anständig, geziemend 72) mår′-rd, beschädigt, gemordet (und verstümmelt) 73) rè-vénje′-d, gerächt 74) dèèd,

And will, no doúbt, with rèasons ańswer you.
I come not, friends, to stèal awày your hea'rts;
I am no o'rator[75] as Brùtus is:
But, as you knòw me all, a plàin, blu'nt[76] man,
That love my friend, and that they knòw full' well
That gave me pub'lick leave to spèak of him.
For I have nèither wrìte[77], nor wo'rds, nor wo'rth,
A'ction nor ut'terance[78], nor the pow'er of speèch
To stir men's blood'; I ònly spèak rìght on:
I tell you that, which you yoursel'ves do knòw;
I shèw you sweèt Caèsar's wou'nds, poòr, poòr, dumb[79] mou'th!
And bid them spèak for me; but were I Brùtus,
And Brutus A'ntony, there were an Antony
Would ruf'fle up your spi'rits, and put a to'ngue
In every wou'nd of Caèsar, that should mòve
The stònes of Ròme to rìse and mùtiny.

All. Wè'll mùtiny —

1. Pleb. We'll búrn the hoúse of Brùtus.

3. Pleb. Awày then, co'me, seèk the conspi'rators[80].

Ant. Yet hèar me, cou'ntrymen, yet hèar me spèak.

All. Pèace, ho, hèar Antony, most nòble Antony.

Ant. Why, friends, you go to do you know not what.
Wherei'n hat'h Caèsar thus dese'rv'd your lo'ves?
Ala's you knòw not. I must tell you then —
You have forgot' the will, and u'nder Caèsar's sèal.
To e'very Ròman cit'izen he gi'ves,
To e'very se'veral man, se'venty fìve drac'hmas.

2. Pleb. Mòst nòble Caèsar! wè'll reve'nge his death.

3. Pleb. O Roy'al Caèsar!

Ant. Hèar me with pàtience.

All. Pèace, ho!

Ant. Moreòver[81] he hath left you àll his walks,
His prìvate a'rbou'rs[82], and new' pla'nted o'rchards[83],

Thąt 75) ŏr'-rå-tůr, Redner 76) blůnt, ungelehrig, schlicht 77) rite, aufgeschriebene Rede 78) ůt'-tůr-ånse, Aussprache, Ausdruck (im Sprechen) 79) dům, stumm 80) kŏn-spĭr'-å-tůrz, Verschworne 81) mōre-ŏ'-vůr, außerdem 82) år'-

On this sìde Tìber; he hath left them you
And to your hèirs for ever, cómmon pleaśures
To wàlk abroàd, and re´create [84] yourseĺves.
Hère was a Caèsar: when comés such anotheŕ?
1. Pleb. Neveŕ, never! comé, awày, awày:
Wè'll búrn his bod'y in the hòly plàce,
And with the brańds [85] fìre all the tràitors hoúses.
Tàke up the body.
2. Pleb. Gò, fetch [86] fìre.
3. Pleb. Pluck dowń beńches.
4. Pleb. Pluck down foŕms, windowś, any thing.
(ex'eunt Plebèians with the body.)
Ant. Now let it work: miśchief [87], thou art afoot' [88],
Take thou what còurse thou wilt!

Jùlius [89] Caèsar by Shàkespeare.

bůrz, Bäume 83) ŏr'-tshůrz, Obſtgärten 84) rĕk'-krĕ-āte, erfriſchen, erholen 85) brăndz, Feuerbrände 86) fĕtsh, holet 87) mis'-tshīf, Unheil 88) ă-fŭt', zu Fuß, im Gange, Laufe (on foot) 89) Jŭ'-lē-ŭs, Julius.

Y o ù t h.

Our yoùth is lìke the drèam [1] of the huńter on the hill [2] of the hèath [3]. He sleèps in the mìld [4] bèams [5] of the sun; but he awàkes amid'st a stoŕm [6]; the red lìghtning [7] flìes aroúnd, and the treès shàke their head's to the wińd. He loòks back with joý on the dày of the suń, and the pleaśant dreams of his rest.

The Wàr of Inis-Thona: a pòem [8] bỳ Òssian.

1) drēēm, Traum 2) hĭl, Hügel 3) hēēth, Heide 4) mīld, mild 5) bēēm, Strahl 6) stŏrm, Sturm 7) līte'-nĭng, Blitz 8) pŏ'-ĕm, Gedicht.

An Addreſs to the 'Evening star.

Star of the desceńding nìght! fàir is thy lìght in the west! thou lif'test thy unshòrn [1] héad from the cloúd [2]. Thy stéps are stàtely on the hill. What dost thou behòld in

the plàin? The stórmy wínds are làid. The múrmur of the tórrent[3] cómes from afár[4]. Ròaring[5] wàves[6] clìmb the dístant róck. The flìes of èvening are on their feèble[7] wings[8], and the hum[9] of their còurse is on the fièld. What dost thou behòld, fàir lìght? But thou dost smìle and depárt. The wàves come with joy aroúnd thee, and bàthe[10] thy lovely hàir. Fàrewell, thou sìlent bèam! — Let the lìght of Óssian's sòul arìse.

Songs[11] of Sel'ma by Ossian.

1) ûn-shòrn, ungeschoren, unbeschnitten (voll) 2) klòûd, Wolke 3) tòr'-rènt, ein schneller Strom, der aus Regengüssen entstanden ist (Bergstrom) 4) å-får', von fern 5) rò'-rìng, brausend 6) wåve'-z, Wellen 7) fèè'-bl, schwach 8) wìng, Flügel, Schwinge 9) hûm, Summen 10) båthe, baden 11) sòng, Gesang.

An Addreſs to the Sun.

Hast thou left thy blùe[1] còurse in heaven, gòlden-haired son of the sky[2]? The west has òpened its gàtes; the bed of thy repòse is there. The wàves do behòld thy beaùty; they lift their trembling head's: they seè thee lovely in thy sleèp; but they shrink[3] awày with fèar. Rest in thy shad'owy[4] càve, o sun! and let thy return be in joy. — But let a thoúsand lìghts arìse to the soúnd of the harps[5] of Sel'ma: let the bèam spread in the hàll, the king of shell's[6] is returned! The strìfe[7] of Cròna is past lìke soúnds that are no mòre. Ràise the sóng, o bárds! the king is returned with his fàme.

Carric-Thùra, a pòem by Ossian.

1) blû, blau 2) skì, Lufthimmel 3) shrìnk, zurückschrecken 4) shåd'-dò-è, schattig 5) hårp, Harfe 6) shèlz, Muscheln; die alten Schotten, wie noch gegenwärtig die Hochländer, tranken aus Muscheln 7) strìfe, Streit.

An Addreſs to the Mòon.

Dàughter of heaven, fàir art thou! the sìlence of thy fàce is pleasant. Thou comest fòrth in lovelineſs; the stars

attend thy blue steps in east[1]. The clouds rejoice[2] in thy presence, o moon, and brighten[3] their darkbrown sides. Who is like thee in heaven, daughter of the night? The stars are ashamed[4] in thy presense, and turn aside their green, sparkling eyes. — Whither dost thou retire from thy course, when the darknefs of thy countenance grows? Hast thou thy hall like Ossian? Dwellest[5] thou in the shadow of grief? Have thy sisters fallen from heaven? Are they who rejoiced with thee, at night, no more? — Yes! — they have fallen, fair light! and thou dost often retire to mourn. — But thou thyself shalt fail, one night, and leave thy blue path in heaven. The stars will then lift their green heads; they who were ashamed in thy presence, will rejoice.

Dar-Thula, a poem by Ossian.

1) èèst, Osten 2) rè-jòèse', erfreuen sich 3) brì'-tn, glänzend machen 4) å-shåm'd, beschämt 5) dwèlst, wohnest.

Cal'thon and Col'mar. A poem) by Ossian.*

Pleasant is the voice of thy song, thou lonely[1] dwell'er of the rock'. It comes on the sound of the stream, along the narrow vale. My soul awakes, o stranger! in the mid'st of my hall[2]. I stret'ch[3] my hand to the spear[4], as in the days of other years. — I stretch my hand but it is feeble[5], and the sigh of my bosom grows. — Wilt thou not listen, son of the rock, to the song of Ossian? My soul is full' of other times; the joy of my youth returns. Thus the sun appears in the west, af'ter the steps of his brightnefs have moved behind the storm; the green hills lift their dewy[6] heads; the blue streams rejoice in the vale. The aged[7] hero comes forth on his staff[8], and his grey[9] hair glit'ters[10] in the beam.

1) lòne'-lè, einsam 2) håwl, Halle 3) strètsh, strecken 4) spèèr, Speer 5) fèè'bl, schwach 6) dù'-è, thauicht 7) å'-gèd, alt 8) ståf, Stab 9) grå, grau 10) glit'-tùrz,

*) Dieses Gedicht, wie mehrere andere, hat Ossian einem der ersten christlichen Missionarien gewidmet.

Dost thou not behòld, son of the rock, a shièld[11] in Ossians hàll? It is marked with the stròkes of bat'tle; and the brìghtneſs of its bosses[12] has fàiled. That shièld the greàt Dunthal'mo bòre, the chièf of strèamy Teùtha. — Dunthal'mo bòre it in battle, before he fell' by Ossian's spèar. Listen, son of the rock, to the tàle[13] of other yèars.

Rathmor was chièf of Clùtha. The fèeble dwel't in his hàll. The gàtes of Rathmor were never clòsed[14]; his fèast was al'ways spread'. The sons of the strànger càme, and blessed the generous chièf of Clùtha. Bards ràised the song, and touched the harp, and joy brìghtened on the fàce of the mòurnful[15]. — Dunthalmo càme, in his prìde, and rushed into the combat[16] of Rathmor. The chièf of Clùtha overcàme: the ràge of Dunthalmo ròse. — He càme, by nìght, with his warriors, and the mìghty Rathmor fell. He fell in his hàlls, whère his fèast was of'ten spread' for strangers.—

Col'mar and Cal'thon were young, the sons of carborne[17] Ráthmor. They càme in the joy of yoùth, into their father's hàll. They behòld him in his blood', and their bursting tèars descend. — The sòul of Dunthalmo mel'ted, when he sàw the chil'dren of youth; he bròught them to Alteùtha's wàlls; they grew in the house of their fòe. — They bent the bòw[18] in his presence, and càme forth to his bat'tles.

They sàw the fàllen wàlls of their fáther; they sàw the grèen thorn[19] in the háll. Their tèars descended in sècret, and, at tìmes, their fàces were mòurnful. Dunthal'mo behel'd their grièf: his darkening soul desìgned their death. He clòsed them in twò càves, on the echoing[20] banks[21] of Teùtha. The sun did not come there with his bèams, nor the mòon of heaven by nìght. The sons of Ráthmor remàined in darkneſs, and foresàw their death'.

The dàughter of Dunthalmo wept in sìlence, the fair-

ſchimmert 11) shèèld, Schild 12) bôs'-sèz, Buckel 13) tåle, Erzählung 14) klòs'd, geſchloſſen 15) mòrn'-fůl, traurig 16) kům'-båt, Kampf 17) kår'-bòrne, fahrend; dieſes Beiwort gebraucht Oſſian von jedem Helden, weil jeder Anführer zu der Zeit ſich einen Wagen hielt 18) bò 19) thôrn, Dorn 20) ěk'-kò-ing, wiederhallend 21) bånkz, Ufer 22) ròl'd, ſich bewegt

hàired, blùe eyed Col'mal. Her eye had ròlled[22] in sècret on Cal'thon; his lovelinefs swel'led in her sòul. She trem-bled for her warrior; but what could Col'mal do? Her arm could not lift the spèar; nor was the swòrd formed for her sìde. Her whìte breast' never ròse benèath[23] a màil[24]. Nèither was her eye the terror of hèroes. What canst thou do, o Colmal! for the fàlling chièf? — Her steps are un-èqual; her hàir is loòse: her eye looks wìldly through her tèars. — She càme, by nìght, to the hàll *) and armed her lovely form in stèel; the stèel of a young warrior, who fell in the first of his battles. — She càme to the càve of Cal'-thon, and loòsed the thong[25] from his hands.

Arìse, son of Ràthmor, she said', arìse, the nìght is dark. Let us flỳ to the king of Sel'ma, chièf of fàllen Clùtha! I am the son of Lamgal, who dwelt in thy fathers hàll. I heard of thy dark dwel'ling in the càve, and my sòul aròse. Arìse, són of Rathmor: for the nìght is dark. —

Blest' voíce! replìed the chièf, comest thou from the darkly-ròlling cloud? for of'ten the ghòsts[26] of his fathers descend to Calthon's drèams, since the sun has retìred from his eyes, and darknefs has dwelt around him. Or art thou the son of Lamgal, the chièf I often sàw in Clùtha? And shall I flỳ to Fingal, and Col'mar my brother lòw? Shall I flỳ to Morven, and the hèro clòsed in nìght? No: give me that spèar, son of Lamgal, Calthon will defend his brother.

A thousand warriors, replìed the màid[27], stret'ch their spèars round car-bòrne Col'mar. What can Cal'thon do against a hòst[28] so grèat? Let us flỳ to the king of Mor-ven, he will come with bat'tle. His arm is stret'ched forth to the unhappy; the lìghtening of his swòrd is round the wèak. — Arìse, thou són of Ràthmor; the shàdes[29] of nìght will flỳ awày. Dunthalmo will behòld thy steps on the fièld, and thou must fàll in thy yoùth.

(gerollt) 23) bĕ-nēēth', unter 24) mâle, Panzer 25) thŏng, lederner Riemen, Bande 26) gōstz, Geister 27) māde, Mädchen, Jungfrau 28) hōst, Heer 29) shāde'-z, Schatten

*) Der Dichter meint hier die Halle, wo die von den Feinden erbeuteten Waffen als Siegeszeichen aufgehängt waren. F.

The sìghing hèro ròse; his tèars descend for car-borne Colmar. He càme with the màid to Sel'ma's hàll: but he knew not, that it was Col'mal. The hel'met[30] cover'd her lovely fàce; and her breast' ròse benèath the steèl. Fingal returned from the chàce[31], and found the lovely stràngers. They were lìke two bèams of lìght, in the mid'st of the hàll.

The king heard the tàle of grièf, and turned his eyes around. A thousand hèroes hàlf ròse before him, clàiming the wàr of Teùtha. — I càme with my spèar from the hill, and the joy of bat'tle ròse in my breast'; for the king spòke to Ossian in the midst of the pèople.

Son of my strength, he said, tàke the spèar of Fingal; go to Teùtha's mìghty strèam, and sàve the car-bòrne Colmar. — Let thy fàme return before thee lìke a pleasant gàle[32], that my soul may rejoìce òver my son, who renèws[33] the renown[34] of our fàthers. — Ossian! be thou a storm in bat'tle; but mìld when the fòes are lòw! — It was thus my fàme aròse, o my son; and be thou lìke Selma's chièf. — When the hàughty come to my hàlls, my eyes behòld them not. But my arm is stret'ched forth to the unhappy. My swòrd defends the wèak.

I rejoìced in the words of the king, and tòok my rat'tling[35] arms. — Diàran ròse at my sìde, and Dargo, king of spèars. — Threè hundred yòuths fol'lowed our steps: the lovely stràngers were at my sìde. Dunthalmo heard the sound of our appròach; he gathered[36] the strength of Teùtha. — He stood' on a hill with his hòst; they were lìke rock's bròken with thunder, when their bent treès are singed[37] and bàre and the strèams of their chinks[38] have fàiled.

The strèam of Teùtha ròlled in its prìde, before the glòomy fòe. I sent a bard to Dunthalmo, to of'fer the combat of the plàin; but he smìled in the darkness of his prìde. — His unset'tled[39] hòst mòved on the hill, lìke the

30) hěl'-mět, Helm 31) tshàse, Jagd 32) gàle, Wind 33) rè-nùze', erneuert 34) rè-nöůn', Ruhm 35) răt'-tlĭng, rasselnd, klirrend 36) gâTH'-ůrd, sammelte 37) sĭn'jd, versengt 38) tshĭnkz, kleine Oeffnungen, Risse 39) ŭn-sĕt-tld,

mòuntain-cloúd, when the blast has entered its wòmb[40], and scat'ters[41] the curling[42] gloòm on every side.

They brought Colmar to Teùtha's bank, boúnd with a thoúsand thongs. The chièf is sàd, but lovely, and his eye is on his friénds; for we stood, in our arms, on the opposite bank of Teùtha. Dunthalmo càme with his spèar, and pièrced[43] the hèroe's side: he ròlled on the bank in blood', and we heard his bròken sighs.

Calthon rushed into the strèam: I boúnded[44] forward on my spèar. Teùtha's ràce fell before us. Nìght càme ròlling down. Dunthálmo rest'ed on a rock, amidst an àged wood'. The ràge of his bosom burned against the car-borne Cal'thon. — But Calthon stood' in his grièf; he mòurned the fàllen Colmar; Cólmar slàin[45] in yoùth, before his fàme ròse.

I bad'e[46] the song of wòe[47] to rise, to soòth the mòurnful chièf; but he stood' benèath a treè, and of'ten threw his spèar on earth. — The hùmid[48] eye of Colmal ròlled nèar in a sècret tèar: she foresaw the fàll of Dunthalmo, or of Clùtha's bat'tling chièf.

Now half' the night had passed away. Silence and darknefs were on the fièld; sleèp rested on the eyes of the hèroes: Calthon's set'tling[49] sòul was still. His eyes were half-clòsed; but the murmur of Teùtha had not yet fàiled in his èar *).

Sleèps the son of Rathmor in his mìght, and his brother lòw? Did we not rise to the chàce together, and pursue the dark-brown hinds[50]? Colmar was forgot' till he fell; till death had blasted his yoùth. I lie pàle benèath the rock of Lòna. O let Calthon rise! the morning comes with its bèams, and Dunthalmo will dishonour[51] the fàllen.

He passed awày in his blást. The rising Calthon sàw

nicht entschlossen 40) wŏŏm, Mutterleib 41) skăt'-tŭrz, verbreitet, streuet 42) kŭr'-lĭng, kräuselnd, wirbelnd 43) pèèr'sd, durchbohrte 44) bŏŭn'-dĕd, sprang 45) slåne, (slay) 46) båd, verlangte, hieß (bid) 47) wò, Gram 48) hù'-mĭd, feucht 49) sĕt'-lĭng, ruhig werdend 50) hindz, Hirschkühe 51) dis-

*) Hier erscheint der Geist seines abgeschiedenen Bruders.

the stéps of his depárture[52]. — He rushed in the sound of his steèl, and unhappy Colmal ròse. She fol'lowed her hèro through night, and drag'ged her speàr behínd. — But when Calthon càme to Lòna's rock, he found his fàllen brother. — The ràge of his bosom ròse, and he rushed among the fòe. The gròans[53] of death ascend'[54]. They clòse around the chièf. — He is bound[55] in the mid'st and bròught to glòomy Dunthal'mo. — The shout of joy aròse, and the hills of nìght replìed. —

I started at the sound, and tòok my father's speàr. Dìaran ròse at my sìde, and the yòuthful strength of Dar'go. We missed the chièf of Clùtha and our sòuls were sad'. — I dread'ed the depárture of my fàme; the prìde of my val'our ròse.

Sons of Morven, I said', it is not thus our fathers fought. They rested not on the fièld of stràngers, when the fòe did not fàll before them. Their strength was lìke the èagles[56] of heaven; their renown is in the song. But our pèople fàll by degreès, and our fàme begins to depart. — What shall the king of Morven sày, if Ossian conquers not at Teùtha. Rìse in your steèl, ye warriours, and fol'low the sound of Ossian's còurse. He will not return, but renowned, to the echoing wàlls of Sel'ma.

Morning ròse on the blùe wàters of Teùtha; Col'mal stood' before me in tèars. She tòld of the chièf of Clùtha, and thrìce the speàr fell' from her hand. My wrath[57] turned against the strànger; for my sòul trembled for Cal'thon.

Son of the feèble hand, I said', do Teùtha's warriors fìght with tèars? The bat'tle is not won[58] with grièf; nor dwel'ls the sìgh in the sòul of wàr. — Gò to the deèr[59] of Carmun, or the lòwing[60] herds[61] of Teùtha — But lèave thèse arms, thou son of fèar; a warrior may lift them in bat'tle. —

I tòre[62] the màil from her shòulders. Her snòwy[63]

ǒn'-nůr, entehren 52) dè-pår'-tshùre, Weggehen 53) gròne'-z, Seufzer 54) ås'-sěnd, aufsteigen 55) bǒůnd (bind) 56) è'-glz, Adler 57) ròth, Zorn 58) wǔn, (win) 59) dèèr, Wildpret 60) lò'-ing, brüllend 61) hèrd, Heerde 62) tòre, (tear)

breast' appeared. She bent her red face to the ground. — I looked in silence to the chiefs. The spear fell from my hand and the sigh of my bosom rose. — But when I heard the name of the maid, my crowding tears descended. I blessed the lovely beam of youth, and bade the battle move.

Why, son of the rock', should Ossian tell, how Teutha's warriors died? They are now forgot' in their land, and their tombs[64] are not found on the heath. — Years came on with their tempests[65], and the grave mounds[66] mouldered[67] away — Scarce is the grave of Dunthal'mo seen, or the place where he fell by the spear of Ossian. — Some gray[68] warriour, half-blind with age, sitting by night at the flaming oak[69] of te hall, tells now my actions to his sons, and the fall of the dark Dunthal'mo. The faces of youth bend side-long towards his voice; surprise and joy burn in their eyes. —

I found the son of Rathmor bound to an oak; my sword cut the thongs from his hands. — I gave him the white-bosomed Col'mal. — They dwel't in the halls of Teutha, and Ossian returned to Sel'ma.

63) snó'-è, schneeweiß 64) tôômz, Gräber 65) têm'-pêstz, Stürme 66) môûndz, Verschanzungen, Hügel, Gräber, Aufwürfe von Gräben ꝛc. 67) môle'-dûrd, vermoderten 68) grá, grau 69) ôke, Eiche.

Hamlet to the Players[1].

Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you, trippingly[2] on the tongue: but if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as lief[3] the towncrier[4] had spoke my lines. And do not saw[5] the air too much with your hand; but use all gently: for in the very torrent, tempest, and, as I may say whirlwind[6] of your passion, you must acquire and beget'[7] a temperance, that may give it smoothness[8]. 'O, it offends me to the soul, to hear a robustious[9]

1) plá'-ûrz, Schauspieler 2) trîp'-pîng-lê, glitschend 3) lêêf, willig, gerne 4) tôûn'-krî-ûr, Nachwächter 5) sâw, sägen 6) hwêrl'-wînd, Wirbelwind 7) bê-gêt', hervorbringen 8) smôôth'-nês, Annehmlichkeit 9) rô-bûst'-yûs, plumb 10) pêr'-rê-wîg.

perïwig[10] - pàted[11] fel'low teàr a pàssion to tat'ters[12], to very rags[13], to split the èars of the groùndlings[14]; who, for the mòst part, are càpable of nothing but inex'plicable[15] dumb shèws and noíse[16]. Pràỳ you, avoíd it.

Be not toò tàme[17] nèither; but let your òwn dis-cret'ion be your tùtor[18]. Sùit[19] the ac'tion to the word, the word to the ac'tion: with this spec'ial[20] obser'vance[21], that you o'erstep not the mod'esty of nàture: for any thing so overdoné is from the pur'pose of plàying, whòse end is, to hòld as 'twère[22], the mir'ror[23] up to nàture; to shèw vir'tue her òwn fèature, scorn[24] her òwn im'age, and the very àge and bod'y of the tìme, his form and pres'sure. Now this, overdoné, or come tar'dy[25] off', though it màke the unskil'ful[26] laugh, can'not but màke the judic'ious[27] griève; the cen'sure of one of which must, in your allow'ance[28], overwèigh a whòle thèatre[29] of others. O, there be plày-ers, that I have seen plày, — and heard others pràise, and that hìghly, that, nèither having the ac'cent[30] of Chris'tians, nor the gàit[31] of Christian, Pàgan[32], nor man, have so strut'ted[33], and bel'lowed[34], that I have thòught some of nàture's jour'neymen[35] had màde them, and not made them well; they im'itated human'ity so abom'inably[36].

And let thòse that plày your clowns[37] spèak no more than is set down for them: for thère be of them that will themsel'ves laugh, to set on some quan'tity of bar'ren[38] spectàtors to laugh toò, thòugh, in the mèan tìme, some

Perücke 11) pá'-têd, mit einem Kopf versehen — periwigpated, mit einer Perücke versehen oder bedeckt 12) tåt'-tůrz, Lumpen 13) rågz, Lumpen, abgerissene Lappen 14) gröůnd'-lîngz, Gründlinge, Pöbel 15) în-êks'-plê-kå-bl, unerklärlich 16) nöèze, Geräusch 17) táme, zahm, stille 18) tú'-tůr, Lehrer, Leiter 19) sùte, paßt an 20) spêsh'-ål, besonder 21) öb-zêr'-vånse, genaue Beobachtung 22) 'twere, it were 23) mîr'-rûr, Spiegel 24) skörn, verspotten 25) tår'-dê, langsam, langweilig 26) ůn-skîl'-fůl, unerfahren 27) jù-dîsh'-ůs, erfahren, einsichtsvoll 28) ål-löů'-ânse, Einräumung, Erlaubniß 29) thé'-å-tůr, Schauspielhaus 30) åk'-sênt, Accent, Steigen und Fallen der Stimme 31) gáte, äußerliches Benehmen, Gang, Haltung 32) pá'-gån, Heide 33) strůt'-têd, sich gebrüstet (affektirt gehen) 34) bêl'-lòd, gebrüllt 35) jůr'-nê-mên, Arbeiter, Taglöhner 36) å-bôm'-ê-nå-blê,

necessary question of the play be then to be consid'ered: — that's vil'lanous [39], and shows a most pit'iful ambit'ion in the fool that uses it. *Shak'speare.*

abscheulich 37) klôânz, grobe Menschen, Harlekins 38) băr'-rĕn, unfruchtbar, unverständig 39) vĭl'-lăn-ŭs, schlecht, schändlich.

The Female Character.

In the portraiture [1] of deep and tragic passion men may possibly excel' women; and surely it is a fact, and no fancy, that women understand bet'ter, and pencil [2] out more gracefully, those finer and more fugitive [3] impressions which come under the description of sentiment. Even the countrymen of Roufseau are apt to recommend some of their fair writers as the best mod'els of the sentimental style. They find in them more truth, nature, gentlenefs [4]; lefs of exaggeration [5] and mannerism [6]; sensibil'ities lefs morbid [7], and language refined without bordering [8] on effeminacy [9].

It would be a very interesting inquiry, whether this power of susceptibil'ity [10] in the female mind, a power made up as we have mentioned it to be, is original, or formed by circumstances? We certainly believe it to be in a great measure original; and yet there are many things in the situation of women, in the ground which they occupy in society, that seem to afsist' nature in the production of the effect described. Their conscious inferiority of personal strength must of itself' dispose them to a cultivation [11] of the finer and lovelier feelings; and this disposit'ion is much aided by exemption from those employments which hack'ney [12] the minds of the other sex, and have a tendency to wear down [13] all the minuter feelings. In consequence, too, of their domestic life, that reciprocation of social kindnefses

1) pŏr'-trâ-tûre, Abbildung 2) pĕn'-sĭl, mahlen 3) fû'-jĕ-tĭv, flüchtig 4) jĕn'-tl-nĕs, Sanftheit, Milde 5) ĕgz-ăd-jĕ-râ'-shŭn, Uebertreibung 6) măn'-nŭr-ĭsm, manierirtes Wesen 7) mŏr'-bĭd, krankhaft 8) bŏr'-dŭr-ĭng, gränzend 9) ĕf-fĕm'-ĕ-nâ-sĕ, weibisches Wesen 10) sŭs-sĕp-tĕ-bĭl'-ĕ-tĕ, Hang, Empfänglichkeit 11) kŭl-tĕ-vâ'-shŭn, Ausbildung 12) hăk'-nĕ, abgedroschen (stumpf, gemein) machen

which is only a recreation to men, is to women in some sense a buſineſs. It is their field-duty, from which household-cares are their repose. Men do not seek the intercourse of society as a friend to be cultivated, but merely throw themselves on its bosom to sleep. Women, on the contrary, resort[14] to it with recollections undistracted, and curiosity all alive. Thus, that which we enjoy and forget, keeps their attention and their feelings in constant play, and gradually matures their perceptions[15] into instinct.

To similar causes the softer sex owe their exquisite acquaintance with life and manners; their fine discernment of those smaller peculiarities of character which throw so much light and shade over the surface of ordinary society. Of the deeper varieties of the mind they know little because they have not been accustomed to watch its movements when agitated by the vexing disquietudes[16] of buſineſs, or ploughed up into frightful inequalities by the tempests of public life. It is human nature in a calm, or ruffled[17] only into gentle undulation; it is the light restleſsneſs of the domestic and the social passions; it is the fire-side[18] character of mankind, which forms their chief study, and with which, of course, they are perfectly intimate. Consider also that claſs of domestic occupations which concerns the care of children. Peace be to those wretched votaries of diſsipation, if indeed they can find peace, who, all selfishneſs, resign their offspring to fortune, apparently not as pledges, but as presents.

Of these we say nothing; but, with respect to the majority[19] of the middling claſses, there can be no question that, either as mothers or as elder sisters, the female sex are infinitely more conversant with children than the other. Trace the effects naturally produced on their minds by this sort of society — for surely it may be honoured with that appellation — what habits of quick and intelligent obser-

13) wáre dǒǔn, unterdrücken 14) rè-zǒrt′, ſich hinbegeben 15) pěr-sěp′-shǔn, Wahrnehmung 16) dîs-kwî′-è-tùde, Unruhe, Beſorgniß 17) rǔf′-fl, beunruhigen, bewegen 18) fire′-side, Feuerſeite, Kamin (heimiſch) 19) må-jǒr′-è-tè, Mehr-

vàtion must be fořmed by the employ'ment of wat'ching over interešting hel'plefsnefs, and construìng[20] ill-explàined wańts! How must the perpet'ual contemplàtion of unsophišticated[21] nàture reflećt back on the disposit'ions of the obseřver a kìnd of simplićity and ingeńuousnefs! What an ińsight into the nàtive constitùtion of the hùman mìnd must it give, to inspećt it in the very act of concoćtion[22]? It is as if a chemist[23] should exańine „young dìamonds in their ińfant deẁ." Not that mothers will be apt to indul'ge in delùsive drèams of the perfećtion of hùman nàture and human socìety. They see too much of the wàywardnefs[24] of ińfants, to imaǵine them peřfect. They nèither find them nor think them àngels, thòugh they of'ten càll them so. But whatever is bad or good in them, they behòld untrammelled[25] and undisguìsed. All this must, in some degreè, contrib'ute to form those pecułiarities in the fèmale chařacter of which we are attempting to fol'low out the nat'ural history.

The sàme peculiařities may, in part perhaṕs, be tràced up to the syštem of Europèan mańners, which alloẃs to women a freè associàtion with the world, whìle it enjoins[26] on them the condit'ion of an unimpèachable[27] strićtnefs of cońduct. However loòsely the fulfil'ment of this condit'ion may be exaćted in some coúntries of Eùrope, the syštem is still pret'ty exteńsively aćted upon; and it doúbtlefs teńds to produce in the sex a hab'it of circumspećtion[28], an alařmed seńse of self'-respect, and a scrupulous[29] teńdernefs of that feèling, which is to cońscience what decòrum is to vir'tue. But these qual'ities seèm to be ińtimately allìed with del'icacy of percep'tion and of mìnd. In fact, in the wešteru world, bienseance has becoḿe (if we may ùse a very hard and wořkmanlike[30] teřm) the profeśsional[31] vir'tue of the

heit 20) kŏn-strŏŏ', auslegen 21) ŭn-sŏ-fĭs'-tĕ-kā-tĕd, rein, unverfälscht 22) kŏn-kŏk'-shŭn, Zeitigung, Verdauung 23) kĕm'-mĭst, Chemiker 24) wā'-wŭrd-nĕs, Halsstarrigkeit, Verkehrtheit 25) ŭn-trăm'-mĕld, ungebunden, unaufgehalten 26) ĕn-jŏĭn', vorschreiben, auferlegen 27) ŭn-ĭm-pèètsh'-ā-bl, unbescholten 28) sĕr-kŭm-spĕk'-shŭn, Vorsicht, Wachsamkeit 29) skrŏŏ'-pŭ-lŭs, bedenklich, bedächtlich 30) wŭrk'-măn-lĭke, handwerkermäßig, gemein 31) prŏ-fĕsh'-ŭn-ăl, gewerbsmäßig

fàir, and it is thèrefore that they exceľ in it. On the whòle, if it should be áśked, why wońen are more refined than men? it may be asked in retuŕn, why ciṽilized men are more refined than barbàrians? It is society which has poľished the saváge. It is the task of presìding[32] over the society of society, the more ciṽilized part of civilized life, which has so hìghly poľished, and thròwn so fine a finish[33] over the women.

Ed'inburgh Review.

32) to prė-slde' (over), den Vorsitz führen, vorstehen 33) fin'-nish, (verfeinerte) Vollendung.

Scène between Jàgo and Caśsio, in which Cassio regret's his Foľly in get'ting druńk[1].

Jàgo. What? are you huŕt, Lieuteńant?

Cas. Past' àll suŕgery[2].

Jàgo. Maŕry[3], Heav'n forbid'!

Cas. Reputàtion, reputàtion, reputàtion! O I have lost my reputàtion! I have lost the immoŕtal part of myself', and what remàins is beśtial[4]. My reputàtion! Jàgo, my reputàtion. —

Jàgo. As I am an hońest man, I thòught you had recèived some boďily[5] wouńd; there is mòre seńse in that, than in reputàtion. Reputàtion is an ìdle and mòst fàlse imposit'ion[6], oft got withoút meŕit, and lost without deśerving. What, man! — there are àlways mèans to recoṽer[7] the Geńeral agaiń. Sùe[8] to him, and hè's youŕ's.

Cas. I will ratĺer sùe to be despìs'd. — Druńk! and squaḃble[9]! swaǵger[10]! swèar! and discòurse fuśtian[11] with one's òwn shaďow! O thou invińcible spiŕit of wìne! if thou hast no nàme to be knòwn by, let us càll thee Deṽil.

Jàgo. What was he that you foľlowed with your swòrd? what had he dońe to you?

1) drůnk, betrunken 2) sůr'-gěr-ė, Wundarzneikunst 3) mår'-rė, wahrlich 4) běs'-tshė-ål, viehisch 5) bŏd'-ė-lė, körperlich 6) ĭm-pò-zĭsh'-ůn, Aufbürdung als eine Pflicht, Betrug 7) rė-kův'-ůr, wieder gut machen, wieder gewinnen 8) sù, bitten, sich wenden 9) skwŏb'-bl, zanken 10) swåg'-gůr.

Cas. I knòw not.

Jàgo. Is 't pos̀sible?

Cas. I remem̀ber a mafs [12] of thiǹgs, but nothing distiǹctly; a quar̀rel [13], but nothing wher̀efore. Oh, that men should put an eǹemy in their moúths to stèal awày their bràins [14]! that we should with joý, pleasance [15], rev̀el [16], and applàuse, transfor̀m [17] oursel̀ves into bèasts!

Jàgo. Whý, but you are now well enough: how came you thus recov̀ered?

Cas. It has plèased the dev̀il Druǹkennefs [18] to give plàce to the Devil Wrath; one imper̀fectnefs [19] shèws me another, to màke me fraǹkly despìse myself.

Jàgo. Com̀e, you are toò sevère a mor̀aller [20], as the tìme, the plàce, and the condit̀ion of this couǹtry staǹds. I could hear̀tily wish this had not befàllen [21]; but siǹce it is as it is, meǹd [22] it for your òwn good!

Cas. I will as̀k him for my plàce agaiǹ — he shall tell me, I am a druǹkard [23]! — Had I as many moúths as Hy̆dra, such an aǹswer would stoṕ them all. To be now a sensible man, by and by a foòl, and pres̀ently a bèast! Ev̀ery inor̀dinate [24] cup [25] is unbles̀s'd and the ingrèdient [26] is a dev̀il.

Jàgo. Com̀e, come, good wine, is a good famil̀iar crèature, if it be well ùsed; exclàim no mòre agaiǹst it. And good Lieuteǹant, I think, you think I lov̀e you.

Cas. I have well appròv'd it, Sir — I drunk! —

Jàgo. You, or any man liv̀ing, may be drúnk at som̀e tìme, man. I tell you, what you shall do. Our general's wife is now the general. Confes̀s yourself freèly to her: importùne [27] her hel̀p, to put you in your plàce again. She

großthun 11) fůs′-tshån, unverschámt, prahlhaft 12) mås, Menge 13) kwŏr′-rĭl, Streit 14) brån′z, Hirn 15) plĕ′-zånse, Vergnúgen 16) rĕv′-ĕl, laute Ergótzlichkeit 17) trånsfŏrm′, verwandeln 18) drŭng′-kn-nĕs, Trunkenheit 19) ĭm-pĕr′-fĕct-nĕs (statt imperfection) Unvollkommenheit 20) mŏr′-rål-lĕr, Moralist 21) bè-fåwl′n, sich zugetragen (befall) 22) mĕnd, verbessern 23) drŭngk′-ŭrd, Sáufer 24) ĭn-ŏr′-dè-náte, unmáßig 25) kŭp, Becher 26) ĭn-grè′-dè-ĕnt (ĭn-grè′-jĕnt), Bestandtheil 27) ĭm-pŏr-tůne′, dringend bitten 28) jŏĭnt, Glied.

is so freè, so kìnd, so ap′t, so bles′sed a disposit′ion; she hòlds it a vìce in her good′nefs not to do mòre than she is reques′ted. This bròken joint[28] betweèn you and her hus′band, entrèat her to splin′ter; and my for′tunes again′st any lày wor′th nàming, this crack of your love shall gròw stron′ger than it was befòre.

Cas. You advìse me well.

Jàgo. I protest′ in the sincer′ity of love and hon′est kìndnefs.

Cas. I think it freèly, and betìmes in the mor′ning, I will beseèch the vir′tuous Desdèmona to undertàke for me.

Jàgo. You are in the rìght. Good nìght Lieuten′ant; I must to the watch.

Cas. Good nìght, hon′est Jàgo.

Shak′speare.

The Beaùties of Nàture.

That percep′tion[1] and sensibil′ity to beauty, which, when cul′tivated and impròved, we term tàste, is most gen′eral and ùniform with respec′t to those ob′jects which are not lìable[2] to variàtion[3] from ac′cident, caprìce, or fash′ion. The ver′dant làwn[4], the shàdy gròve, the vàriegated[5] lan′dscape, the boùndlefs òcean, and the star′ry[6] fir′mament, are contem′plated with pleas′ure by every behòlder. But the emòtions of different spectàtors, though sim′ilar in kìnd, dif′fer wìdely in degreè; for, to rel′ish[7] with full delìght the enchan′ting scènes of nature, the mind must be incorrup′ted by av′arice, sensual′ity, or ambit′ion; quick′ in her sensibil′ities, el′evated in her sen′timents, and devoút[8] in her affec′tions.

The scènes of nature contrib′ute pow′erfully to inspìre that seren′ity which heìghtens their beauties, and is neces′sary to our full enjoy′ment of them. By a sècret sym′pathy, the sòul cat′ches[9] the har′mony which she contem′plates, and

1) pĕr-sĕp′-shŭn, Wahrnehmung, Empfänglichkeit 2) lì′-å-bl, unterworfen 3) và-rè-à′-shŭn, Veränderung 4) låwn, Waldwiese 5) và′-rè-è-gà-tĕd, bunt 6) stăr′-rè, bestirnt 7) rĕl′-lĭsh, genießen 8) dè-vŏŭt′, fromm, ergeben, innig

the frame[10] within assimilates itself to that without. In this state of sweet composure[11], we become susceptible[12] of virtuous impressions from almost every surrounding object. The patient ox is viewed with generous complacency; the guileless[13] sheep, with pity; and the playful lamb, with emotions of tenderness and love. We rejoice with the horse in his liberty and exemption[14] from toil, while he ranges at large[15] through enamelled[16] pastures. We are charmed with the songs of birds, soothed with the buzz of insects, and pleased with the sportive[17] motion of fishes, because these are expressions of enjoyment; and, having felt a common interest in the gratifications of inferior beings, we shall be no longer indifferent to their sufferings, or become wantonly[18] instrumental in producing them.

But the taste for natural beauty is subservient[19] to higher purposes[20] than those which have been enumerated. The cultivation of it not only refines and humanizes[21], but dignifies and exalts the affections. It elevates them to the admiration and love of that Being who is the Author of all that is fair, sublime, and good in the creation. Emotions of piety must spring up spontaneously[22] in the bosom that is in unison[23] with all animated nature. Actuated by this beneficial and divine inspiration, man finds a fane[24] in every grove; and, glowing with devout fervour, he joins his song to the universal chorus, or muses the praise of the Almighty in more expressive silence.

Percival.

9) kåtsh′-ẻz, faßt auf 10) fråme, Gestalt, Stimmung 11) kỏm-pó′-zhùre, Haltung, Ruhe 12) sůs-sẻp′-tè-bl, empfänglich 13) gyile′-lẻs, arglos 14) ẻgz-ẻm′-shůn, Befreiung 15) rån′-jẻz åt lårdje, frei herumschweift 16) ẻn-åm′-ẻld, bunt 17) spòr′-tìv, spielend 18) wỏn′-tůn-lè, muthwillig 19) sůb-sẻr′-vè-ẻnt, förderlich 20) půr′-půs, Zweck 21) to hú′-mån-ìze, menschlich machen 22) spỏn-tá′-nè-ůs-lè, freiwillig 23) yú′-nè-sůn, Einklang 24) fåne, Götterhain.

Blighted[1] Love of Woman.

It is a common practice with those who have outlived[2] the susceptibility[3] of early feeling, or have been brought

up in the gày heártleſsneſs[4] of diśsipated life, to laugh at all lóve-stòries, and to trèat the tàles of romántic paśsion as mère fictions of nóvelists[5] and pòets. My observàtions on hùman nàture have indùced me to think otherwise. They have convińced me, that howéver the súrface of the charácter may be chíl'led and fròzen by the càres of the world, or cúl'tivated into mere smìles by the arts of socìety, still there are dórmant fires lúrking in the depths of the còldest bośom, which, when ońce enkińdled[6], becóme impet'uous, and are sométimes deśolating[7] in their effécts. Indeèd I am a trùe belìever in the blìnd dèity, and go to the full exteńt of his doćtrines. Shall I confeſs it? — I belìeve in bròken hearts, and the poſsibíl'ity of dỳing of disappòinted love. I do not, however, consíd'er it a mál'ady often fàtal to my òwn sex; but I fírmly believe that it withers down[8] many a lóvely woman into an eárly gràve.

Man is the crèature of ínterest and ambít'ion. His nàture lèads him forth into the strúggle and búśtle of the world. Love is but the embél'lishment of his eárly life, or a song pìped[9] in the íntervals of the acts. He seèks for fàme, for fórtune, for spàce in the world's thought, and domińion over his fél'low-men. But a woman's whòle life is a hiśtory of the afféctions. The heart is her world: it is there her ambít'ion strìves for empire; it is there her avarice seeks for híd'den treaśures. She sends forth her sympathies on advénture; she embárks her whole soul in the traf'fic[10] of afféction; and if shipwrecked, her case is hòpeleſs — for it is bańkruptcy[11] of the heart.

To a man the disappòintment of love may occàsion some bít'ter pańgs: it wouńds some feelings of teńderneſs — it blaśts some prośpects of felićity; but he is an áctive bèing — he may diśsipate his thoughts in the whirl[12] of vàried occupàtion, or may pluńge into the tìde of pleasure; or, if the

1) to blìte, vernichten, zerstören 2) to ŏut-lìv, überleben 3) sŭs-sĕp'-tè-bìl-lè-tè, Empfänglichkeit 4) hårt-lĕs-nĕs, Herzlosigkeit 5) nŏv'-vĕl-lìst, Romanschreiber 6) to ĕn-kìn'-dl, entzünden 7) to dĕs'-sò-làte, verwüsten 8) to wìTH-ŭr dŏŭn, verwelken, absterben 9) to pìpe, pfeifen 10) tråf-fìk, Handel 11) bångk'-rŭp-sè, Bankerott 12) hwĕrl, Wirbel

scène of disappointment be too full of pàinful associàtions[13], he can shift[14] his abòde at will, and tàking as it were the wińgs of the mońning, can „flỳ to the ut́termost parts of the earth, and be at rest.“

But woman's is compárativeły a fix́ed, a seclùded, and med́itative[15] life. She is more the compańion of her own thoughts and feelings; and if they are tuŕned[16] to mińisters of sorŕow, where shall she look[17] for consolàtion? Her lot is to be wooed and won; and if unhaṕpy in her love, her heart is like some fońtrefs that has been cap̀tured[18], and sacked[19], and abańdoned, and left desolate.

How many bright eyes gròw dim — how many soft cheèks gròw pàle — how many lov́ely forms fàde awày into the tomb, and none can tell the càuse that blìgthed their lov́elinefs! As the dov́e[20] will clasp its wings to its side, and cov́er and concèal the arŕow, that is prèying[21] on its vìtals[22], so is it the nature of woman to hìde from the world the pangs of wouńded affec̀tion. The love of a del'i-cate fèmale is al'ways skỳ and sìlent. Even when fortunate, she scarcely brèathes it to herself; but when otherwise, she burìes it in the recesses of her bosom, and there lets it coẃer[23] and broòd[24] amońg the rùins of her pèace. With her the desìre of the heart has fàiled. The great charm of exis̀tence is at an end. She neglec̀ts all the cheèrful ex́er-cises which glad'den[25] the spirits, quick'en the pul'ses, and send the tìde of life in heal'thful currents through the vèins[26]. Her rest is bròken — the sweet refreshment of sleep is prísoned by mel'ancholy drèams — „dry sorrow drińks her blood“ until' her enfeèbled[27] fràme sinks uńder the slìghtest exteŕnal iǹjury. Look for her, after a little whìle, and you find friendship weèping òver her untìmely grave, and woń-

13) ås-sò-shė-ǻ-shůn, (Ideen=) Verbindung 14) to shîft, verándern, wechſeln 15) méd'-ė-tå-tîv, beſchaulich 16) tůrned to, verwandelt in 17) to lo͑o͑k for, ſich umſehen nach, erwar= ten 18) to kåp'-tshúre, einnehmen 19) to såck, plündern 20) dův, (wilde) Taube 21) to prå on, zerfreſſen, zerſtören 22) vî'-tålz, Lebenstheile (Herzblut) 23) to kȍů'-ůr, ſich verſtecken, zuſammenducken 24) to bro͑o͑d, brüten 25) to glåd'-dn, erfreuen, erheitern 26) våne, Ader 27) ěn-

dering that one, who but làtely glòwed with all the ràdiance of heal'th and beaùty, should so speèdily be brought dowń to „dar'knefs and the worḿ.“ You will be tòld of some wintry chill, some càsual indisposition[28], that laid her lòw; — but no one knòws of the meńtal mal'ady that prèviously sap'ped[29] her streńgth, and made her so èasy a prèy to the spoíler[30].

She is like some teńder treè, the prìde and beauty of the gròve[31]; gràceful in its form, brìght in its foliage, but with the worm prèying at its heart. We find it sud'denly with'ering, when it should be most fresh and luxùriant. We see it droòping[32] its brańches to the earth, and shed'ding[33] lèaf by leaf; until', wàsted and peŕished away, it falls even in the still'nefs[34] of the foŕest; and as we mùse[35] over the beautiful rùin, we strìve in vàin to recollećt the blast[36] or thuńderbolt[37] that could have smit'ten[38] it with decày.

I have seen many iństances of women ruńning to wàste and self'-neglect, and disappèaring gràdually from the earth, al'most as if they had been exhàled to heaveń; and have repèatedly[39] fańcied that I could tràce[40] their death through the vàrious declensions[41] of consuḿption[42], cold, debil'ity[43], lańgour[44], mel'ancholy, until I rèached the first syḿptom of disappoínted love.

Washington Irving.

fèè'-bld, geſchwächt 28) ìn-dìs-pò-zìsh'-ůn, Unpäßlichkeit 29) to såp, untergraben 30) spȏìl'-ůr, Verderber 31) gròve, Hain, Wald 32) to drȏȏp, hängen laſſen 33) to shȇd, fallen laſſen 34) stìl-nȇs, Stille 35) to mùse, ſinnen 36) blåst, Windſtoß 37) thůn'-důr-bòlt, Blitzſtrahl 38) to smìte, treffen 39) rè-pè'-tȇd-lè, wiederholt, oft 40) to tràse, aufſpüren 41) dè-klȇn'-shůn, Abnahme 42) kȏn-ſsům'-shůn, Auszehrung 43) dè-bìl'-è-tè, Schwäche 44) lång'-gwůr, Hinſchmachten.

Christian Religion.

Go to your Nat'ural Religion; lày befòre her Máhomet, and his discíples[1], arràyed[2] in ar'mour and blood', rìding in trìumph òver the spoíls of thoúsands who fell by his victòrious swòrd. Shèw her the cit'ies which he set in flàmes,

the countries which he ravaged and destroyed, and the miserable distrefs of all the inhabitants of the earth. When she has viewed him in this scène, carry her into his retirement; shew her the prophet's chàmber; his concubines[3] and his wives; and let her hèar him allege[4] revelàtion[5], and a divine commission, to justify his adultery and lust. When she is tired with this prospect, then shew her the blessed Jèsus, humble and meèk[6], dòing good to all the sons of men. Let her see him in his most retired privacies[7]; let her follow him to the mount, and hear his devotions and supplicàtions[8] to God. Carry her to his tàble, and view his poor fàre[9], and hear his heavenly discourse. Let her attend him to the tribùnal, and consider the pàtience with which he endùred the scoff's and reproaches of his enemies. Lèad her to his crofs; let her view him in the agony of death, and hear his last pràyer for his persecutors[10]; Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do! When Natural Religion has thus viewed both, ask her, „Which is the Prophet of God"? But her answer we have already had, when she saw part of this scene, through the eyes of the centùrion[11], who attented at the crofs. By him she spoke, and said, Trùly this man was the Son of God.

Sherlock.

1) dis-si'pl, Jünger 2) to år-rá', schmücken, aufreihen 3) kong'-kù-bine, Beischläferin 4) to ål-lèdje', behaupten 5) rèv-è-lá'-shǔn, Offenbarung 6) meek, mild, sanft 7) pri'-vå-sè, Einsamkeit 8) sǔp-plè-ká'-shǔn, Bitte 9) fåre, Kost 10) pèr'-sè-kù-tǔr, Verfolger 11) sèn-tù'-rè-ǔn, Hauptmann (der Römer).

*The Mo'd'ern Spectàtor**).

In a correspondence between John Bull, Bob, Fid'dle-Fad'dle, Peregrìnus Pe'rtinax and others.

Letter I. Peregrinus Pertinax to John Bull.

My dear John,

Although read'ily[1] availing[2] myself of every oppor-tùnity, that will fàvour me with your compàny, I am sorry I must renoúnce it ànd refúse accépting your kind invitàtion this time; as I should not be àble to enjoý your pleaśant, seńsible[3] conversàtion without some very unpleaśant allaý[4] in the peŕsons of some „cleveŕ[5] pèople", as you stýle[6] them, and with the preśence of which at dińner you threat'en me in your nòte of yeśterday, and which far from bèing an indùcement[7] to accède[8] to your frieńdly demańd, has quìte the cońtrary efféct with me — for I must òpenly and frańkly confeśś to you, I doń't like „clever people" at all. I have knòwn a set[9] of them in my time, and they all càme to no good. Some of them were my plày-fel'lows[10] when a boy — I recolléct them still — when we tofs'd[11] up, they al'ways did it with a partićular twist'[12] and trick[13] of their òwn, indićative[14] of gènius[15], as they preteńd, and that set us other sińple boys a-stàring[16] and ràised our eńvy and emulàtion. I already then apprehended[17] that someťhing was the mat'ter with them, and that it would come to

1) rẻd'-dè-lè, gern 2) å-vá'-lîng myself benützend 3) sẻn'-sibl, verständig 4) ål-lá', Beimischung 5) klẻv'-ůr, geschickt und geistvoll. 6) stile, nennen 7) în-dùse'-mẻnt, Beweg-grund, Veranlassung 8) åk-sède', beitreten, beistimmen 9) sẻt, Parthie, Anzahl 10) plá'-fẻl'-lòs, Spielkameraden 11) to tòs up, (ein gewisses Spiel) mit Kupfermünzen spielen 12) twist, Wendung 13) trick, Kniff, Kunstgriff 14) în-dîk'-kå-tîv (of), andeutend 15) jè'-nè-ůs, Genie 16) set us å-stá'-

*) Ein Gespräch mit einigen meiner englischen Freunde über den von Addison, Steele und Andern herausgegebenen Spectator veranlaßte mich zu einem Versuch, den Styl und Humor desselben nachzuahmen — und so entstand eine Reihe von Briefen, die ich vielleicht zusammen drucken lassen werde.
Dr. H. Fick.

something at last. Well, when they grew up to be yoùths, they were pronoúnced by fond[18] friends, in the fàce of God and men, to be „clever people", and this spell[19] once cast upoń them, they no more got the better[20] of it — they were lost. To keèp[21] up the cred'it and charácter, they were oblìged to toíl[22] hard for it and put their bràins and stomách out of joínt[23]. — With some it affécted more the fórmer and they dièd crack'ed[24] — with others it put[25] the stomách[26] out of weàr, and they were kil'led by the spleèn[27]. For the poòr, hońest sòuls did not understańd to mańage their búsineſs well and ùse their clever'neſs[28] with discret'ion[29], so as to prodùce[30] it on fit[31] occàsions only, for a shòw, and to play pranks[32] with it like a Puck[33] and then prùdently put it by[34] again, to preséŕve it in fòrce for the next occàsion. They are all gone, poor lads! God rest their wèary souls!

Another objećtion I make to the „clever people", is their unfit'neſs for the commón búsineſs of life, their unwil'lingneſs to do any thing of mèrely a ùseful nàture — for how could a gènius stoòp with „bonne grace" to the drud'geries[35] of common, hack'neyd[36] life! Such a one, for iństance, when lauńched[37] upon some humble profeśsion, would lend himself but with an ill grace to it — for a gènius, he thinks, has been creàted, like the ornameńtal[38] flowér of the fièlds, only to deck[39] and set off'[40] clumśy[41] earth, not to be tuŕned to any ùse[42], like the clowńish[43] ox or

ring, ſetzte uns in Erſtaunen 17) to åp-prė-hė̊nd', vermuthen, befürchten 18) fŏnd, eingenommen 19) spell, Zauberſpruch, Beſchwörung 20) to get the better of, überwinden oder verwinden 21) to kėėp up, (aufrecht) erhalten 22) to tŏėl, arbeiten 23) to put out of joint, verrenken, verdrehen 24) kråkt, verrückt 25) to put out of wåre, abnützen 26) stům'-můk, Magen 27) splėėn, Hypochondrie 28) cleverlineſs, Geſchicklichkeit (Geiſt) 29) dĭs-krė̊sh'-ůn, Beſcheidenheit, Klugheit 30) to prò-důse', vorbringen, zeigen 31) fit, paſſend 32) prank, Streich, Poſſe 33) půk, ein Kobold in Feenmährchen 34) to put by, bei Seite legen, aufheben 35) drůdje-ůr-ėz, Plackereien 36) håk'-nėd, gemein, abgedroſchen (Alltagsleben) 37) lånshd upon, getrieben, losgelaſſen auf, in (wie vom Stapel) 38) ŏr-nå-mė̊n'-tål, zierend 39) to dėck, zieren 40) to set off, ſchmücken 41) klům'-zė, plump 42) to tůrn to yůse, nutzbar machen 43) klŏůn'-ĭsh, bäuriſch,

coẁ. He will lòok lańguid[44], wan[45] and discontented, consid́er his occupàtion as the stern[46] tỳrant rather than the friend and cheèrer[47] of his life, and, of còurse[48], make shift[49] to pinch[50] and serve his crùel master as niggardly[51] and spàringly[52] as pośsible.

The „clever people" will often also not be very partićular and nìce[53] to get the leſs clever fraćtion[54] of their fel′low-crèatures to be trib̀utary[55] tòwards the supplỳing of their neceśsities and refined wants, under vàrious plèas[56], the obligàtions of which they stand not upon[57] nìceties[58] to leave unfulfil′led sometimes to the ut′ter rùin of their contrib̀utors[59] — just as the floẁer sees her fel′low-plants aroúnd her run to wàste and rot′tenneſs[60] to manùre[61] and rèar[62] the glòrious stalk[63], that ràises her meŕitleſs beaùty, to fùme[64] into àiry[65] nothing!

And nevertheleſś nothing more toílsome[66] and uncom̀fortable[67] than the life of a „clever" man, a man of genius and of wit. He can never mix with his fellow-men and enjoỳ life and socìety at èase[68]. His appèarance will always càuse those he meèts with, to start[69] and stand aghast′[70] with àwful[71] expectàtion, to wit′neſs[72] the wonderful wor′king of his genius — and every fool will, as a matter of course, expećt that he would prośtitute[73] his parts[74] to him. They will, as they call it, set him a-gòing[75], like punch[76] or a shòw-pup′pet[77] by the

plump 44) lång′-gwīd, schmachtend 45) wôn, bleich 46) stern, finster, hart 47) tshèé′-růr, Erheiterer 48) of kôrse, folglich 49) to make shift, es anzustellen wissen 50) to pīnsh, abzwacken 51) nīg′-gůrd-lė, kärglich 52) spá′-rīng-lė, spärlich 53) nīse, bedenklich 54) fråk′-shůn, Theil 55) trīb′-ů-tå-rė, beisteuernd 56) plė, Vorgeben, Vorwand 57) to stand upon, bestehen auf (anstehen) 58) nī′-sė-tės, kleinliche Rücksichten 59) kôn-trīb′-ů-tůr, Beisteurer 60) to run to waste and rottenneſs, verfallen und verfaulen 61) to må-nůre′, düngen 62) to rère, emporheben 63) ståwk, Stengel 64) to fůme, dahinschwinden 65) á′-rė, luftig 66) tôėl′-sům, mühevoll 67) ůn-kům′-fůr-tå-bl, unbequem, unbehaglich 68) at èze′, in Ruhe, behaglich 69) to start, stutzen 70) to stand aghast, erstarrt, ergriffen seyn 71) awful, ehrfurchtsvoll 72) to witneſs, bezeugen 73) to prôs-tė-tůte, Preis geben 74) parts, Talente 75) to set a-going, in Gang setzen 76) půnsh, der Harlekin, Poli im Puppenspiel

wìre[78], and expect him to flash[79] a coup d'esprit at every pull[80], as instantàneous[81] and infal'lible[82] as the touch[83] of the match[84] càuses the skỳ-rocket[85] to start. And wòe to him! if he fall short of[86] the expectàtion — if he don't draw his moúth awrỳ[87], turn up[88] his nòse, and shrug his shòulder[89], in the mańner which „the clever people" are knòwn by — he will be lost! — they will give him no longer cred'it for any thing else. „What"! will they exclàim; „a clever man"! What an insip'id stàle[90] dunce[91] and block'head we have got here!

„Now the French," as a Frenchman mod'estly confeſsed to me th'other day, „sont la nation de l'Europe spirituelle par excellence" or with other words, that chòsen tribe[92] to whom heaven has granted a pat'ent for the monop'oly of „esprit," to which the other leſs fàvoured nàtions are only ac'ceſsary[93] second hand — and in conśequence of it viśited more than the rest of Europèans by the inconvènieńcies attendant[94] upon cleverlineſs — and their geńerally pale looks[95], I think, may in a meaśure be ascrìbed to their being constantly upon the stretch[96] for cleverlineſs and huǹting[97] after esprit — which must affect the stomach and take away ap'petite, which is frèquently redùced to almost a mère nothing — so that I have seen six Frenchmen dìne of one plàte[98] — and which, of course, will by degreès sap[99] the whole fràme[100]. Now a good stomach, a hearty ap'petite is every thing, the most sol'id bàse to ensùre[1] a comfortable exiśtence — a trùth which I am going to il-

77) shŏ'-pŭp-ĭt, Marionettenpuppe 78) wìre, Draht 79) to flash, blitzen 80) pull, Zug 81) ĭn-stăn-tā'-nē-ŭs, augenblicklich 82) ĭn-făl'-lĭ-bl, unfehlbar 83) tŭtsh, Berührung 84) mătsh, Lunte 85) skī'-rŏk'-kĭt, Rakete 86) to fall short of, nicht erreichen 87) ă-rī', schief 88) to turn up, rümpfen 89) to shrŭg the shōl'-dŭr, die Achsel zucken 90) stāle, schaal 91) dŭnse, Einfaltspinsel 92) trìbe, Volksstamm 93) ăk'-sĕs-să-rē, hinzukommend, zulässig 94) attendant upon, begleitend, verbunden mit 95) pāle lōōks, bleiches Aussehen, Gesicht 96) stretch, Spanne, Folter 97) to hŭnt, jagen 98) plate, Teller (Gericht) 99) to sap, untergraben 100) frame, Gestalt, Körper 1) to ĕn-shūre', versichern 2) to ĭl-lŭs'-trāte, erläutern, beweisen 3) sā'-vŭr-ē, wohlriechend 4) meſs, Gericht 5) bēēf'-stāke, ein Stück gebra-

lustrate[2] upon a sàvoury[3] mefs[4] of bèèfsteak[5], that my landlady sends in stèaming[6] hot from the kitchen — and so good bỳe[7], for the present, my good Sir, with your „clever people.“

Yours

fàithfully

Peregrinus Pertinax.

tenes Rindfleisch 6) stē'-mīng, dampfend 7) good bī, Lebe wohl (wahrscheinlich entstanden aus good oder God be with oder by you.)

Rùral life of the English.

In rùral occupàtion there is nothing mèan and debàsing. It lèads a man forth amońg scènes of nat'ural grańdeur and beaùty; it lèaves him to the wořkings of his òwn mind, ořerated upoń[1] by the pùrest and mòst el'evating of exteř-nal ińfluences. Such a man may be sińple and rougĺ, but he cańnot be vul'gar[2]. The man of refinement, theřefore, finds nothing revòlting in an ińtercourse with the lòwer oř-ders in rùral life, as he doeś when càsually[3] mińgles with the lower orders of cit'ies. He làys asìde his diśtance and reseřve[4], and is glad to wàve[5] the distińctions of rank, and to eńter ińto the hońest, heaťtfelt enjoýments of cońmon life. Indeèd the very amùsements of the couńtry bring men more and more togetĺer; and the sońnd of hońnd[6] and hoŕn bleńd[7] all feèlings into haŕmony. I believe this is one great rèason why the nobil'ity and geńtry[8] are more pońular[9] amońg the infèrior orders in England than they are in any other country; and why the lat'ter have endùred so many exceśsive preśsures[10] and extreńities, withońt repìning more geńerally at the unèqual distribùtion of foŕtune and privilege.

To this mińgling of cul'tivated and ruśtic socìety may

1) to ŏp'-pĕr-āte upon, einwirken 2) vŭl'-gŭr, niedrig, gemein 3) kăzh'-ū-ăl-lē, gelegentlich 4) rē-zĕrv', Zurückhaltung 5) to wave, bei Seite legen 6) hŏŭnd, Jagdhund 7) to blend, verschmelzen 8) jĕn'-trē, hier: nichtadelige Gutsbesitzer 9) pŏp'-pū-lăr, beliebt 10) prĕsh'-shūre, Bedrückung

also be attrib′uted the rùral fèeling that runs through Brit′ish lit′erature[11]; the frèquent ùse of illustràtions[12] from rural life; those incom′parable[13] descrip′tions of nàture that abound in the British pòets that have contin′ued down from „the Flow′er and the Lèaf" of Chàucer, and have brought into our clo-sets[14] all the fresh′nefs and fràgrance of the dew′y land-scape. The pas′toral writers of other countries appèar as if they had pàid nàture an occàsional vis′it, and become ac-quàinted with her gen′eral charms, but the British poets have liv′ed and rev′elled[15] with her, — they have wòoed[16] her in her most sècret haunts[17], — they have wat′ched her minùtest[18] caprìces. A sprày[19] could not trem′ble in the breèze — a lèaf could not rus′tle[20] to the ground — a dìa-mond drop could not pat′ter[21] in the strèam — a fràgrance could not exhàle from the hum′ble vìolet, nor a dàisy[22] un-fòld its crim′son[23] tints to the mor′ning; but it has been nò-ticed by these impas′sioned[24] and del′icate obser′vers, and wròught up[25] into some beaùtiful moral′ity.

Washington Irving.

11) lit′-tĕr-rå-tùre, Literatur 12) il-lůs-trå′-shůn, Erläuterung, Bild 13) in-kôm′-på-rå-bl, unvergleichlich 14) klôz′-it, Gemach 15) to rĕv′-ĕl, schwelgen 16) to wôô, sich bewerben, Hof machen 17) hånt, Schlupfwinkel, Gang 18) mè-nùte′, klein, gering 19) sprá, Reiß, Zweig 20) to růs′-sl, rauschen 21) to påt′-tůr, plätschern 22) då′-zè, Frühlingsblume 23) krim′-zn, hochroth 24) im-påsh′-shůnd, leidenschaftlich, gefühlvoll 25) to wůrk up, verarbeiten.

The jewefs[1] Rebecca, a captive òf the knight Templar[2].

Her first care was to inspect the apart′ment; but it af-for′ded few hòpes èither of escàpe or protec′tion. .... There was therefore no hope but in pas′sive for′titude, and in that strong relìance on heav′en nat′ural to great and gen′erous char′acters .... The pris′oner trem′bled, however, and chàn-ged col′our, when a step was heard on the stàir, and the dòor of the tur′ret[3]-chàmber slòwly òpened, and a tàll man, dres′sed as one of those bandit′ti to whom they òwed their

misfortune, slowly entered, and secured[4] the door behind him; his cap, pulled down upon his brows, concealed the upper part of his face, and he held his mantle in such a manner as to muffle the rest. In this guise[5], as if prepared for the execution of some deed at the thought of which he was himself ashamed, he stood before the affrighted[6] prisoner; yet, ruffian[7] as his dreſs bespoke[8] him, he seemed at a loſs to expreſs what purpose had brought him thither, so that Rebecca, making an effort upon herself, had time to anticipate his explanation. She had already unclasped[9] two costly bracelets[10] and a collar, which she hastened to proffer to the supposed outlaw[11], concluding naturally that to gratify his avarice was to bespeak his favour.

„Take these,“ she said, „good friend, and for God's sake be merciful to me and to my aged father! These ornaments are of value, yet are they trifling to what he would bestow to obtain our dismissal[12] from this castle, free and uninjured.“

„Fair flower of Palestine,“ replied the outlaw, these pearls are orient, but they yield in whiteneſs to your teeth; the diamonds are brilliant, but they cannot match[13] your eyes; and ever since I have taken up this wild trade, I have made a vow to prefer beauty to wealth.“

„Do not do yourself such wrong,“ said Rebecca; „take ransom and have mercy! — Gold will purchase you pleasure, — to misuse[14] us, could only bring you remorse. My father will willingly satiate[15] thy utmost wishes; and if thou wilt act wisely, thou mayst purchase with our spoils thy restoration[16] to civil society — mayst obtain pardon for past errors, and be placed beyond the necessity of committing more.“

1) jú-ės, Jüdinn 2) nite tėm′-plår, Tempelritter 3) tůr′-rėt, Thurm, Vorsprung 4) to sė-kůre′, sichern, verschließen 5) gylse, Gestalt, Weise 6) to åf-frite′, erschrecken 7) růf′-yån, Bösewicht, Mörder 8) to bė-spėėk′, andeuten, zeigen, erbitten, ansprechen 9) to ůn-clåsp′, aufhäkeln, losmachen 10) bråse′-lėt, Armspange 11) ôůt′-låw, Räuber, Bandit 12) dis-mis′-sål, Befreiung, Entlassung 13) to måtsh, gleichkommen 14) to mis-ůse′, mißhandeln 15) to så′-shė-åte, befriedigen 16) rės-tò-rá′-shůn, Wiederzurückstellung (Wiederaufnahme)

„It is well spòken,“ replied the outlaw in French, finding it dif′ficult prob′ably to sustàin in Sax′on a conversàtion which Rebecca had òpened in that lan′guage; „but know, brìght lil′y of the vàle of Bac′ca! that thy father is already in the hands of a pow′erful alchemist, who knows how to convert into gòld and sil′ver even the rusty bars of a dun′geon-gràte. The ven′erable ′Isaac[17] is subjec′ted to an alem′bic, which will distil′ from him all he hòlds dear, withòut any afsis′tance from my reques′ts or thy entrèaty. Thy ran′som must be pàid by love and beaùty, and in no other coin will I accep′t it.“

„Thou art no outlaw,“ said Rebecca, in the same lan′guage in which he addres′sed her; „no outlaw had refùsed such of′fers. No outlaw in this land ùses the dìalect[18] in which thou hast spoken. Thou art no outlaw, but a Nor′man — a Norman, nòble perhaps in birth — O be so in thy ac′tions, and cast off this fèarful mas′que[19] of oùtrage[20] and vìolance!“

„And thou, who canst guefs so trùly,“ said Brìan de Bois-Guil′bert, dropping the man′tle from his fàce, „art no trùe dàughter of Is′rael, but in all, sàve yoùth and beauty, a very witch of En′dor. I am not an outlaw, then, fair ròse of Shàron. And I am one who will be more prom′pt to hang thy nèck and arms with pear′ls and dìamonds, which so well become[21] them, than to deprìve thee of those or′naments.“

„What wouldst thou have of me,“ said Rebecca, „if not my weal′th? — We can have nòught in com′mon betwèen us — you are a Christian — I am a Jew′efs. Our ùnion were con′trary to the làws, alìke of the church, and the syn′agogue“[22].

„It were so indèed,“ replied the Templar, laughing; „wed with a Jewefs? Despardieux![23] — Not if she were the quèen of Shèba. And know, besìdes, swèet daughter of Zìon[24], that were the most Christian king to of′fer me his most Christian daughter with Lan′guedoc for a

17) ì′-såk, Isaak 18) dì′-å-lěkt, Mundart 19) måsk, Maske, Larve 20) ǒůt′-rådje, Gewaltthätigkeit 21) to become, anstehen 22) sìn′-å-gǒg, Synagoge 23) Despardieux, ein altfranzösischer Fluch, bei Gott! 24) sì′-ůn, Zion

dowŕy[25], I could not wed[26] her. It is agaińst my vow to love any màiden, otherwise than par amours, as I will love thee. I am a Templar. Behòld the crofs of my hòly Order."

„Dàrest thou appèal to it," said Rebecca, „on an occasion like the preśent"?

„And if I do so," said the Templar, „it concerns not thee, who art no believer in the bleśsed sìgn of our salvàtion"[27].

„I believe as my fathers taught," said Rebecca; „and may God forgive my belièf if erroneous![28] But you, Sir knìght, what is yours, when you appèal without scruple[29] to that which you deèm most hòly, even whìle you are about to transgreś the most sol'emn of your vows as a knight, and as a man of religion"?

„It is gràvely and well prèached, o daughter of Sìrach"! answered the Templar; „but, gentle Ecclesiastica[30], thy narrow jewish[31] prejudices make thee blìnd to our hìgh privilege. Marriage were an endùring[32] crìme on the part of a Templar; but what lefser folly I may practice, I shall speèdily be absolved from at the next Preceptory[33] of our Order. Not the wìsest of monarchs, not his father, whose examples you must neèds[34] allow are wèighty[35], clàimed wìder privileges than we poòr sòldiers of the Temple of Zion have won by our zèal in its defence. The protectors of Sol'omon's Temple may clàim lìcence by the example of Sol'omon."

„If thou rèadest the Scripture," said the Jewefs, „and the lìves of the said, only to justify thìne own lìcence and prof'ligacy[36], thy crìme is like that of him who extracts poison from the most heal'thful and necefsary herbs."

The eyes of the Templar flashed fire at this reproòf — „Hearken," he said, „Rebecca; I have hitherto[37] spoken

25) dȍů'-rė, Mitgift 26) to wēd, ehelichen 27) sål-vá'-shůn, Erlösung 28) ĕr-rȍ'-nė-ůs, irrig 29) skrȍȍ'-pl, Bedenken 30) ĕk-klė-zhė-ås'-tĭk-å, eine der Kirche Geweihte, Heilige 31) jú'-ĭsh, jüdisch 32) to ĕn-důre', dauern, bestehen 33) prĕs'-ĕp-tȍ-rė, Seminar 34) nėėds, nothwendigerweise 35) wá'-tė, gewichtig 36) prȍf'-flė-gå-sė, Verworfenheit 37) hĭTH'-

mìldly to thee, but now my lańguage shall be that of a conq́ueror. Thou art the caṕtive of my boẃ and spèar — suḃject to my will by the làw of all nàtions, nor will I abàte[38] an inch[39] of my rìght, or abstàin from tàking by vìolence what thou refùsest to entrèaty or neceśsity."

„Stand back," said Rebecca — „stand back, and hear me ère thou of'ferest to commit́ a sin so dead'ly! My streńgth thou maýst indeed overpoẃer, for God made women wèak, and truśted their defeńce to man's generośity. But I will proclàim thy vil'lainy, Templar, from one end of Eùrope to the other. I will òwe to the supertit'ion[40] of thy bretḣren what their compaśsion might refùse me. Each Precéptory — each Chaṕter[41] of thy Order shall leaŕn, that, like a heŕetic[42], thou hast sińned with a Jewefs. Those who tremḃle not at thy crìme, will hòld thee accuŕsed[43] for having so far dishońoured the crofs thou wèarest, as to fol'low a daughter of my pèople."

„Thou art keèn-witted[44], Jewefs," replied the Templar, well awàre of the truth of what she sṗoke, and that the rùles of his Order condeḿned in the most pośitive manner, and under hìgh peńalties[45], such intrìgues[46] as he noẃ prośecuted[47], and that, in some iństances, even degradàtion[48] had fol'lowed upon it — „thou art shaŕp-witted," he said, „but loúd must be thy voíce of complàint, if it is heard beyońd the ìron walls of this caśtle; withiń these, murḿurs, lameńts, appèals to juśtice, and scrèams for help, dìe alìke sìlent away. One thing ònly can sàve thee, Rebecca. Submit́ to thy fàte — embràce our religion, and thou shalt go foŕth in such stàte, that many a Noŕman lady shall yìeld as well in pomṕ as in beauty to the fàvourite of the best lańce[49] among the defeńders of the Temple."

„Submit́ to my fate"! said Rebecca — „and, sàcred Heaven! to what fate? — embràce thy religion! and what

ůr-tőő, bisher 38) to å-båte', nachlassen 39) ȋnsh, Zoll 40) sů-pe̊r-stȋsh'-ůn, Aberglaube 41) tshåp'-tůr, Kapitel 42) heretic, Ketzer 43) åk-kůr'-sěd, verflucht 44) keen-witted, von durchdringendem Verstand, schlau 45) pěn'-nål-tě, Strafe 46) ȋn-trèèg', Liebeshandel 47) to prős'-sè-kůte, verfolgen, vorhaben 48) dȅg-grå-då'-shůn, Entsetzung

religion can it be that harbours such a villain? — thou the best lance of the Templars! craven[50] knight! — forsworn[51] Priest! I spit[52] at thee, and I defy thee. — The God of Abraham's promise hath opened an escape to his daughter — even from this abyss of infamy."

As she spoke, she threw open the latticed[53] window which led to the bartizan, and in an instant after stood on the very verge of the parapet, with not the slightest screen[54] between her and the tremendous depth below. Unprepared for such a desperate effort, for she had hitherto stood perfectly motionless, Bois-Guilbert had neither time to intercept[55] nor to stop her. As he offered to advance, she exclaimed, „Remain where thou art, proud Templar, or at thy choice advance! — one foot nearer, and I plunge myself from the precipice; my body shall be crushed out of the very form of humanity upon the stones of that court-yard, ere it becomes the victim of thy brutality."

As she spoke this, she clasped her hands and extended them towards Heaven, as imploring mercy on her soul before she made the final plunge. The Templar hesitated, and a resolution[56] which had never yielded to pity or distress, gave way to his admiration of her fortitude. „Come down," he said, „rash girl! — I swear by earth, and sea, and sky, I will offer thee no offence."

„I will not trust thee Templar," said Rebecca, „thou hast taught me better how to estimate the virtues of thine Order. The next Preceptory would grant thee absolution for an oath, the keeping of which concerned nought but the honour or the dishonour of a miserable Jewish maiden."

„You do me injustice," said the Templar; „I swear to you by the name which I bear — by the cross on my bosom — by the sword on my side — by the ancient crest[57] of my fathers do I swear, I will do thee no injury whatsoever. If not for thyself, yet for thy father's sake for-

49) lånse, Lanze 50) krá'-vn, feig 51) fŏr-swáre', den Eid brechen (eidbrüchig) 52) to spĭt, speien, spucken 53) låt'-tĭsd, mit Kreuzgittern versehen 54) skrèèn, Schirm 55) to ĭn-tĕr-sĕpt', aufhalten 56) åb-sò-lù'-shŭn, Absolution 57) krĕst.

bear. I will be his friend, and in this castle he will need a powerful one."

„Alas"! said Rebecca, I know it but too well — dare I trust thee"?

„May my arms be reversed[58], and my name dishonoured," said Brian de Bois-Guilbert, „if thou shalt have reason to complain of me! Many a law, many a commandment[59] have I broken, but my word never."

„I will then trust thee," said Rebecca, „thus far," and she descended from the verge of the battlement[60], but remained standing close by one of the embrasures[61]. — „Here," she said, „I take my stand. Remain where thou art, and if thou shalt attempt to diminish by one step the distance now between us, thou shalt see that the Jewish maiden will rather trust her soul with God, than her honour to the Templar."

„While Rebecca spoke thus, her high and firm resolve, which corresponded so well with the expressive beauty of her countenance, gave to her looks, air, and manner, a dignity that seemed more than mortal. Her glance quailed[62] not, her cheek blanched[63] not, for the fear of a fate so instant and so horrible; on the contrary, the thought that she had her fate at her command, and could escape at will from infamy to death gave a yet deeper colour of carnation[64] to her complexion, and a yet more brilliant fire to her eye. Bois-Guilbert, proud himself and high-spirited, thought he had never beheld beauty so animated and so commanding.

„Let there be peace between us, Rebecca," he said.

„Peace, if thou wilt," answered Rebecca — „Peace — but with this space between."

„Thou need'st no longer fear me," said Bois-Guilbert.

„I fear thee not," replied she; „thanks to him that reared this dizzy[65] tower so high, that nought could fall

Wappen 58) to rė-vėrse', verkehren, umstürzen 59) commandment, Gebot 60) battlement, Brustwehr 61) ėm-brå'-zhůre, Schießscharte 62) to kwåle, zurückschrecken 63) to blånsh, erbleichen 64) kår-nå'-shůn, Fleischfarbe 65) diz'-zė, schwindelnd.

from it and live — thanks to him, and to the God of Israel! — I fear thee not.

Sir Walter Scott.

Arbàces the Egyptian[1].

It was a man who had scarcely rèached his fortieth yèar, of tàll stat'ure, and of a thin but nervous and sinewy[2] fràme. His skin, dark and bronzed[3], betràyed his èastern origin; and his fèatures had something Greèk in their outline (especially in the chin, the lip, the brow and the thròat), sàve that the nòse was somewhat ràised and aquiline; and the bònes, hard and visible, forbàde that fleshy and wàving contoùr[4] which on the Grècian physiognomy preserved èven in manhood the round and beautiful curves of youth. His eyes, large and black as the deèpest night, shone with no vàrying and uncertain lustre. A deep, thòughtful, and half mel'ancholy calm seèmed unal'terably fixed in their majestic and commanding gàze. His step and mièn were peculiarly sedàte and lof'ty, and something foreign in the fashion and the sòber hùes of his sweèping garments ad'ded to the impressive[5] effect of his quìet countenance and stàtely form. Each of the young men, in salùting the new-comer, made mechanically, and with care to concèal it from him a slight gesture or sìgn with their fingers; for Arbaces, the Egyptian, was suppòsed to possess the fàtal gift of the èvil eye.

(The last days of Pompèii.)

Bulwer.

1) ē-tshĭp'-jè-ŭn, Egypter 2) sĭn'-nŭ-è, sennicht, stark 3) brònz'd, bronzefarben 4) kŏn-tŏŏr', Umriß 5) impressive, eindrucksvoll.

Simulàtion[1].

Is it that our religious principles want strength, or that the rèal passion for what is good and worthy will not

carŕy us hìgh enougĥ? Alaś, we wańt not to be, but to seèm. Look′ out of your doòr — tàke nòtice of that man; see what disquìeting[2], intriǵuing[3], and shif′ting[4], he is conteńt to go thròugh, mèrely to be thought′ a man of plàin dèaling[5]: — three gràins[6] of hońesty would sàve him all this troub́le — alaś, he has them not. Obseŕve anotĥer gòing al′most in the sàme track′; with what an inflex́ible sanćtity of depoŕtment[7] he sustàins himself′ as he advańces! Ev́ery lìne in his fàce wrìtes ab́stinence. Every strìde[8] look′s lìke a check′ upoń his desìres. See, I beseèch you, hoẃ he is clòaked up — bemuf′fled[9] with the exteŕnals of religion that he has not a hańd to spàre for a woŕldly puŕpose. He has aŕmour at lèast — Why doeś he put′ it on? Is there no seŕving God withoút all this? Must the gaŕb[10] of religion be exteńded so wìde to the dańger of ı́ts reńding? Yes, trùly, or it will not hìde the sècret. — And what is that? That he has no religion at all.

But heŕe comes Generośity; giv́ing not to the decàyed aŕtist, but to the aŕts and scìences themsel′ves — buil′ding schoòls and col′leges[11] for thòse who come after. Hoẃ they will maǵnify his name! 'Tis in caṕitals[12] already; the first, the hìghest, in the gil′ded[13] reńt-ròll[14] of every hośpital[15] and asy̆lum[16]. One hońest tèar shed in prìvate over the unfoŕtunate is worth it all.

What a problemat′ic[17] set of crèatures doeś simulation make us! Who would divìne[18] that all the anxìety and conceŕn so viśible ı́n the àirs of one half of that great asseḿbly should arìse from nothing el′se, but that the other half of it may think them to be men of cońsequence, penetràtion[19], parts, and cońduct? What a noíse among the

1) sĭm-ŭ-lā′-shŭn, Verstellung 2) to dĭs-kwī′-ĕt, beunruhigen 3) to ĭn-trèèg′, Pläne schmieden 4) to shift, Ausflüchte machen 5) plain dē′-lĭng, gerade Handlungsweise 6) grâne, Gran 7) deportment, Haltung, Stellung 8) strìde, Schritt 9) to bė-mŭf′-fl, einhüllen, behängen 10) garb, Gewand 11) kŏl′-lėdje, Kollegium 12) capital, großer Buchstabe 13) to gild, vergolden 14) rent-rôle, Einnahms-Register 15) ŏs′-pė-tål, Krankenhaus 16) å-sī′-lŭm, Zuflucht 17) prŏb-lė-măt′-ĭk, unstät 18) to dė-vìne′, muthmaßen

claimants[20] about it! Behòld humil'ity, out of mère prìde — and hon'esty al'most out of knàvery[21]; chàstity, nev'er once in harm's way; and cour'age, like a span'ish sòldier upon an ital'ian stàge — a blad'der[22] full of wind.

Hark! heard ye the soúnd of that trum'pet — let not the soldier run — 'tis some good Christian giv'ing alms. O Pity, thou gentlest of human pafsions! soft and tender are thy nòtes, and ill accord they with so loúd an in'strument. —

Ster'ne's Ser'mons.

19) pĕn-nĕ-trā'-shŭn, Scharfſinn 20) klā'-mānt, Anſprecher 21) nā'-vŭr-ĕ, Schurkerei 22) blăd'-dŭr, Blaſe.

Prej'udice[1].

All men are ap't to have a hìgh concèit[2] of their òwn understan'dings, and to be tenàcious of the opin'ions they profes's; and yet al'most all men are guìded by the understandings of others, not by their own; and may be said more trùly to adop't, than to beget', their opinions. Nur'ses[3], pàrents, ped'agogues[4], and after them all, and abov'e them all, that univer'sal pedagogue Cus'tom, fill' the mìnd with nòtions which it has no shàre in fràming[5]; which it recèives as pas'sively[6] as it receives the impres'sions of oút-ward ob'jects; and which left to itself, it would never have fràmed, perhap's, or would have exam'ined af'terwards. — Thus prej'udices are estab'lished by educàtion, and hab'its[7] by cus'tom. We are thòught to think what others think, not how' to think for ourselves; and whìlst the mem'ory is lòaded, the understanding remàins unex'ercised, or ex'ercised in such tram'mels[8] as constràin[9] its mòtions, and direc't its pàce[10], till that which was artific'ial becom'es in some sor't nat'ural, and the mìnd can gò no other. It may soúnd od'dly[11], but it is true, in many càses, to say, that if men had lear'ned

1) prĕd'-jŭ-dĭs, Vorurtheil 2) kŏn-sēte', Meinung 3) nŭrse, Amme 4) pĕd'-dā-gŏg, (Schul=)Lehrer 5) to frame, bilden 6) păs'-sĭv-lĕ, leidend 7) hăb'-ĭts, Angewöhnungen 8) trammel, Schlinge, Feſſel 9) to kŏn-strāne', hindern 10) pāse, Schritt 11) ŏd'-lĕ, ſonderbar.

lefs, their way to knowl'edge would be shorter and easier. It is indeed shorter and easier to proceed from ignorance to knowledge, than from error. They who are in the last, must unlearn, before they can learn to any good purpose: and the first part of this double task is not, in many respects, the least dif'ficult; for which reason it is sel'dom undertaken. —

Lord Bol'ingbroke.

The wife.

I have often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhel'ming reverses [1] of fortune. Those disasters [2] which break down the spirit of a man, and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the sof'ter sex, and give such intrepid'ity and elevation [3] to their character, that at times it approaches to sublimity [4]. Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who had been all weaknefs and dependence, and alive to every trivial [5] roughnefs [6], while tread'ing the prosperous paths of life, sud'denly rising in mental [7] force to be the comforter and supporter of her husband under misfortune, aud abiding, with unshrinking [8] firmnefs, the bit'terest blast [9] of adversity.

As the vine, which has long twined [10] its graceful foliage [11] about the oak, and been lif'ted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is rifted [12] by the thunderbolt, cling round it with its caressing tendrils [13], and bind up its shat'tered boughs: so is it beautifully ordered by Providence, that woman, who is the mere dependant and ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay [14] and sol'ace [15] when smit'ten with sud'den calamity; winding herself into

1) rè-vẻrse', Wechſel, Umſturz 2) dîz-ås'-tůr, Mißgeſchick 3) ẻl-è-vá'-shůn, Erhebung 4) sůb-lîm'-è-tè, Erhabenheit 5) trîv'-yål, geringfügig 6) růf'-nẻs, Rauhigkeit, Strenge 7) mẻnt'-ål, geiſtig 8) ůn-shrînk'-îng, unerſchütterlich 9) blåst, Windſtoß 10) to twine, winden, umſchlingen 11) fò'-lè-ådje, Laub 12) rifted, losgeriſſen 13) tendril, Wurzelfaſer, Ranke 14) stá, Stütze 15) sôl'-lås, Troſt 16) to drôôp, ſinken,

L

the sudden recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping[16] head, and binding up the broken heart.

I was once congratulating a friend, who had around him a blooming family, knit[17] together in the strongest affection. „I can wish you no better lot," said he, with enthusiasm[18], „than to have a wife and children. — If you are prosperous, there they are to share your prosperity; if otherwise, there they are to comfort you." And, indeed, I have observed that a married man falling into misfortune is more apt to retrieve[19] his situation in the world than a single one; partly because he is more stimulated[20] to exertion by the necessities of the helpleſs and beloved beings who depend upon him for subsistence; but chiefly because his spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments, and his self-respect kept alive by finding, that though all abroad is darkneſs and humiliation[21], yet there is still a little world of love at home, of which he is the monarch. Whereas a single man is apt to run to waste[22] and self-neglect; to fancy himself lonely and abandoned, and his heart to fall to ruin like some deserted mansion[23], for want of an inhabitant.

Washington Irving.

niederbeugen 17) nĭt, verbunden 18) ĕn-thù-zhė-åzm′, Begeisterung 19) to rė-trėėv′, wieder gewinnen 20) stĭm′-mù-låte, anspornen 21) hù-mĭl-ė-á′-shŭn, Demúthigung 22) to run to wáste, verfallen 23) mån′-shŭn, Wohnsitz.

Louis XI.

Brave enough for every useful and political purpose, Louis had not a spark of that romantic valour, or of the pride connected with, and arising out of it, which fought[1] on for the point of honour, when the point of utility had been long gained. Calm, crafty, and profoundly attentive to his own interest, he made every sacrifice, both of pride and passion, which could interfere[2] with it. He was careful in disguising his real sentiments and purposes from all who approached him, and frequently used the expressions,

„that the king knew not how to reign, who knew not how to dissemble; and that, for himself, if he thought his very cap knew his secrets, he would throw it into the fire.“ No man of his own, or of any other time, better undertood how to avail himself of the frailties [3] of others, and when to avoid giving any advantage by the untimely indulgence of his own.

He was by nature vindictive and cruel, even to the extent of finding pleasure in the frequent executions which he commanded. But, as no touch of mercy ever induced him to spare, when he could with safety condemn, so no sentiment of vengeance ever stimulated him to a premature [4] violence. He seldom sprung on his prey till it was fairly within his grasp, and till all chance of rescue was in vain; and his movements were so studiously disguised, that his success was generally what first announced to the world what object he had been manoeuvring [5] to attain.

In like manner the avarice of Louis gave way to apparent profusion, when it was necessary to bribe the favourite or minister of a rival prince for averting [6] any impending [7] attack, or to break up any alliance confederated against him. He was fond of licence and pleasure; but neither beauty nor the chase, though both were ruling passions, ever withdrew him from the most regular attendance to public business and the affairs of his kingdom. His knowledge of mankind was profound, and he had sought it in the private walks of life, in which he often personally mingled; and, though personally proud and haughty, he hesitated not, with an inattention to the arbitrary divisions of society, which was then thought something portentously [8] unnatural, to raise from the lowest rank men whom he employed on the most important duties, and knew so well how to chuse there, that he was rarely disappointed in their qualities.

Yet there were contradictions in the nature of this art-

1) to fight on, den Kampf fortsetzen 2) to în-tẽr-fère′, Eintrag thun 3) frailty, Schwäche 4) prè-mâ-tùre′, voreilig, unreif 5) to mân-ô′-vûr, manöuvriren 6) to avert, abwenden 7) to impend, drohen, bevorstehen 8) pôr-tĕn′-tûs-lè,

ful and àble mońarch; for humańity is never ùniform. Himself the most false and insincère of mankind, some of the greatest érrors of his life aròse from too rash a cońfidence in the hońour and inteǵrity of others. When these errors took plàce, they seèm to hàve arisen from an òver-refined sýstem of pol'icy, which indùced Louis to afsùme the appèarance of undoúbting cońfidence in those whom it was his ob́ject to overrèach [9]; for, in his geńeral cońduct he was as jeal'ous and suspićious as any tỳrant who ever liv́ed.

Two other poínts may be nòticed, to complète the sketch of this fořmidable chaŕacter, who ròse among the rùde chiv́alrous [10] sov́ereigns of the pèriod to the rank of a keèper among wild bèasts, who, by supèrior wiśdom and pol'icy, by distribùtion of foòd, and some diśċipline by blòws, comes finally to predom̃inate over those, who, if unsubjećted by his arts, would by màin [11] streńgth have torn him to pièces.

The first of these at'tributes was Louis's excef́sive superstit'ion, a plàgue [12] with which Heaven often afflićts those who refùse to liśten to the dićtates of religion. The remorse arìsing from his evil aćtions, Louis never endeav́oured to appèase [13] by any relaxàtion in his Machiavel'lian strat'agems [14], but làboured, in vain, to soòthe and sìlence that pàinful feeling by superstit'ious obseŕvances [15], sevère peńance [16] and profùse gifts to the ecclesiaśtics. The second proṕerty, with which the first is sometimes stròngly unìted, was a disposit'ion to lòw pleaśures and obscùre debàuchery. The wisest or at least the most craf'ty sov́ereign of his time, he was fond of ořdinary life, and, being himself a man of wit, enjóyed the jests and repartees of sòcial conversàtion more than could have been expećted from other poínts of his chaŕacter. He even mińgled in the com̃ic advéntures of obscùre intrìgue, with a freèdom searce consiśtent with the habit'ual and guaŕded jeal'ousy of his character.

ungeheuer 9) to ȯ-vůr-rèètsh', ůberlisten 10) tshi̊v'-ål-růs, ritterlich 11) máne, hauptsächlich 12) plág, Pest, Plage 13) to åp-pèze', beruhigen 14) stråt'-tå-jèm, Kriegslist 15) ȯb-zěr'-vånse, Beobachtung 16) pěn'-nånse, Buße.

By means of this monarch's powerful and prùdent, though most unàmiable character, it plèased Heaven, who works by the tempest as well as by the soft small rain, to restòre to the French nation the benefits of civil government, which, at the time of his accession, they had nèarly lost altogether.
(Quentin Durward.) *Sir Walter Scott.*

Charles, dùke of Burgundy,

surnàmed [1] the Bòld, or rather the audàcious, for his courage was allied to rashnefs and frenzy, then (at Louis XI. time) wòre the dùcal [2] coronet of Burgundy, which he burned to convert into a royal and independent règal crown. The character of this duke was in every respect the direct contrast to that of Louis XI.

The former was calm, deliberate and crafty, never prosecuting a desperate enterprise, and never abandoning a probable one, however distant the prospect of succefs. The gènius of the duke was entìrely different. He rushed on dànger because he loved it, and on difficulties because he despìsed them. As Louis never sacrificed his interest to his pafsion, so Charles, on the other hand, never sacrificed his pafsion, or even his hùmour, to any other consideràtions. Notwithstanding the near relàtionship that existed between them, and the suppòrt which the duke and his father had afforded to Louis in his exile when dauphin, there was mùtual contempt and hàtred betwixt them. The duke of Burgundy despìsed the càutious policy of the king, and impùted [3] to the fàintnefs [4] of his courage, that he sòught by lèagues, purchases, and other indirect mèans, those advantages, which, in his place, he would have snatched [5] with an armed hand; and he hàted him, not only for the ingratitude he had manifested for former kìndnefses, and for personal injuries and imputàtions [6] which the ambassadors of Louis had

1) sŭr-náme′-d, mit dem Beinamen, genannt 2) dú′-kál kŏr′-ò-nĕt, Grafenkrone 3) to ĭm-pùte′, beschuldigen, zuschreiben 4) fánt′-nĕs, Schwäche 5) to snâtsh, entreißen 6) ĭm-pù-tá′-shŭn, Beschuldigung 7) tŭr′-bù-lĕnt, unruhig

cast upon him, when his father was yet alive, but also, and especially, because of the support which he afforded in sècret to the discontented cit'izens of Ghent, Liège, and other great towns in Flanders. These turbulent[7] cit'ies, jeal'ous of their privileges and proud of their wealth, frèquently were in a state of insurrection against their liège[8] lords the Dukes of Burgundy, and never fàiled to find underhand[9] countenance[10] at the court of Louis, who embràced every opportùnity of fomenting[11] disturbance within the dominions of his overgròwn vassal.

The contempt and hàtred of the duke were retal'iated by Louis with èqual energy, though he ùsed a thicker veil to concèal his sentiments. It was impossible for a man of his profound sagacity not to despìse the stubborn obstinacy which neverresigned its purpose, however fàtal persevèrance might pròve, and the headlong[12] impetuosity, which commenced its carèèr without allowing a mòment's consideràtion for the obstacles to be encountered. Yet the king hàted Charles even more than he contemned him, and his scorn and hàtred were the more intense[13], that they were mingled with fèar; for he knew that the onset[14] of the mad bull, to whom he likened[15] the Duke of Burgundy, must ever be formidable, though the animal makes it with shut eyes. It was not alòne the wealth of the Burgundian provinces, the discipline of the warlike inhabitants, and the mafs of their crowded populàtion, which the king dread'ed, for the personal qual'ities of their lèader had also much in them that was dàngerous. The very soul of bràvery, which he pushed to the verge[16] of rashnefs and beyond it — profùse in expenditure[17] — splendid in his court, his person, and his ret'inue, in all which he displàyed the hered'itary magnificence of the house of Burgundy, Charles the Bold drew into his service almost all the fiery spirits of the age whose temper was congènial[18], and Louis saw too clèarly what

8) lèèdje, legitim, oberherrlich, lehensmäßig 9) underhand, geheim 10) koun'-tè-nånse, Unterstützung 11) to fò-mĕnt', nähren 12) headlong, ungestümm, unüberlegt 13) ĭn-tĕnse, innig 14) ŏn'-sĕt, Anfall 15) lī'-kn, vergleichen 16) vĕrje,

might be attempted and executed by such a tràin of despe-rate resolutes [19], fol'lowing a lèader of a character as un-gov́ernable as their own.

Sir Walter Scott.

Gränze 17) êks-pên'-dè-tshùre, Ausgabe 18) kôn-jê'-nè-âl, verwandt 19) rêz'-ò-lùte, ein entschlossener Mann.

Rỳnos Sońg.

On the deatȟ of Oscar.

What dread'ful noíse assàils [1] my èar!
The wel'kins [2] all in flàme.
The scrèaming [3] wind rusȟes impet'uous [4] thrò' the moúntain
wood's.
Pròne [5] fàlls the àged òak, reńt [6] from its sèat;
The scat'ter'd pìne [7] tuḿbles [8] gròaning from its àiry rock;
The swòln [9] tor'rent ròars foaming [10] dowń the síde of
my grot [11].
The hìgh brańch'd stag [12] stárts from his bed of moss [13] —
Confùsion rèigns aroúnd.
Hark [14], loúder, and still loúder ròars the storm;
Blùe glàring [15] flasȟes [16] hiss along the skỳ;
The fìre imprègn'd [17] cloúds burst in twàin: [18]
Hòarse [19], crasȟing [20], rougȟ, and loúd, bràys [21] the voice
of thuńder:
Dar'kness cov́ers the sun.
The cròaking [22] ràven [23] sàils sìdeways in the blast.
Sad desolàtion rèigns aroúnd.

1) âs-sâle'-z, fällt an 2) wêl'-kînz, Firmamente 3) skrê'-mîng, schreiend, heulend 4) îm-pêtsh'-ù-ûs, ungestümm 5) pròne, niedergebeugt, kopflängs 6) rênt (rend), gerissen 7) pìne, Fichte 8) tûm'blz, stürzt 9) swòln, (swell) 10) fò-mîng, schäumend 11) grôt, Grotte 12) stâg, Hirsch 13) môs, Moos 14) hârk, horcht! 15) glá'-rîng, funkelnd 16) flâsh'-êz, Blitze 17) îm-prène'-d, geschwängert 18) în-twáne', entzwei 19) hòrse, rauh 20) krâsh'-îng, zerschmetternd, krachend 21) bràze, brüllt 22) kròke'-îng, krächzend

Rat'tling hàil[24], and drìving sleèt[25] strìke agaińst my càve:
A flood' of ràin cov'ers the plàin.
Seè how the blùe wàves dash[26] agaińst the rock's:
How they mix and ròll their troub'led foam
With the brow'n scud'ding[27] cloúds of heav'en.
The el'ements are all at wàr:
Drèary[28] hor'ror rèigns aroúnd.

But lò[29]! I seè a glòomy ghòst[30] rìding in the storm;
He is of the ràce of Mor'ven:
Long tràils[31] of flàme mark the tracks of his feèt.
The dańcing wàves bend their whìte fòaming head's,
As he glìdes[32] in his ràge abov'e them.
Cloúds sink uńder his steps:
They ròll, curl, divìde as he pásses.
O Mor'ven, some Chièf of thy ràce is fàllen!
Som'e hèro of thìne is slàin in 'Erin. —

Malvìna I seè thy fàlling tèar,
I see the pàleneſs of thy cheèk[33],
I see the throb'bing of thy hear't;
I hèar the breèze of Lùtha;
It seèms to sày as it flìes,
„The dàys of thy joýs are ò'er."
Broúze[34] fèarleſs ye ròes[35] of Còna!
Trem'ble no mòre ye moúntain bòars![36]
The youńg huńter lìes wel't'ring[37] in blood',
His bòw hańgs ùseleſs in his hàll.

Yes, the son of thy love is lòw,
The yoùth of thy sòul is fàll'n.
Mor'ven's bràvest hèro is fàllen,
Slàin by a tràitor's hand! —
'Tis he, who rìdes on the whir'lwind's wing,
And drìves the stor'ms along.

23) rá'-vn, Rabe 24) hále, Hagel 25) slèèt, Schnee und Regen unter einander, Treibſchnee, kleiner Hagel 26) dåsh, ſchlagen 27) skůd'-dǐng, fliehend 28) dré'-rè, ſchrecklich, düſter 29) lò, ſiehe 30) gòst, Geiſt 31) tråle'-z, Schweife 32) glide'-z, ſchnell dahin gleitet 33) tshèèk, Wange 34) bròůze (browse), weiden 35) ròze, Rehe 36) bòre'-z, Eber

'Tis Oscar, lamenting the loss of his fame,
That scatters thus his terrors around.
But why come in a storm to the hills of Ardven!
Thou didst not fall like the leaf[38] in Autumn[39];
Nor could the foe boast of thy easy defeat;
Thy lance[40] was ting'd[41] with the traitor's blood.
Many and glorious were the fields of thy fame;
Morven's rocks shall resound[42] with thy praise;
The bards shall sing thy deeds.
The hunter in climbing the hill;
When he sees thy mosscover'd stone,
Shall stop a moment and weep,
And say, „Here lies a hero of the times of old,
Here lies the mighty son of Ossian."
Ye daughters of Morven call forth your tears,
Bemoan[43] the strong warrior's fall;
His hand was prompt[44] to revenge your wrongs;
When the sons of Lochlin ravag'd[45] the land.
But see he passes softly away.
His soul is no more inflam'd with rage.
No more he laments the loss of his fame;
The voice of the bard has soothed his mind.
Placid, and calm[46] he now fleets[47] along,
No more strews[48] confusion and terror around.

Ossian.

37) wélt'-úr-ring, wälzend 38) lééf, Blatt 39) åw'-tům, Herbst 40) lånse, Lanze 41) tin'je-d, gefärbt 42) rè-zöůnd', wiedertönen 43) bè-mòne', beklagen 44) prômt, bereit 45) råv'-vishd, verwüsteten, verheerten 46) kåm, ruhig, heiter 47) flèètz, schwebt dahin 48) stròze, streuet.

On honour.

Honour's a sacred tie, the law of kings,
The noble minds distinguishing perfection,
That aids[1], strengthens[2] virtue when it meets her,
And imitates her actions where she is not;
It ought not to be sported with. *Addison.*

1) åde'-z, hilft 2) stréng'-thnz, stärkt.

An Addreſs to the Dèity.

Father of light and life! Thou **Good Suprème!**[1]
O tèach me what is good. Tèach me **Thyself**!
Sàve me from folly, vanity and vice;
From ev'ry lòw pursùit! and feèd my sòul
With knowl'edge, conscious pèace, and virtue pùre;
Sàcred, substantial, never-fàding[2] bliſs!

Thomson.

1) sù-prème', höchst 2) fà'-ding, vergehend.

Hymn[1] *on Grat'itude.*

When all thy mercies, o my God,
My rìsing sòul survèys[2],
Transpòrted with the view, I'm lost
In wonder, love and pràise.

O how shall words with èqual warmth
The grat'itude declàre,
That glòws within my ravish'd[3] heart?
But thou canst rèad it thère.

Thy providence my life sustàin'd,
And all my wants redress'd[4],
When in the silent womb I lày,
And hung upon the breast.

To all my wèak complàints and cries
Thy mercy lent an èar.
'Ere[5] yet my feèble thòughts had learnt
To form themselves in prày'r.

Unnumber'd comforts to my sòul
Thy tender càre bestòw'd,
Befòre my infant heart concèiv'd,
From whom those comforts flòw'd[6].

When in the slip̀p'ry[7] patḣs of yoùth
With heèdless[8] steṕs I ran,
Thìne aŕm unseèn convèy'd[9] me sàfe,
And led[10] me up to man.

Thrò' hid́den[11] dàngers, toíls and deatḣ,
It geńtly clèard my wày,
And thrò' the plèasing snáres[12] of vìce,
Mòre to be fèared than they.

When wòrn[13] with sick'ness oft hast thou
With heal'th renew'd my fàce,
And when in sins and sorrows sunk,
Revìv'd my sòul with gràce.

Thy boúnteous[14] hand with worldly bliss
Has made my cuṕ ruń o'eŕ,
And in a kìnd and faithful frieńd
Has doub́led àll my store[15].

Ten thoúsand thousand preciòus[16] gif'ts[17]
My dàily thanks emploý;
Nor is the lèast a chèarful heaŕt,
That tàstes thòse gifts with joý.

Throùgh ev'ery pèriod of my lìfe
Thy good'ness 'I'll pursùe,
And af'ter deatḣ in dis̀tant worlds
The glòrious thème[18] renew̓.

When nàture fàils, and dày and nìght
Divìde their works not mòre,

1) hîm, Lobgesang 2) sŭr-vàze', übersieht 3) răv'-vìshd, entzückt, hingerissen 4) rè-drĕst', half ab 5) åre, ehe 6) flòde, flossen 7) slĭp'-rè, schlüpferig 8) hèèd'-lĕs, unachtsam 9) kŏn-vàde', führte 10) lĕd, (lead) 11) hĭd'-dn, verborgen 12) snåre'z, Fallstricke 13) wòrn, (wear) 14) bŏŭn'-tshè-ŭs, freigebig, milde 15) stòre, Vorrath 16) prĕsh'-ŭs, kostbar 17) gĭftz, Geschenke 18) thème, Gegenstand.

My evèr-gràteful heárt, o lord,
Thy meŕcy shall adòre.

Throùgh all eteŕnity to Thee
A joýful song I'll ràise;
For, o! eteŕnity's too shoŕt
To ut'ter all thy pràise!

Ad'dison.

From the Irish Mel'odies.

She is far from the land where her youńg hèro sleèps,
And loveŕs aroúnd her are sìghing;
But còldly she tuŕns from their gàze, and weèps,
For her heart in his grave is lỳing!

She sings the wìld song of her dear nàtive plàins,
Every nòte which he loveḿd awàking:
Ah! little they think who delìght in her stràins[1],
How the heart of the minstrel[2] is breàkìng!

He had liveḿd for his love, for his couńtry he dìed;
They were all that to life had entwìned[3] him;
Nor soòn shall the tèars of his country be drìed,
Nor long will his love stay behìnd him!

Oh! make her a grave where suńbeams rest,
When they promíse a glòrious moŕrow;
They'll shine o'er her sleep, like a smìle from the west,
From her òwn loved ìsland of sorrow!

Thomas Moore.

1) stràne, Gesang(=weise) 2) minstrel, Sänger 3) to intwine', ketten, verschlingen.

Hope.

Whìte as a white sàil on a duśky[1] sèa,
When half the horìzon's[2] cloúded and half free,

Flut'tering[3] between the dun wave and the sky,
Is Hope's last gleam in man's extremity.
Her anchor[4] parts[5]; but still her snowy[6] sail
Attracts our eye admid'st the rudest gale[7]
Though every wave she climbs divides us more,
The heart still follows from the loneliest[8] shore.

Lord Byron.

1) dus'-ke, trüb, dunkel, düster 2) ho-ri'-zon (horizon is), Horizont, Gesichtskreis 3) flut'-tur-ing, flatternd, schwebend 4) angk'-ur, Anker 5) parts, scheidet, geht hin (bricht) 6) sno'-e, schneeweiß 7) gale, Sturmwind 8) lone'-le-ist, einsamst.

Margaret's Ghost.

A Bal'lad[1].

'Twas at the silent, sol'emn hour,
When night and morning meet;
In glided Margaret's grimly[2] ghost,
And stood at Wil'liams feet.

Her face was like an April-morn,
Clad[3] in a wintry[4] cloud:
And clay-cold was her lil'y[5]-hand,
That hel'd her sable[6] shroud[7].

So shall the fairest face appear,
When youth and years are flown:
Such is the robe[8] that kings must wear;
When death has reft[9] their crown.

Her bloom[10] was like the springing flower,
That sips the sil'ver dew;
The rose was bud'ded[11] in her cheek,
Just opening to the view.

1) bal'-lad, Ballade 2) grim'-le, entsetzlich 3) klad, gekleidet (clothe) 4) wint'-re, was zum Winter gehört 5) lil'-le, Lilie 6) sa'-bl, schwarz 7) shroud, Sterbekleid, Grabtuch 8) robe, Staatskleid 9) reft, geraubt (reave) 10) bloom,

But lóve had, lìke the cańker[12]-wórm[13],
  Consùm'd her eárly prìme:
The ròse grew pàle, and left her cheèk;
  She dìed befóre her tìme.

Awàke! she crìed, thy trùe-lóve càlls,
  Come from her mid'night-gràve;
Now let thy pit'y hèar the màid,
  Thy lóve refùsed to sàve.

This is the mirk[14] and fèarful hoúr,
  When ińjur'd ghòsts complàin;
When yàwning[15] gràves gíve up their dead',
  To haunt[16] the fàithlefs swàin[17].

Bethińk thee, Wil'liam, of thy fàult,
  Thy pled'ge[18], and bròken òath:
And gíve me back my màiden-vów,
  And give me back my troth[19].

Why did you promíse love to me,
  And not that promíse keèp?
Why did you sweàr mine eỳes were bright,
  Yet lèave those eỳes to weèp?

Hów could you sày my fàce was fàir,
  And yet that fàce forsàke?
Hów could you win my vírgin heárt,
  Yet lèave that heárt to breàk?

Why did you sày my líps were sweèt,
  And made the scárlet pàle?
And why did I, youńg wit'lefs màid!
  Beliève the flat't'ring tàle?

Blüthe 11) bůd'-děd, geknospet 12) kång'-kůr, Krebs 13) wůrm, Wurm 14) měrk, dunkel 15) yåwn'-ing, gähnend, sich weit öffnend 16) hånt, öfter erscheinen 17) swåne, Schäfer, Geliebter 18) plědje, Unterpfand 19) trôth, Treue

That face, alaś! no mòre is fàir;
Those lips[20] no lońger red:
Dark are mine eỳes, noẃ clòs'd in deatḣ,
And ev'ry chaŕm is fled[21].

The huńgry[22] woŕm my sister is;
This wìnding[23] sheèt[24] I weàr:
And còld and wèary last's our night,
Till that last moŕn appèar.

But, haŕk! the cock[25] has waŕnd me heńce;
A long and last adieù!
Coḿe, seè, fàlse man, how lòw she lìes,
Thad dìed for love of you.

The lark sung loud; the morning smìl'd[26],
And shòw'd her glist'ring[27] head;
Pàle *William* shoòk[28] in every limb
And ràving[29] left his bed.

He hìed[30] him to the fàtal[31] plàce
Where *Marg'ret's* bod'y lày;
And stret'ch'd him on the greèn grafś-tuŕf[32],
That wrap'd her breathlefs clày.

And thrìce he càll'd on *Margaret's* nàme,
And thrìce he weṕt full sòre[33]:
Then làid his cheèk to the còld eaŕth,
And word spàke never mòre, *Mallet.*

20) līp, Lippe 21) flĕd, (flee oder fly) 22) hŭng'-grē, hungrig
23) wind'-ĭng, einwickelnd 24) shēēt, Leintuch, Betttuch
25) kŏk, Hahn 26) smīle, lächeln 27) glĭst'-rĭng, glänzend
28) shŏŏk (shake) 29) rā'-vĭng, rasend 30) hīde, eilte
31) fā'-tăl, unglücklich 32) tŭrf, Rasen 33) sōre, Schmerz.

A Ballad.

Tuŕn, geńtle heŕmit of the dàle[1],
And guìde mỳ lònely wày,

To whère yoń[2] tàper[3] cheèrs[4] the vàle
  With hośpitable ràỳ[5].

For hère forlońn[6] and lost[7] I tread́[8],
  With fàinting step and slòw;
Where wìlds, immeaśurably[9] spread́,
  Seèm leńgthening as I go.

Forbeàr, my son, the heŕmit crìes,
  To teḿpt[10] the dàngerous gloòm;
For yońder fàithlefs phańtom[11] flìes
  To lùre[12] thee to thy doòm[13].

Hère to the hoúselefs chìld of want
  My doòr is òpen still,
And thò' my pòrtion is but scańt[14],
  I giv́e it with good will.

Then túrn to nìght, and freèly shàre
  Whate'eŕ my cell bestòws:
My rusĥy[15] coúch[16], and frùgal[17] fàre[18],
  My bleśsing and repòse.

No flock's, that rànge the val'ley[19] freè,
  To slàughter[20] I condeḿn:
Tàught by that poẃer that pit'ies me,
  I leaŕn to pit'y them.

But from the moúntain's graśsy sìde
  A guil'tlefs[21] fèast I brińg;
A scrip'[22] with heŕbs[23] aud frùits supplỳ'd,
  And wàter from the spríng[24].

1) dåle, Thal 2) yön, dort drüben 3) tå'-půr, Fackel 4) tshèèrz, erhellet 5) rå, Strahl 6) főr-lőrn', verlassen 7) lőst (lose) 8) trěd, gehe, wandele 9) ĭm-mězh'-ůr-å-blè, unermeßlich 10) těmt, versuchen 11) fån'-tům, Gespenst 12) lůre, locken 13) dőőm, Verderben 14) skånt, sparsam vorhanden, spárlich, kárglich 15) růsh'-è, von Schilf 16) kőůtsh, Ruhestelle, Bett, Lager 17) frů'-gål, mäßig 18) fåre, Kost 19) vål'-lè, Thal 20) slåw'-tůr, Blutver-

Then, pil'grim, turn, thy càres foregò[25];
  All earth-born càres are wroug:
Man wants but lit'tle hère belòw,
  Nor wants that lit'tle long.

Sof't as the dew from heav'n descends,
  His gentle accents fell;
The mod'est strànger lòwly bends,
  And fol'lows to the cell.

Far in a wil'dernefs obscùre[26]
  The lònely mansion lày,
A ref'uge to the nèigbouring poòr,
  And stràngers led astrày.

No stòres benèath its humble that'ch[27]
  Requìr'd a mas'ter's càre:
The wick'et[28] òpening with a lat'ch[29]
  Recèiv'd the harmlefs pàir[30].

And now when busy crowds retìre,
  To tàke their èvening rest,
The hermit trimm'd[31] his little fìre,
  And cheèr'd his pensive[32] guest;

And spread his veg'etable[33] stòre,
  And gàily prest, and smìl'd,
And skil'l'd[34] in leg'endary[35] lòre[36],
  The lingering[37] hoùr beguìl'd[38].

gießen 21) gilt'-lés, schuldlos 22) skrip, Tasche 23) èibz, Kräuter 24) spring, Quelle 25) fòre-gò', fahren lassen, aufgeben 26) òb-skùre', dunkel 27) thàtsh, Strohdach 28) wik'-ít, Pförtchen 29) låtsh, Klinke, Thürfälle 30) påre, Paar 31) trím'-md, brachte in Ordnung, schürte 32) pén'-sív, tiefsinnig 33) véd'-jè-tå-bl, zu Pflanzen gehörig — vegetable store, Pflanzenvorrath 34) skil'-ld, erfahren, bewandert 35) léd'-gén-då-ré, zu einer Legende gehörig 36) lòre, Lehre (Weise) 37) ling'-gùr-ing, zögernd 38) be-guìl'd, betrog 39) sím-på-thét'-ik, sympathetisch, überein-

Around in sympathet'ick[39] mirth
  Its trick's the kit'ten[40] tries,
The crick'et[41] chirrups[42] in the hearth[43],
  The crack'ling[44] fag'ot[45] flies.

But nothing could a charm impart[46]
  To sooth[47] the stranger's woe;
For grief was heavy at his heart,
  And tears began to flow.

His rising cares the hermit spy'd,
  With answering care opprest,
„And whence[48], unhappy youth, he cry'd,
  „The sorrows of thy breast?

„From bet'ter habitation spurn'd[49],
  „Reluctant[50] dost thou rove[51];
„Or grieve for friendship unreturn'd[52]
  „Or unregarded[53] love?

„Alas, the joys that fortune brings,
  „Are trifling and decay,
„And those who prize[54] the paltry[55] things,
  „More trifling still than they.

„And what is friendship but a name,
  „A charm that lulls[56] to sleep,
„A shade that fol'lows wealth[57] or fame
  „But leaves the wretch to weep?

„And love is still an emptier sound,
  „The mod'ern[58] fair one's jest,

ſtimmend 40) kĭt'-tn, Kätzchen 41) krĭk'-kĭt, Grille 42) tshĕr'-rŭpz (ſtatt chirps), zirpt, zwitſchert 43) hårth, Heerd 44) kråk'-klĭng, kniſternd, platzend 45) fåg'-ŭt, Reißholz 46) ĭm-pårt', mittheilen 47) sōōth, beſänftigen 48) hwĕnse, woher 49) spŭrnd, verſtoßen 50) rė-lŭk'-tånt, mit Widerwillen 51) rōve, herum irren 52) ŭn-rė-tŭrnd', unerwiedert 53) ŭn-rė-guård'-ĕd, nicht geachtet, verſchmähet 54) prīze, ſchätzen 55) pål'-trė, ſchlecht, armſelig 56) lŭlz,

„On eartĥ unseèn, or ònly foúnd
„To wárm the tuŕtle's[59] nest.

„For sĥàme, fond yoùth, thy soŕrows husĥ[60],
„And spurn the sex,“ he said;
But, whìle he spòke, a rìsing blusĥ
His love-lorn guest́ betràẏ'd.

Surprìz'd he seès neẁ beaùties rìse,
Swif́t[61] mańtling[62] to the vieẁ,
Lìke col'ours ò'er the moŕning skìes,
As brìght, as trańsient[63] toò.

The basĥful[64] loòk, the rìsing breasť,
Alteŕnate spreaď alaŕms,
The loveĺy stràṅger stańds confesť,
A màid in àll her chaŕms.

„And, ah, forgiv́e a stràṅger rùde,
„A wreťch forloŕn she crẏ'd,
„Whòse feèt unhal'low'd[65] thus intrùde[66]
„Whère heav́en and you resìde[67].

„But let a màid thy piťy shàre,
„Whom lov́e has tàught to stràẏ[68];
„Who seèks for rest, but fìnds despàir,
„Compańion of her wàẏ.

„My father liv́'d besìde the Tẏne[69],
„A weal'thy loŕd was he;
„And àll his weal'th was maŕk'd as mìne
„He had but ònly me.

lullt 57) wẽlth, Reichthum 58) mȏd'-dărn, neumodisch 59) tărtl, Turteltaube 60) hŭsh, stille, besánftige 61) swift, geschwind, schnell 62) măntl, úberziehen, bedecken (wie mit einem Mantel) 63) trăn'-shé-ẽnt, vorúbergehend 64) băsh'-fŭl, verschámt 65) ŭn-hăl'-lȯd, unheilig 66) ĭn-trȏȏd', sich eindrángen 67) ré-side', wohnen 68) strá, herum irren 69) tine, der Name eines Flusses im nórdlichen England 70) ŭn-

„To win me from his tender arms,
„Unnumber'd[70] suitors[71] came;
„Who prais'd me for imputed charms,
„And felt or feign'd[72] a flame.

„Each hour a mercenary[73] crowd
„With richest proffers strove[74]:
„Among the rest young Edwin bow'd,
„But never talk'd of love.

„In humble simplest habit clad[75],
„No wealth nor power had he;
„Wisdom and worth were all he had,
„But these were all to me.

„The blossom[76] opening to the day,
„The dews of heaven refin'd,
„Could nought[77] of purity display[78],
„To emulate[79] his mind.

„The dew, the blossom on the tree,
„With charms inconstant shine;
„Their charms were his, but woe to me,
„Their constancy was mine.

„For still I try'd each fickle art,
„Importunate[80] and vain,
„And while his passion touch'd my heart,
„I triumph'd in his pain.

„Till quite dejected[81] with my scorn,
„He left me to my pride;
„And sought a solitude forlorn,
„In secret where he died.

nŭm'-bŭrd, unzählig 71) sú'-tŭrz, Freier 72) fåne'-d, erdichteten 73) mér-sè-nå-rè, feil 74) stròve (strive) 75) klåd, gekleidet 76) blŏs'-sŭm, Blüthe 77) nåwt, nichts 78) dĭs-plá', zeigen 79) ĕm'-ù-låte, nachahmen, wetteifern 80) ĭm-pŏ'-tshù-nåte, ungestümm 81) dè-jĕkt'-ĕd, trost-

„But mìne the sor̕row, mìne the fàult,
„And well my lìfe shall pày,
„I'll seèk the sol̕itude he sòught,
„And stret̕ch me where he lày. —

„And there forlor̕n despàiring hid[82],
„I'll lày me dow̕n and dìe:
„'Twas̕ so for me that Ed̕win did,
„And so for him will I."

„Forbid̕ it, heav̕en!" the her̕mit cry̕'d,
And clas̕p'd[83] her to his breast̕:
The won̕dering fàir one tur̕n'd to chìde[84],
'Twas Ed̕win's sel̕f that prest̕.

„Tur̕n, 'Angelina, ev̕er dèar,
„My char̕mer, turn to seè,
„Thy òwn, thy lon̕g lost̕ Ed̕win hère,
„Restòr'd to lov̕e and theè.

„Thus let me hòld theè to my hear̕t,
„And ev̕'ry càre resìgn:
„And shall we nev̕er, never par̕t,
„My lìfe, — my all that's mine?

„No, nev̕er, from this hoùr to par̕t,
„We'll liv̕e and lov̕e so trùe;
„The sìgh that ren̕ds thy con̕stant hear̕t,
„Shall breàk thy Ed̕win's too."

Gòldsmith.

los, niedergebeugt 82) hîd (hide) 83) klåsp, schließen, drücken 84) tshide, schelten.

Lines writ̕ten dùring a Thun̕der-Stor̕m at Mid̕night.

Let cow̕ard Guil̕t, with pal̕lid[1] Fèar,
To shel̕t'ring cav̕erns[2] flỳ,
And just̕ly dread̕ the ven̕geful[3] fàte,
That thun̕ders throùgh the skỳ.

Protécted by that hand, whòse làw
The threat'ning[4] stórms obèy,
Intrépid Vírtue smìles secùre,
As in the blàze[5] of dày!

In the thick' cloúd's tremeńdous[6] gloòm
The lìghtning's lùrid[7] glàre,
It vieẁs the sàme àll-gràcious Poẃ'r
That brèathes the vérnal[8] àir.

Thro' Nàtures év́er-vàrying scène,
By dif'ferent wàys pursù'd,
The óne etérnal end of Heav́'n
Is univérsal good'.

With lìke benef'icent[9] efféct
'O'er flàming èther[10] glòws,
As when it tùnes[11] the líǹnet's[12] voíce,
Or blush'es in the ròse.

By rèason tàught to scórn those fèars,
That vul'gar mìnds molest'[13],
Let no fantástic[14] térrors breàk
My dèar Narcíssa's rest'.

Thy lìfe may all the teńd'rest càre
Of Provídence defeńd;
And del'egated[15] àngels roúnd
Their guárdian[16] wińgs exteńd!

When thrò' creàtion's vast expańse[17]
The last dread thuńders ròll,

1) pål'-lĭd, blaß, bleich 2) kåv-ůrn, Höhle 3) vĕnje'-fůl, rächend 4) thrĕt'-nĭng, drohend 5) bláze, Flamme, Lohe 6) trè-mĕn'-důs, erschrecklich 7) lú'-rĭd, düster, schwarzgelb, bleifarben 8) vĕr'-nål, zum Frühling gehörig 9) bè-nĕf'-è-sĕnt, gütig, wohlthätig 10) ĕ'-thĕr (aether), Lufthimmel 11) tú'-nz, stimmt 12) lĭn'-nĭtz, Hänflings 13) mò-lĕst', beunruhigen 14) fån-tås'-tĭk, eingebildet, unvernünftig 15) dĕl'-lè-gá-tĕd, abgesandt 16) gyår'-dè-ån, Vormund, Beschützer

Untùne[18] the concord[19] of the sphères[20],
And shàke the rìsing sòul;

Unmòv'd màyst thou the fìnal[21] storm
Of jarring worlds survèy,
That ushers[22] in the glad serène
Of everlasting dày! *Miss Carter.*

17) ěk-spånse', Ausspannung, Weite, Raum 18) ůn-tůne, verstimmen 19) kông'-kôrd, Uebereinstimmung, Einklang 20) sfère'-z, die himmlischen Sphären 21) fi'-nål, endlich, letzter 22) ůsh'-ůrz, einführt.

'Ode[1] on Sol'itude.

Happy the man, whose wish and càre
A fèw paternal àcres[2] bound,
Content to brèathe his nàtive àir,
In his òwn ground!
Whòse herds with mil'k, whòse fièlds with bread,
Whòse flock's supplỳ him with attìre[3];
Whòse treès in summer yièld him shàde,
In winter fire.
Bless'd, who can unconcern'dly[4] fìnd
Hours, dàys, and yèars slìde[5] sof't awày,
In heal'th of bod'y, pèace of mìnd,
Quìet by dày;
Sound sleèp by nìght; stud'y and èase
Together mix'd; sweèt recreàtion![6]
And innocence, which mòst does plèase,
With meditàtion.
Thus let me live, unseèn, unknòwn,
Thus unlamented[7] let me dìe!
Stèal from the world, and not a stòne
Tell where I lìe.
Pòpe.

1) òde, Ode 2) á'-kårz, Morgen Landes 3) åt-tire', Kleidung 4) ůn-kôn-sěr'-nêd-lè, unbekümmert 5) slide, gleiten 6) rěk-krè-á'-shůn, Erquickung 7) ůn-lå-měnt'-ěd, unbeklagt.

An Ode to Narcissa.

Thy fatal shafts[1] unerring[2] move,
I bow before thine al'tar, Love;
I feel thy sof't resist'less flame
Glide swif't thro' all my vital[3] frame!
For while I gaze my bosom glows,
My blood in tides[4] impet'uous flows;
Hope, fear, and joy alternate roll,
And floods of transport whel'm[5] my soul!
My fal't'ring[6] tongue attempts in vain
In soothing murmurs to complain;
My tongue some secret mag'ick[7] ties,
My murmurs sink in broken sighs!
Condemn'd to nurse eternal care,
And ever drop the silent tear,
Unheard I mourn, unknown I sigh,
Unfriended live, unpit'ied die!

Smollet.

1) shåftz, Pfeile 2) ůn-ěr'-ring, unfehlbar 3) vĭ'-tål, zum Leben gehörig 4) tides, Ebben und Fluthen 5) hwělm, begraben, bedecken 6) fål'-tůr-ing, stockend, stammelnd 7) måd'-jĭk, Zauber.

The Beggar's[1] Petition[2].

Pit'y the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling limbs have borne[3] him to your door,
Whose days are dwindled[4] to the shortest span;
Oh! give relief, and Heav'n will bless your store!
These tat'ter'd[5] clothes my poverty bespeak[6];
These hoary[7] lock's[8] proclaim[9] my lengthen'd years;
And many a furrow[10] in my grief-worn[11] cheek
Has been the channel[12] to a flood of tears.
Yon house, erected[13] on the rising ground,
With tempting aspect[14] drew me from my road;

1) běg'-gůrz, Bettlers 2) pė-tĭsh'-ůn, Bitte 3) bōrne (bear) 4) dwĭnd'-dld, abgenommen 5) tåt'-tůrd, zerrissen 6) bė-spėėk', verkündigen, andeuten, zeigen 7) hō'-rė, grau 8) lŏkz, Locken 9) prŏ-klāme', verkünden 10) fůr'-rō, Furche 11) wōrn (wear) 12) tshå'-nål, Kanal 13) ė-rěkt'-ěd, aufge-

For Plen'ty there a res'idence has found,
And Gran'deur a magnif'icent abòde.
Hard is the fàte of the infirm and poòr!
Hère, as I cràv'd[15] a mor'sel[16] of their bread',
A pam'per'd[17] mènial[18] dròve me from the doòr,
To seèk a shel'ter in an hum'bler shed.
Oh! tàke me to your hos'pitable dòme[19];
Keèn[20] blòws the wind, and pièrcing is the còld;
Short is my pas'sage to the frien'dly tòmb,
For I am poòr, and mis'erably òld.
Should I revèal[21] the sòurces of my grièf,
If soft human'ity e'er touch'd your breast',
Your hands would not withhòld the kìnd relièf,
And tèars of pit'y would not be represt'.
Heav'n sends misfor'tunes; why should we repìne?
'Tis Heav'n has bròught me to the stàte you seè;
And your condit'ion may be soòn lìke mìne;
The chìld of Sor'row and of Mis'ery.
A little farm[22] was my pater'nal lot;
Then, lìke the lark[23], I sprìghtly hàil'd[24] the morn;
But àh! oppres'sion forc'd me from my cot'[25];
My cat'tle[26] dìed and blìghted[27] was my corn[28].
My dàughter, once the com'fort of my àge,
Lùr'd by a vil'lain from her nàtive hòme,
Is cast, aban'don'd, on the world's wìde stàge,
And doòm'd in scan'ty pov'erty to ròam[29].
My tender wìfe, sweèt soòther of my càre!
Struck' with sad an'guish at the stern decreè,
Fell, ling'ring fell, a vic'tim[30] to despàir,
And left the world to wret'chednefs[31] and me.
Pity the sor'rows of a poòr òld man,
Whòse trem'bling limbs have bòrne him to your doòr,

richtet 14) ås'-pěkt, Ansehen 15) kråv'd, flehte 16) mår'-sǐl, Bissen 17) påm'-pǔrd, gemåstet 18) mé'-nè-ål, Diener 19) dòme, (großes) Haus 20) kèèn, scharf 21) rè-vèle', entdecken 22) fårm, Pachthof 23) lårk, Lerche 24) hàle, begrüßen 25) kǒt, Hütte 26) kǎt'-tl, Vieh 27) blì'-těd, durch Mehlthau vernichtet, brandig 28) kǒrn, Getreide 29) ròme, herumstreifen 30) vǐk'-tǐm, Opfer 31) rětsh'-ěd-něs, Elend.

Whòse dàys are dwiǹdled to the shoŕtest span;
Oh! give reliěf, and Heav'n will blefs your stòre!

Anońymus.

Hèbrew[1] Mel'odies.

She wàlks in beauty, like the night
Of cloúdlefs clìmes[2] and staŕry[3] skìes;
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her aśpect and her eẏes:
Thus mel'low'd[4] to that teńder light
Which heaven to gàudy[5] day denìes.
One shade the more, one ray the lefs,
Had half impàir'd[6] the nàmelefs[7] gràce
Which wàves in every ràven trefs[8],
Or sof'tly lìghtens o'er her face;
Where thòughts serènely sweet expréfs
How pùre — how dèar their dwel'ling-place.
And on that cheek, and o'eŕ that broẃ[9],
So soft, so calḿ, yet el'oquent,
The smìles that win, the tiǹts[10] that glòw,
But tell of days in good'nefs spent,
A mìnd at pèace with all belòw;
A heart whòse love is iǹnocent!

Lord Byron.

1) hé'-brȏȏ, hebräisch 2) klim'-z, Klimaten 3) stȃr'-rȇ, bestirnt 4) mȇl'-lòd, gemildert 5) gȏw'-dè, glänzend, prunkend 6) ȋm-pár'd, geschadet, benommen 7) náme'-lȇs, namenlos 8) trȇs, Locke 9) brȏȗ, Augenbraue, Stirne 10) tȋnt, Farbe.

Granàda *)

a Prìze Pòem by John Gràham, Oxford, 1833.

— — Weèp, Íslam! weep, thy Kòran's sàinted[1] pàge
Hath felt the biǵot[2] Gotĥ's[3] fanat'ic ràge.

*) Dieses schöne Bruchstück ist dem Preisgedichte eines 18jährigen Oxforder Studenten, John Graham, entnommen.

And came he then with pit′ying hand to bring
A hòlier wórship from a pùrer spring?
Came he with lòwly[4] step, and sòothing voíce,
To àid the humble, bid the wèak rejoíce?
To bid the hàughty spirit's strength be bow'd,
Ràise up the feèble, and abash[5] the proúd?
Oh no! in earthly guìse[6] the tèacher came,
With ròbe of crimson[7], and with scoúrge[8] of flàme!
His the tremendous[9] creèd[10] which sought to tèar
Fàith from defiance[11], wórship from despàir.
And his th' infùriate[12] prìde, which lov'd to stràin[13]
Belièf from wrìthing[14] lip and throbbing[15] bràin.
Stern[16] Persecùtion stood, with ìron smìle,
To plý[17] the rack[18], or lìght the ready pile[19]:
And as she watch'd her tortur'd[20] victim bleèd,
Held mercy's croſs to consecrate the deèd!
And is it thus, dread Father? can it be,
That man should fràme[21] an off'ring[22] meèt[23] for thee?
Is thìne ear glad′den'd[24] by the crèature's cry?
Is murder foúl[25] no more to Mercy's eye?
And was it thus the Shepherd bròught of old
His wand'ring flock to their deserted fold?[26]
Not such thy coming, when the promis'd light
Shall scàre with seraph wing the fleèting[27] night:
When thròugh the wàken'd earth thy croſs shall win
Its bloodleſs trìumph o'er defèated sin.
Then — at the fulneſs[28] of appoínted time —
Earth's every ràce shall flock[29] from every clime.

1) sånt′-êd, geheiligt 2) bĭg′-gŭt, bigot 3) gŏth, der Gothe 4) lò′-lé, demüthig 5) å-båsh′, beschämen 6) gylse, Miene, Gestalt 7) krĭm′-zn, dunkelroth 8) skŭrje, Geißel 9) tré-mĕn′-dŭs, gräulich 10) krèèd, Glaube 11) dè-fĭ′-ånse, Trotz 12) ĭn-fĭ′-rè-åte, rasend 13) stràne, erpressen 14) rĭ′-thĭng, convulsivisch zuckend 15) thrŏb′-bĭng, pulsirend 16) stêrn, finster, grausam 17) plĭ, anwenden 18) råk, die Folter 19) pĭle, Scheiterhaufen 20) tŏr′-tshŭrd, gepeinigt 21) fràme, bilden 22) ŏf′-rĭng, Opfer 23) mèèt, passend 24) glăd′-dnd, erfreut 25) fŏŭl, schändlich 26) fòld, Hürde, Pferch (für Schaafe) 27) flèèt′-ĭng, fliehend, flüchtig 28) fŭl′-nĕs, Erfüllung, Fülle 29) to flock, herbeiströmen 30) rè′-jŭnz.

E'en now they come — through each resoúnding shore
A voice hath tòld that sin shall be no more.
From the far règions[30] of the frozen north
The fur-clad[31] chièftain[32] lèads his myriads forth:
And by the dark Savannah's lonely side
The warrior Indian vàils[33] his Stòic pride.
Lo! Hàgar's off'spring[34], doòm'd[35] no more to ròam[36],
List[37] the glad soúnd, and lèave their desert hòme;
And roús'd[38] from Ganges' God-deserted strèam,
The Bràhmin turns to hàil[39] a hòlier bèam.
Forc'd by no torture, àw'd[40] not by the swòrd,
The Moslem leaves for aye[41] his prophet lord;
And see, repentant[42] Israel bows her down
To Him, who wòre of old[43] her martyr crown.
Till, from one mìghty tongue, the mingled[44] pràyr
Swells in glad hòmage[45] through the silent àir;
And nàtions joín in one adòring cry,
The earth their al'tar, and their shrìne the sky.

Regionen 31) fůr'-clåd, in Felle gehüllt 32) tshèèf'-tin, Häuptling 33) vále-z, läßt sinken, fallen 34) ôf'-spring, Nachkommenschaft 35) dôôm'd, verdammt 36) ròme, herumirren, schweifen 37) list, horchen 38) rôûsd, aufgescheucht, aufgeweckt 39) to hále, begrüßen 40) åw'd, eingeschüchtert, erschreckt 41) àè, immer (always) 42) rè-pênt'-åut, reuig 43) of old, vor Alters, ehemals 44) ming'-gld, vermischt 45) hôm'-áje, Zoll der Ehrfurcht.

Alexander's Fèast; or the Power of Mùsick.
An Ode on St. Cecil'ias dày.

'Twas at the royal fèast, for Persia won,
By Phil'ip's warlike[1] son:
Aloft[2] in àwful stàte
The godlike hèro sate
On his impèrial[3] thròne:
His val'iant peèrs[4] were plàc'd aroúnd,
Their brows[5] with ròses and with myrtle[6] boúnd:
So should desert in arms be crown'd.

1) wår'-like, kriegerisch 2) å-lôft', hoch 3) im-pè'-rè-ål, kaiserlich 4) peers, Gefährten 5) brôûze, Stirnen 6) mer'-tl.

The lovely Thàis by his sìde
Sat, lìke a bloòming èastern brìde[7]
In flow'r of yoùth and beaùty's prìde.
Happy, happy, happy pàir!
None[8] but the bràve,
None but the bràve,
Nóne but the bràve deserves the fàir.
Timotheus, plàc'd on hìgh
Amid the tùneful[9] quìre[10],
With flỳing fingers touch'd the lỳre:[11]
The trembling nòtes[12] ascend the skỳ,
And heav'n'ly joỳs inspìre.
The song began from Jòve[13],
Who left his blifsful sèats above;
Such is the pow'r of mìghty love!
A dragon's[14] fìery form belìed[15] the god:
Sublìme[16] on ràdiant[17] wings he ròde[18],
When he to fàir Olympia prefs'd,
And stamp'd[19] an image of himself, a sov'reign of the world.
The list'ning crowd admìre the lofty sound;
A present dèity, the vàulted[20] roofs rebound[21].
With ravish'd èars
The monarch hèars,
Afsùmes the god,
Affects to nod[22],
And seèms to shàke the sphères.
The pràise of Bacchus, then, the swèet musician[23] sung,
Of Bacchus ever fàir, and ever young:
The jolly god in trìumph comes;
Sound the trumpets, bèat the drums!
Flush'd[24] with a purple gràce
He shèws his honest fàce.

Myrte 7) brìde, Braut 8) nûn, keiner 9) tùne'-fûl, harmonisch 10) kwìre, Chor 11) lìre, Leier 12) nòte'z, Noten 13) Jove, Jupiter 14) dräg'-ûn, Drache 15) bē-lìde, verstellte 16) sûb-blìme', erhaben 17) rà'-dè-âut, strahlend 18) ròde (ride) 19) stâmpd, stempelte 20) vâwl-tēd, gewölbt 21) rè-bôûnd', zurückwerfen (hallen wieder) 22) nòd, nicken 23) mù-zish'-ûn, Musikus 24) flûsh'd,

Now give the hàutboys [25] breath; he comes, he comes!
Bacchus ever fàir and young,
Drinking joys did first ordàin:
Bacchus' bleſsings are a treasure,
Drinking is the sòldier's pleasure;
Rich the treasure,
Sweèt the pleasure;
Sweèt is the pleasure after pàin.
Sooth'd with the sound, the king grew vàin,
Fòught all his battles ò'er again,
And thrìce he routed [26] all his fòes, and thrìce he slew [27] the slàin [28].
The master sàw the madneſs rise,
His glòwing cheèks, his ardent eyes;
And, whìle he heav'n and earth defìed,
Chàng'd his hand, and check'd his prìde:
He chòse a mòurnful mùse
Soft pity to infùse:
He sung Dàrius greàt and good,
By too sevère a fàte,
Fàll'n, fall'n, fall'n,
Fàll'n, from his hìgh estàte,
And welt'ring in his blood;
Deserted at his utmost neèd,
By thòse his former bounty fed,
On the bàre earth expòs'd [29] he lìes,
With not a friend to clòse his eyes.
With downcast lòok the joyleſs victor sate,
Revolving [30] in his alter'd sòul
The vàrious turns of fate below;
And now and then a sìgh he stòle,
And tèars began to flow.
The mìghty master smìl'd to seè
That love was in the next degreè:

gerōthet, aufgeblaſen 25) hō'-bōēz, Schalmeien 26) rōū'-tēd, ſchlug 27) slū (slay) 28) slāne, erſchlagen (slay) 29) ēks-pōz'd', ausgeſetzt (verlaſſen) 30) rē-vōl'-vīng, über-legend 31) kīn'-drēd, verwandt 32) būb'-bl, (kleine) Waſſer-

'Twas but a kińdred[31] soúnd to mòve:
For pit́y mel'ts the mìnd to lov́e.
Sof'tly sweèt, in Lyd'ian meaśures,
Soòn he soòth'd his soul to pleaśures:
Wař, he sunǵ, is toil and troub́le,
Hońour but an eḿpty bub́ble[32],
Nev́er eńding, still begińning,
Fìghting still, and still destroýing:
If the world be wořth thy wińning,
Think, oh, think it wořth enjoýing!
Lov́ely Thàis sits besìde thee,
Tàke the good' the god's provìde thee. —
The mańy rend the skìes with loúd applàuse;
So lov́e was crowń'd, but mùsic won the càuse.
The prińce, unàble to concèal his pàin,
Gàz'd on the fàir,
Who càus'd his càre,
And sìgh'd and loòk'd, and sìgh'd and loòk'd,
Sìgh'd and loòk'd, and sìgh'd again.
At leńgth, with lov́e and wìne at ońce opprest',
The vańquish'd vićtor sunk upoń her breast'.
Noẃ strìke the gòlden lỳre agaiń,
And loúder yet, and yet a loúder stràin;
Breàk his bańds[33] of sleèp asuńder,
And roúse[34] him lìke a rat'tling pèal[35] of thuńder.
Hark, hark, the hořrid soúnd
Has ràised up his head',
As awàk'd from the dead,
And amàz'd, he stàres[36] aroúnd.
Reveńge, reveńge Timòtheus crìes,
Seè the fùries arìse,
See the snàkes[37] that they rèar[38],
How they hiſs[39] in the àir,
And the spařkles that flash from their eỳes!
Behòld a ghast'ly bańd,
Each a tořch[40] in his hand;

blaſe 33) bảndz, Bande 34) rőůze, erwecken 35) pèẻl, das Rollen 36) stáre'z, ſtarrt 37) snáke'-z, Schlangen 38) rère, aufrichten, emporheben 39) hís, ziſchen 40) tőrtsh,

These are Grècian[41] ghòsts, that in bat'tle were slàin,
And unbu'ried remàin,
Inglòrious[42] on the plàin;
Give the ven'geance dùe
To the val'iant creẁ:
Behòld how they tofs[43] their tor'ches on hìgh,
How they póint to the Per'sian abòdes,
And glit't'ring[44] tem'ples of their hos'tile gods! —
The prin'ces applàud[45] with fùrious[46] joy',
And the kíng sèiz'd a flam'beau[47], with zèal to destroy';
Thais led the wày,
To lìght him to his prèy[48],
And, lìke anotlíer Hel'en, fìr'd anotlíer Troy'.
Thus long agò,
'Ere hèaving[49] bel'lows[50] lear'n'd to blòw,
Whìle or'gans yet were mùte[51],
Timòtheus to his brèathing flúte[52]
And sóunding lỳre
Could swell the sòul to ràge, or kin'dle[53] sof't desìre.
At last divìne Cecil'ia càme,
Inven'trefs[54] of the vòcal[55] fràme;
The sweèt enthùsiast[56] from her sàcred stòre
Enlar'ged[57] the for'mer nar'row bóunds,
And ad'ded leng'th to sol'emn[58] sóunds;
With nàture's móther wit, and arts unknòwn befòre,
Let òld Timòtheus yièld the prìze,
Or both divìde the crow'n;
He ràis'd a mor'tal[59] to the skìes,
She dreẁ an àngel dow'n.

Drỳden.

Fackel 41) grè'-shůn, griechisch 42) ìn-glò'-rè-ůs, unrühmlich 43) tòs, schwingen 44) glìt'-trìng, glänzend, schimmernd 45) åp-plåwd', Beifall geben 46) fù'-rè-ůs, wüthend 47) flåm'-bò, brennende Fackel 48) prá, Beute 49) hè'-vìng, schnaubend 50) bèl'-lòs, Blasebälge 51) mùte, stumm 52) flùte, Flöte 53) kìn'-dl, entzünden 54) ìn-vènt'-rès, Erfinderin 55) vò'-kål, lautstimmig 56) èn-thù'-zhè-åst, Schwärmer 57) èn-lårje'd, erweiterte 58) sòl'-èm, feierlich 59) mòr'-tål, sterblich.

Tìme.

The bell strìkes One. We tàke no nòte of Tìme,
But from its loſś. To giv́e it then a tońgue,
Is wìse in man. As if an àngel spòke,
I feèl the sol'emn sound. If heard arìght [1],
It is the knell [2] of my departed hours.
Where are they? With the yèars beyond the flood:
It is the sig'nal [3] that demands despat'ch [4]:
How much is to be done! My hòpes and fèars
Start up alarm'd, and o'er lìfe's narrow verge [5]
Look down — on what? a fath'omleſs [6] abyſś [7];
A dread' eternity! how sùrely mìne!
And can eternity belong to me,
Pòor pensioner [8] on the bounties of an hour?

Young.

1) å-rìte', ganz recht 2) nėl, Laut der Todtenglocke 3) sig'-nål, Zeichen 4) dė-spåtsh', Eile 5) vėrje, Rand 6) fåTH'-ům-lės, unergründlich 7) å-biss', Abgrund 8) pěn'-shůn-ůr, Kostgänger, Pensionär.

Sleèp.

Tìr'd Nàture's sweèt restòrer [1], balmy [2] sleèp,
He, lìke the world, his read'y visit pàys
Where fortune smìles; the wret'ched he forsàkes:
Swift on his downy [3] pinion [4] flìes from wòe,
And lìghts on lid's [5] unsul'lied [6] with a tèar.

Young.

1) rė-stò'-růr, Wiederhersteller 2) båm'-ė, balsamisch 3) dǒů'-nė, weich, lindernd 4) pin'-yůn, Flügel, Schwinge 5) lid, Augenlied 6) ůn-sůl'-lid, unbefleckt.

Déath.

Cowards dỳe many tìmes before their deaths;
The val'iant never tàste of death but once.
Of all the wonders that I yet have heard,
It seèms to me mòst strànge that men should fèar;
Seèing that death, a neceſsary end,
Will come when it will come. *Shakspeare.*

Friendship.

(Hamlet's profession[1] of it to Horàtio.)

Horàtio, thou art è'en[2] as just a man
As é'er my conversàtion còp'd[3] withàl[4].
— Này, do not think I flatter:
For what advancement[5] may I hòpe from thee,
That no revenue[6] hast, but thy good spirits,
To feèd, and clòthe thee? Why should the poòr be flatter'd?
No, let the candied[7] tongue lick[8] absurd pomp,
And croòk the pregnant[9] hinges[10] of the kneè,
Where thrift[11] mày follow fàwning[12]. Dost thou hèar?
Since my dèar sòul was mistrefs of her choíce,
And could of men distinguish, her election[13]
Hath sèal'd thee for herself; for thou hast been
As one, in suffering all, that suffers nothing;
A man, that Fortune's buffets[14] and rewards
Hath tà'en with èqual thanks: and bless'd are those,
Whose blood and judgment are so well comingled[15],
That they are not a pìpe for Fortune's finger,
To sound what stóp she plèase. Give me that man
That is not passion's slàve, and I will weàr him
In my heart's core[16], ày, in my heart of heart.
As I do thee. *Shakspeare.*

1) prò-fesh'-ůn, Erklárung, Bekenntniß 2) e'en, even 3) kòp'd, strebte 4) wīTH-ǻll, steht hier statt with 5) ǻd-vǻnse'-mĕnt, Befórderung, Vortheil 6) rĕv'-è-nù (oder rè-vĕn'-ù), Einkúnfte 7) kǻn'-dīd, mit Zucker úberzogen 8) līk, lecken 9) prĕg'-nǻnt, schwanger (hier: willig) 10) hīn'-jĕs, Gelenke 11) thrīft, Vortheil, Gewinn 12) fǻw'-nīng, kriechende Bewerbung, Kriecherei 13) è-lĕk'-shůn, Wahl 14) bůf'-fĕts, Backenstreiche, Streiche, Stóße 15) kòm-mīng'-gld, vermischt 16) kòre, innere Theil, Innerstes, Herz, Fruchtkeim.

Friendship in Love.

Friendship is constant in all other things,
Sàve in the office and affàirs of love:
Therefore, all hearts in love ùse their òwn tongues;
Let every eye negòtiate[1] for itself,

And trust′ no àgent[2]: for beaùty is a wit′ch[3],
Agaiǹst whòse charms fàith mel′teth iǹto blood′.

Shàkspeare. Much adò[4] aboùt not′hing.

1) nē-gō′-shē-āte, unterhandeln 2) ā′-jĕnt, Agent 3) wĭtsh, Zauberin 4) ā-dōō′, Lermen.

A Receìpt for Còurtship[1].

Twò or threè dèars, and two or three sweèts;
Two or three bàlls[2], and two or three trèats,
Two or three serenàdes[3], giv′n as a lùre;
Two or three òaths how much they endùre;
Two or three messages[4] seǹt in oǹe dày;
Two or three tìmes led′[5] out from the plày;
Two or three sof′t speèches màde by the wày;
Two or three tick′ets[6] for two or three tìmes;
Two or three love-let′ters writ′[7] all in rhỳmes[8];
Two or three moǹths keèping strict to thèse rùles
Can never fàil màking a couple of foòls. *Swift.*

1) kōrte′-shĭp, Liebesbewerbung 2) bāwl, Ball 3) sĕr-ē-nāde′-z, Ständchen 4) mĕs′-sĭd-jĕs, Botschaften 5) lĕd, (lead) 6) tĭk′-ĭt, Eintrittskarte 7) rĭt, (write) 8) rīme′z, Reime.

I heard last weèk, frieǹd Ed′ward, thou wast dead′.
'I'm very glad′ to hèar it too, crìes Ned′[1].

1) nĕd, (Edward).

The Mìser's[1] Fèast.

His chimney smòkes! it is soṁe òmen[2] dìre![3]
His nèighbours are alarmed, and crỳ out „Fìre."

1) mī′-zŭr, Geizhals 2) ō′-mĕn, Vorbedeutung 3) dīre, fürchterlich.

On a Gentleman, who expended[1] his fortune in Horse-Ràcing[2].

John[3] ran so long, and ran[4] so fast,
No wonder he ran out at last;

He ran in debt́, and then, to pày,
He diśtanc'd [5] all — and ran awày.

1) èks-pénd'-éd, verschwendete 2) rá'-sing, Rennen 3) Jŏn, Johann 4) rån (run) 5) dis'-tånsd, entfernte, veräußerte.

Imaginàtion.

Lovérs and mad'men [1] have such seèthing [2] bràins,
Such shàping faństasies [3], that apprehend [4]
Mòre than coòl rèason ever comprehends.
The lùnatic [5], the lovér, and the pòet [6],
Are of imaginàtion all compaćt [7]:
Ońe sees more devíls than vast hell [8] can hòld;
That is the madman: the lovér, all as frańtic [9],
Seès Helén's beaùty in a browń of 'Egypt [10]:
The pòet's eýe, in a fine freńzy ròlling,
Doth glańce from heavén to earth, from earth to heavén;
And, as imaginàtion bod'ies forth
The fórms of things unknòwn, the pòet's pen
Tuŕns them to shàpe, and givés to àiry nothing
A lòcal [11] habitàtion and a nàme.
Such tricks hath strong imaginàtion,
That, if he would but apprehend some joý,
It comprehends soḿe brińger of that joý,
Or in the nìght, imagining some fèar,
How èasy is a bush [13] suppòs'd a beàr!

Shak'speare. A Mid'summer [13]-nìght's Drèam.

1) måd'-mén, rasende Menschen 2) sèèth'-ing, kochend 3) fån'-tå-sèz, Phantasien 4) åp-prè-hénd', befürchten 5) lù'-nå-tik, mondsüchtig 6) pò'-ét Dichter 7) kŏm-påkt', fest (hier: ganz ausmachend, ganz bestehend aus 2c.) 8) hél, Hölle 9) från'-tik, wahnwitzig 10) é'-jipt, Egypten (also einer Zigeunerin) 11) lò'-kål, räumlich 12) bůsh, Busch 13) mid'-sům-můr, Mitte des Sommers, der 21. Junius.

Separàtion.

To dìe, is to be bańish'd from myself́;
And Sil'via is myself́: bańish'd from her,
Is self́ from self; a dead'ly bańishment!
What lìght is lìght, if Sil'via be not seen?

What joy is joy, if Sil'via be not by?
Unlefś it be to think that she is by,
And feèd upon the shad'ow of perfection.
Except I be by Silvia in the nìght,
There is no mùsic in the nìghtingale [1];
Unlefś I lòok on Silvia in the dày,
There is no dày for me to look upon.
She is my eśsence [2], and I lèave to be,
If I be not by her fàir in'fluence
Foster'd [3], illùmin'd [4], cherish'd [5], kept alive.

Shàkspeare. The Twò Gentlemen of Veròna.

1) nite'-in-gàle, Nachtigall 2) ès'-sènse, Wesen 3) fos'-tùrd, genährt 4) il-lu'-mind, erleuchtet 5) tshèr'-rìsht, erhalten, genährt.

'Ode to 'Evening.

Hàil [1], meèk [2]-eyed màiden, clad in sòber [3] grèy,
Whòse soft appròach the wèary wood'-man loves,
As hòmeward [4] bent, to kifs his prat'tling [5] bàbes [6],
Jocund [7], he whistles thrò' the twìlight gròves [8]!

When Phoèbus [9] sinks behìnd the gil'ded hills,
You lìghtly ò'er the misty [10] mead'ows [11] walk;
The droòping [12] dàisies bàthe in dul'cet [13] dews,
And nurse the nod'ding vìolet's [14] tender stàlk [15].

The panting [16] Dryads [17], that in dày's fièrce hèat [18]
To inmost [19] bow'rs [20] and coòling caverns ran,
Return to trip [21] in wanton [22] èv'ning dance;
Old Syl'van too returns, and laughing Pan.

To the deèp wood the clam'rous [23] roòks [24] repàir,
Lìght skims [25] the swal'low [26] o'er the wàt'ry scène,

1) hàle, Heil 2) mèèk, sanft 3) sò'-bùr, mäßig 4) hòme'-wàrd, heimwärts 5) pràt'-tlìng, plaudernd, plappernd, stammelnd 6) bàbe'-z, Kindlein 7) jòk'-ùnd, lustig 8) gròv'-z, Wäldchen 9) fè'-bùs, Sonne 10) mis'-tè, neblicht 11) mèd'-dòz, Wiesen 12) dròòp'-ìng, den Kopf hängend 13) dùl'-sèt, süß 14) vì'-ò-lèt, Veilchen 15) stàwk, Stengel 16) pàn'-tìng, keuchend 17) drì'-àdz, Waldgöttinnen 18) hète, Hitze 19) in'-mòst, innerst 20) bòù'-ùrz, Dickichte 21) trip, hüpfen 22) wòn'-tùn, fröhlich 23) klàm'-rùs, schreiend 24) ròòk, eine Art schwarzer Krähen 25) skims, streicht da-

And from the sheèp-cot and fresh-fur̀row'd fièld
Stoút ploúghmen[27] meèt to wreśtle[28] on the greèn.

The swàin that ar̀tlefs sings on yońder rocḱ,
His sup̀ping sheèp and leńgth'ning shad́ow spìes:
Plèas'd with the coòl, the calḿ refresh́ing[29] hoúr,
And with hòarse huḿming of unnuḿber'd flìes.

Noẃ ev́'ry paśsion sleèps, despońding[30] Lov́e,
And pìning Eńvy, ever-rest́less Prìde;
And hòly Calḿ creèps[31] ò'er my pèaceful sòul;
Ańger and mad Ambit́ion's stor̀ms subsìde[32].

O mod́est 'Evening! oft let me appèar
A wańd'ring vòt'ry[33] in thy peńsive tràin[34],
Liśt'ning to ev́ry wìldly-war̀bling[35] nòte
That fills with fàrewell sweèt thy dar̀k'ning plàin. ***Warton.***

hin 26) swŏl'-lò, Schwalbe 27) plŏú'-mĕn, Ackerleute 28) rĕs'-sl, ringen 29) rè-frĕsh'-ĭng, erfrischend 30) dè-spŏnd'-ĭng, verzweifelnd 31) krèèpz, schleicht 32) sŭb-sìde', nehmen ab, lassen nach 33) vòt'-rè, Geweihter, Gewidmeter 34) tràne, Gefolge 35) wăr'-blĭng, trillernd, schwirrend.

Ode.

To Sleèp.

On this my peńsive pil'low, gen̈tle Slèep!
Desceńd, in all thy doẃny plùmage[1] brest́:
Wìpe with thy wing thèse eyés that wàke to weèp,
And plàce thy croẃn of poṕpies[2] on my breast́.

O steèp[3] my seńses in oblivíon's[4] balḿ,
And soòth my throb́bing pul'se with lènient[5] hand;
This tem̀pest of my boíling blood́ becàlm![6] —
Despàir gròws mìld at thy suprème[7] commańd.

Yet ah! in vàin famil'iar with the gloòm,
And sad'ly toíling through the tèdious night,
I seèk sweèt sluḿber[8], whìle that vir̀gin bloòm,
For ever hov́'ring[9], haúnts[10] my wret́ched sìght.

1) plù'-mĭdje, Gefieder 2) pŏp'-pĕz, Mohn 3) stèèp, tauche 4) ŏ-blĭv'-vè-ŭnz, der Vergessenheit 5) lè'-nè-ĕnt, lindernd 6) to becalm, beruhigen 7) sù-prème', höchst 8) slŭm'-bŭr, Schlummer 9) hŭv'-rĭng, überm Haupte schwe-

Nor would the dàwning dày my soŕrows chaŕm;
Blacḱ miďnight, and the ràdiant noòn, alìke
To me appèar, whìle with upliḟted [11] aŕm
Deatĥ stańds prepàr'd, but still delàys [12] to strìke.

Waŕton.

bend 10) håntz, besucht, umgeht 11) ůp-lĭf'-tĕd, aufgehoben 12) dé-láze', zögert.

Moŕning Soúnds.

But who the meĺodies of mórn can tell?
The wìld broòk babbling dowń the moúntain's sìde;
The lòwing heŕd, the sheèp-fòlds simple bell;
The pìpe of eaŕly shepherd dim descrìed [1]
In the lòne vaĺley; echoing far and wìde
The clamorous horn along the cliḟfs [2] above;
The hoĺlow muŕmur of the òcean tìde [3];
The hum of beès, the linnet's lày of love,
And the full choír [4] that wàkes the universal gròve.
The coṫtage cuŕs [5] at eaŕly piĺgrim [6] baŕk;
Crowń'd with her pàil [7] the tripping miĺk-màid sińgs;
Thro' ruśtling [8] corn the hàre astonish'd springs;
Slow tòlls the viĺlage bell the drowśy hoúr;
The paŕtridge [9] buŕsts awày on whiŕring [10] wińgs;
Deèp mòurns the tuŕtle in sequeśter'd boweŕ,
And shrill lark caŕols [11] clèar from his aërial [12] toweŕ.

Beaṫtie.

1) dé-skrīde', entdeckt (descry) 2) klīfz, Klippen 3) tīde, Fluth 4) kwīre, Chor 5) kůrz, Hunde (gemeiner Raçe) 6) pĭl'-grīmz, Pilger, Wanderer 7) påle, Zuber (Holz-) Schaff 8) růs'-slīng, rauschend 9) pår'-trĭdje, Rebhuhn 10) hwĕr'-rīng, schwirrend, rauschend 11) kår'-růlz, singt, wirbelt 12) á-é'-ré-ål, luftig, hoch.

Soǹnet.

O, how much more dotĥ beauty beaùteous seèm,
By that sweèt oŕnament which trùth doth giv́e!
The ròse loòks fàir, but fàirer we it deèm
For that sweèt odour which doth in it liv́e.

The canker[1]-blooms have full as deèp a dye[2],
As the perfumed tincture[3] of the ròses;
Hang on such thorns, and plày as wantonly
When summer's breath their masked buds disclòses[4];
But for their virtue ònly is their shòw,
They live unwoò'd[5], and unrespected fade;
Diè to themselves. Sweèt roses do not so;
Of their sweet deaths are sweètest òdours made;
And so of you, beaùteous and lovely youth,
When that shall fade, my verse distils[6] your truth.

Shakspeare.

1) kång'-kůr, Krebs, Wurm 2) dī, Farbe 3) tingk'-tshůre, Farbe, Saft, Tinctur 4) to disclose, enthüllen 5) ůn-wôôd', ungeliebt, unbeworben 6) to distil, ausziehen.

A Father's tear.

Some feelings are to mortals given,
With less of earth in them than heaven;
And if there be a hùman tèar
From passion's dross[1] refined and clèar,
A tear so limpid[2] and so meèk,
It would not stàin an àngel's chèek,
'Tis that which pìous fathers shed
Upon a beaùteous dàughter's head!

Walter Scott.

1) drôs, Schlacke, Abfall 2) limpid, rein, durchsichtig.

On Mr. Gày.

Of manners gentle of affections mild;
In wit a man, simplicity[1] a chìld;
With nàtive hùmour temp'ring virtuous ràge,
Form'd to delìght at once and lash[2] the àge;
Above temptàtion[3], in a lòw estàte,
And uncorrupted, èv'n among the greàt;
A sàfe companion, and an èasy friend,
Unblàm'd thro' life, lamented in thy end:

These are thy honours! not that here thy bust[4]
Is mix'd with hèroes, or with kings thy dust[5 *]);
But that the worthy and the good shall sày,
Strìking their pensive bosoms — Here lies Gày.

Pòpe.

1) sìm-plis'-sè-tè, Einfalt 2) làsh, peitschen, geißeln 3) tèm-tà'-shûn, Versuchung 4) bûst, Büste 5) dûst, Staub.

*) Gay liegt nämlich in der Westmünster-Abtey begraben. F.

Hymn on Sol'itude.

Hàil, mìldly plèasing Sol'itude,
Companion of the wìse and good;
But, from whose hòly, piercing eye,
The herd of fools, and vil'lains flỳ.

Oh! I love with thee to wàlk,
And listen to thy whisper'd tàlk,
Which innocence and trùth imparts[1],
And melts the mòst obdùrate[2] hearts!

A thoùsand shàpes you weàr with èase,
And still in ev'ry shàpe you plèase.
Now, wrapt in some mystèrious[3] drèam,
A lòne philosopher you seém;
Now quick from hill to vàle you flỳ,
And now you sweèp[4] the váulted sky;
A shepherd[5] next, you haunt the plàin,
And warble forth your òaten[6] stràin[7];
A lover now, with all the gràce
Of that sweèt passion in your fàce:
Then, calm'd to friendship, you assùme
The gentle-looking Hartford's[8] bloòm
As, with her Mùsidora, shè
(Her Mùsidora fond of thee)

1) im-pårtz', ertheilt 2) ŏb-jŭ'-ràte (ŏb-dŭ'-ràte), verhärtet, verstockt 3) mìs-tè'-rè-ûs, geheimnißvoll 4) swèèp, hinschweifen, schweifen (bis) 5) shĕp'-pûrd, Schäfer 6) ò'-tn, was vom Hafer herkommt (Haferrohr) 7) oaten strain, Töne auf einer Haferrohrpfeife 8) Hartford, der Name einer Gräfin, der Thomson seinen Frühling widmete 9) wìth-dràw'-

Amid′ the lóng withdràwing [9] vàle,
Awàkes the rìval'd nìghtingale.

Thìne is the balḿy breatĥ of moŕn,
Just as the deẁ-bent ròse is boŕn;
And whìle merid′ian [10] feŕvours bèat,
Thìne is the wood′land duḿb retrèat:
But chièf, when èv'ning scènes decày,
And the fàint lańdscape [11] swiḿs awày,
Thìne is the doúbtful sof′t declìne,
And that best hoúr of mùsing thìne.

Descend′ing àngels bleſś thy tràin,
The viŕtues of the sàge [12], and swàin;
Plàin Ińnocence, in whìte arrày'd [13],
Befòre thee lifts her fèarleſs head′:
Relig′ion's bèams aroúnd thee shìne,
And cheèr thy gloòms with lìght divìne:
Aboút thee spòrts sweèt Lib′erty,
And rap′t [14] Urània sińgs to thee.

Oh! let me pìerce thy sècret céll,
And in thy deèp recesśes [15] dwell.
Perhap′s from Noŕwood's òak-clad hill,
When meditàtion has her fill,
I just mày cást my càreleſs eỳes
Wher′e Lońdon's spìry [16] tuŕrets [17] rìse;
Thínk of its crìmes, its càres, its pàin,
Then shièld me in the wood′s agaiń,

Thom̀son.

ing, zurück sich ziehend, einsam 10) mē-rĭd′-ē-ăn, zum Mittag gehörig 11) lănd′-skāpe, Landschaft 12) sādge, Weiser 13) ăr-rāde′, geschmückt 14) răpt, entzückt 15) rē-sĕs′-sĕz, Einsamkeiten 16) spī′-rē, pyramidenförmig 17) tŭr′-rĕtz, Thürme.

A Dańdy [1].

A càne [2] was in his hand, upon whose tip [3]
An eỳe-glaſs shòne, which wòuld have maŕr'd [4] his sìght,
If ùsed; he dàintily [5] contrìved to sip [6]
Both a cigar [7] and snuff′ and thus unite

The two tobàccos on his ùpper lip;
He was to all excèedingly polite,
And only beg̀g'd the pèople not to smèar him
With those unseèmly[8] things they bròught so near him.

Charles Thomson.

1) dăn'-dê, Stutzer 2) cane, Rohr 3) tip, Ende, Spitze 4) to mar, schaden, verderben 5) dāne'-tê-lê, zierlich 6) to sip, schlürfen, nippen 7) sê-gâr', Cigarre 8) ŭn-sēēm'-lê, unziemlich, unanständig.

Pursùits[1] of the Fàir Sex.

Full well I know, my rèaders fair, that you
Must, being hùman, some excìtement[2] find;
Some take to[3] Lit'erature[4], and turn blùe[5] —
Some with accom̀plishments[6] amùse the mìnd —
Some choòse relig̀ion — I know one or two
Extraor̀dinary càses of the kìnd —
Some find their hus̀bands' friends extrèmely haǹdy[7] —
Some take to Metaphys̀ics; — some to Braǹdy[8]. —

Charles Thomson.

1) pŭr-sūte', Verfolg, Beschäftigung 2) ĕk-sīte'-mĕnt, Anregung, Reizmittel 3) to take to, sich machen an 4) lĭt'-tĕr-râ-tūre, Literatur 5) turn blū, ein Blaustrumpf (bluestocking) d. h. eine gelehrte Frau werden 6) ăk-kŏm'-plĭsh-mĕnt, Kenntniß schöner Künste des gewöhnlichen Lebens, als: Musik, Malerei, Tanzkunst u. s. w. 7) hăn'-dê, bequem 8) brăn'-dê, Branntwein.

A Wid'ow in mòurning[1].

— Be this or trùe or fal'se, it is her pràise,
She mourn'd correc̀tly all the mourning-days;
But griève she did not, for the caǹker[2] grièf
Soi'ls the complex̀ion, and is beauty's thièf;
Nothing, indeed, so much will discompòse[3]
Our pub'lic mourning as our prìvate wòes;
When teǹder thoughts a widow's bosòm pròbe[4],
She thinks not then hoẁ gràceful sits the robe;

1) mōrn'-ĭng, Trauer 2) kăng'-kŭr, Wurm 3) to discompose, entstellen 4) to probe, versuchen, prüfen, sondiren

But our nìce [5] widow loòk'd to every fòld,
And every eye its beauty might behòld!
It wàs becoḿing; she compòsed [6] her fàce,
She look'd serènely, and she mourn'd with grace.
Some months were paſs'd, but yet there wańted three
Of the full time when wid'ows wives may be;
One trying year, and then the mind is freèd,
And man may to the vàcant throne succeèd.

George Crabbe.

5) nīse, genau, bedenklich 6) to compose, in Ordnung bringen.

Song.

There's a bow'er of ròses by Beńdemeer's strèam,
And the nìghtingale [1] sings roúnd it all the dày long;
In the time of my chìldhood 'twaś lìke a sweèt drèam
To sit in the ròses and hèar the biŕd's song.
That bower and its mùsic I nev́er forget́;
But oft when alòne in the bloòm of the yèar,
I think — is the nìghtingale siǹging there yet?
Are the roses still brìght by the calḿ Bendemeer?

No; the roses are witḣered [2] that hung o'eŕ the wàve,
But some blośsoms were gatḣered whìle fresḣly they shòne;
And a deẁ was distil'led from their flow'ers that gave
All the fràgrance of sumḿer when summer was gońe.
Thus memóry dràws from delìght ère it dies
An eśsence that brèathes of it many a yèar;
Thus bright to my sòul, as 'twas then to my eyes,
Is that bower on the bańks of the calḿ Bendemeer.

Thomas Moòre.

1) nite'-în-gâle, Nachtigall 2) to wither, verwelken.

Domeśtic [1] life in England.

Through each gradàtion [2], from the caśtled [3] hàll [4],
The city dòme, the vil'la crowń'd with shàde,
But chièf from mod'est mańsions numb́erleſs,
In town or hamĺet [5], shelt'ring mid'dle life,

Down to the cot′taged vàle, and stràw-roòf'd shed,
This weśtern ìsle hath long been fàmed for scènes
Where blifs domeśtic finds a dwel′ling-place:
Domestic blifs, that, like a hař mlefs dove,
(Honour and sweet endèarment keeping guard,)
Can cen′tre in a little quìet nest
All that desire would flỳ for through the earth;
That can, the world elùding[6], be itself
A world enjoy'd; that wants no wit′nefses
But its own shàrers[7] and appròving heav′en;
That, like a flow′er deèp hid in rock′y cleft,
Smìles, though 'tis loòking ònly at the sky.

Rann Kennedy.

1) dò-mĕs′-tĭk, häuslich 2) grå-då′-shůn, Abstufung 3) kås′-sld, bethürmt 4) håll, Edelsitz 5) hamlet, Weiler 6) to è-lùde′, entgehen 7) sharer, Theilnehmer.

Description of a moùntain-glen [1].

The weśtern wàves of eb′bing day
Ròlled o'eŕ the glen their lev′el way;
Each purple pèak[2], each flin′ty[3] spìre[4],
Was bàthed in flood′s of liv′ing fire.
But not a set′ting bèam could glòw
Within the dark ravìnes[5] belòw,
Where twìned the path, in shad′ow hid,
Roùnd many a rock′y pyŕamid,
Shoòting abrup′tly from the dell[6]
Its thun′der-splin′tered pin′nacle[7];
Round many an insulàted[8] mafs,
The nàtive bul′warks of the pafs,
Hùge as the tow′er which build′ers vàin
Presum′ptuous pìled on Shìnar's plain.
The rock′y sum′mits, split and rent,
Formed tuŕret, dòme or bat′tlement,

1) glen, Schlucht 2) pèke, Gipfel 3) flinty, von Kiesel, Fels 4) spire, thurmartige Masse 5) rå-vène′, Schlucht 6) dell, Thal 7) pĭn′-nå-kl, Zinne 8) ĭn′-shù-lå-tĕd,

Or seèmed fantástically set
With cùpola[9] or mińaret[10],
Wìld cresťs as pagód[11] ever deck'ed,
Or mośque[12] of èastern árchitect.
Nor were thèse eaŕth-born caśtles bàre,
Nor lack'ed they many a bańner fair;
For, from their shiv́ered brows diplàyed,
For o'er the unfatliomable glàde,
All twińkling with the deẁ-drop sheèn[13],
The brìar-rose[14] fell in strèamers[15] greèn,
And creèping shrubs of thoúsand dýes,
Wàved in the west-wind's suḿmer sighs.

Boòn[16] nàture, scat'tered, freè and wìld,
Each plant or floẃer, the moúntain's chìld.
Here eǵlantine[17] enbalḿed[18] the àir,
Hàwthorn[19] and hàzel[20] mińgled there;
The priḿrose[21] pàle, and vìolet floẃer,
Found in èach clift[22] a narrow boẃer;
Fox-glove and nìght-shade, sìde by sìde,
Emblems of puńishment and pride,
Groupéd[23] their dark hùes with ev́ery stàin,
The weatlier-bèaten crags[24] retàin.
With boúghs that quàked[25] at every breath,
Grèy birch and aśpen[26] wept benèath;
Aloft, the ash[27] and warrior òak
Cast anchor in the rif'ted rock;
And hìgher yet the pìne-tree hung
His shat'ter'd trunk, and frèquent flung,
Where seèmed the clif'fs to meèt on high,
His boúghs athwaŕt the narrowed skỳ.

wie eine Insel abgesondert 9) kú-pò-lå, Kuppel 10) minaret, Spitzthurm 11) pá-gôd, Pagode 12) môsk, Moschee 13) sheen, glänzend 14) brī-ůr-rose, wilde Rose 15) strḗ-můr, Wimpel 16) bȫȫn, heiter, froh 17) ḗg'-lån-tīn, weiße Rose 18) to ḗn-båm', durchdüften (wie Balsam) 19) håw'-thȫrn, Weißdorn, Hagdorn 20) há-zl, Haselnußstaude 21) primrose, Schlüsselblume 22) clīft, Klippe, Fels 23) to grȫȫp, anhäufen 24) kråg, Fels(=Vorsprung) 25) to kwáke, zittern 26) ås'-pḗn, Zitterpappel, Espe 27) ash, Esche.

Highest of all, where white pèaks glańced,
Where glistening strèamers wàved and dańced,
The wańderer's eye could bàrely view
The summer heav́en's delićious blùe;
So wońdrous wild, the whole might seem
She scènery of a fàiry dream.

(Lady of the lake.) *Sir Walter Scott.*

Sońg.

'Twaś when the sèas weŕe ròaring
With hol'low[1] blast's of wińd
A dańsel lày deplòring[2],
All on a rock' reclìn'd[3].
Wìde o'er the fòaming bil'lows[4]
She cast a wist'ful[5] lòok;
Her head was crowń'd with wil'lows[6],
That trembled o'er the bròok.
Twel've mońths are gońe and over,
And nìne long tèdious dàys:
Whỳ didst thou vent'rous[7] lov́er,
Why didst thou trust the sèas?
Cèase, cèase, thou crùel òcean[8],
And let my lov́er rest:
Ah! what's thy troub́led mòtion
To that withiń my breast'?
The merćhant[9] roḿb'd of pleaśure,
Views tempests in despàir;
But what's the loſs of treaśure
To lòsing of my dèar?
Should you sońe còast[10] be làid on,
Wheŕe gòld and dì'monds[11] gròw;
You'd find a ricĺer màiden,
But nońe that lov́es you so.

1) hǒl'-lò, hohl 2) dè-plò'-rìng, beklagend 3) rè-klìn'd, gelehnt 4) bìl'-lò, Welle, Woge 5) wìst'-fůl, ernst, sinnend 6) wìl'-lòz, Weiden 7) vèn'-tshrůs (venturous), kühn 8) ò'-shůn, Weltmeer 9) mèr'-tshånt, Kaufmann 10) kòste,

How can they sày that Nàture
    Hath nothing màde in vàin?
Why then benèath the wàter
    Do hid′eous [12] rock′s remàin?
No eỳes these rocks discov′er,
    That lur′k [13] benèath the deèp,
To wreck′ [14] the wan′d'ring lov′er,
    And lèave the màid to weèp.
All mel′ancholy lỳing,
    Thus wàil'd [15] she for her dèar;
Repàid èach blast with sìghing,
    'Each bil′low with a tèar;
When o'er the whìte wàve stoòping,
    His flòating [16] cor′pse she spìed;
Then, lìke a lil′y droòping
    She bow′d her head and dìed.

G à y.

Küste 11) dī′-mủndz, Diamanten 12) hĭd′-ė-ủs (hĭd′-jė-ủs), erschrecklich, greulich 13) lủrk, verborgen seyn, lauern 14) rĕck, Schiffbruch leiden (hier als verb. transit.) 15) wā′l'd, klagte 16) flō′-tĭng, schwimmend.

J a c k′ a n d J ò a n.

(A mock epitaph [1] on a cou′ple [2] who seem to have passed throug′h lìfe in a very unostentàtious [3] manner.)

Inter′r'd benèath this mar′ble stòne
Lie saun′tering [4] Jack and ìdle Joan.
While ròlling threèscore [5] years and one
Did' round the glòbe their còurses run;
If hùman things went ill or well;
If chànging em′pires rose or fell;
The mor′ning past, the evening came,
And found this couple just the same.
They wàlk'd and ate, good folks [6]: what then?
Why then they walk'd and at′e again;
They soùndly slept the night away;
They did just nothing all the day.

Nor sister either had nor brother;
They seèmed just tal'lied[7] for each other.
Their Moral and Oeconomy[8]
Most perfectly they made agree;
'Each virtue kept its proper[9] groúnd,
Nor trespafs'd[10] on the other's ground.
Nor fàme nor censure[11] they regarded[12];
They nèither punish'd nor rewarded.
He càred not what the foot'men did;
Her màids she nèither pràised nor chid[13]:
So every servant toòk his còurse,
And, bad at first, they all grew worse.
Sloth'ful[14] disorder fill'd his stàble[15],
And slut'tish[16] plenty[17] deck'd her table.
Their beer was strong; their wine was pòrt[18];
Their mèal was large; their grace[19] was short.
They gave the poor the remnant[20] mèat,
Just when it grew not fit to eat.
They paid the church and parish[21] ràte,
And took, but read not, the recèipt[22];
For which they clàim'd[23] their Sunday's dùe[24],
Of slumbering in an upper pew[25].
No man's defects sòught they to know:
So never made themsel'ves a foe.
No man's good deèds did they commend[26]:
So never ràised themselves a friend.
Nor cherish'd[27] they relàtions poor;
That might decrèase[28] their present stòre:

1) mŏk ĕp'-ė-tâf, eine scherzhafte Grabschrift 2) kŭp'-pl, Ehepaar 3) ŭn-ŏs-tĕn-tá'-shŭs, anspruchlos, prunklos 4) sâwn'-tŭr-ĭng, schlendernd 5) thrėė'-skòre, 3 mal 20 6) fòke'-z, Leute 7) tâl'-lĭd, geschnitzt, gemacht 8) ė-kŏn'-ŏ-mė, Oekonomie, Hauseinrichtung, Wirthschaft 9) prŏp'-pŭr, geeignet 10) trĕs'-pâst, überschritt 11) sĕn'-shùre, Tadel 12) rė-gârd'-ĕd, achteten 13) tshĭd, schalten (to chide) 14) slòth'-fŭl, träg 15) stá'-bl, Stall 16) slŭt'-tĭsh, schlampicht 17) plĕn'-tė, Ueberfluß 18) pòrt, Portowein 19) gràse, Tischgebet 20) rĕm'-nânt, übrig bleibend 21) pâr'-rĭsh-ràte, Kirchspielgefälle 22) rė-sète', Quittung 23) klàm'd, Anspruch machten 24) dù, Befugniß 25) pù, Kirchstuhl 26) kŏm-mĕnd', loben 27) tshĕr'-rĭshd, unterstützten 28) dė-

Nor barn[29] nor house did they repàir;
That might oblìge their fùture hèir.
They neither ad́ded nor confoúnded[30];
They neither wánted nor aboúnded[31].
Nor tèar nor smìle did they emploý
At neẁs of pub́lic grièf or joý.
When bells were rung and bońfires[32] made,
If ask'd, they ne'eŕ denìed their àid;
Their jug[33] was to the riǹgers cańried,
Whoeve̍r either dìed or mańried.
Their bil̍let[34] at the fire was found,
Whoeve̍r was depòsed[35] or crowń'd.
Nor good, nor bad, nor fòols, nor wise;
They would not leaŕn, nor could advìse:
Without́ love, hàtred, joy, or fèar,
They led — a kind of — as it were[36]:
Nor wish'd, nor càred, nor laugh́'d, nor crìed:
And so they liv́ed, and so they died.

Matt́hew Prìor.

krèse', vermindern 29) bårn, Scheune 30) kôn-fôûnd'-êd, zerstörten 31) â-bôûnd'-êd, hatten Ueberfluß 32) bôn'-fîrz, Freudenfeuer 33) jûg, Krug 34) bîl'-lît, Reisigbündel 35) dė-pôz'd, abgesetzt 36) as it were, so zu sagen.

The Despàiring Lov́er.

Distraćted with càre,
For Phyl̍lis the fàir,
Sińce nothíng could mòve her,
Poòr Dàmon, her lov́er,
Resol̍ves in despàir
No lońger to lańguish[1],
Nor beàr so much ańguish;
But, mad with his love,
To a prećipice goes,
Wheŕe a lèap from abov́e
Would soòn fińish his wòes.

When in ràge he càme there,
Behòlding how steèp[2]
The sìdes did appèar,
And the bot'tom how deèp!
His tor'ments projec'ting,
And sad'ly reflec'ting,
That a lover forsàken
A new lóve may get';
But a neck, when once bròken,
Can never be set:

And that he could dìe
Whenever he would;
But, that he could live
But as long as he could;
How grièvous soever
The torment mìght gròw,
He scorn'd to endeavour
To finish it so.
But bòld, unconcern'd
At thòughts of the pàin,
He calmly return'd to his cot'tage[3] again.

Walsh.

1) lâng'-gwîsh, schmachten 2) stèèp, steil 3) kôt'-tâje, Hütte.

Song.

The shàpe alòne let others prìze,
The fèatures of the fair!
I loòk for spirit in her eyes,
And mèaning in her àir.
A damask[1] cheèk and ìvory[2] arm
Shall né'er my wishes win;
Give me an animated form,
That spèaks a mìnd within;
A fàce where àwful honour shìnes:
Where sense and sweètnefs mòve;

And àngel innocense refines
The tendernefs of love.
These are the sòul of beaùty's fràme,
Withoút whòse vìtal àid
Unfinish'd all her fèatures seèm,
And all her ròses dead.
But ah! where both their charms unìte,
How perfect is the view,
With every image of delight,
With gràces ever new!
Of power to charm the greàtest wòe,
The wìldest ràge contròul;
Diffùsing[3] mìldnefs o'er the brow,
And rapture[4] thrò' the soul.
Their power but fàintly to exprefs
All language must despàir;
But go, behòld Aspàsia's fàce,
And rèad it perfect there. *Akenside.*

1) dăm'-ŭsk, roth 2) ì'-vŭr-è, elfenbeinern 3) dĭf-fū'-sĭng, verbreitend, ausgießend 4) răp'-tshŭre, Entzücken.

The Blind Boy.

O sày, what is that thing càll'd Lìght,
Which I must né'er enjoý?
What are the bleśsings of the sìght?
O tell your poòr blìnd boý!
You tàlk of wońdrous thiǹgs you seè;
You sày the sun shìnes brìght:
I feèl him warm, but how can he
Or màke it dày or nìght?
My dày or nìght myself I màke,
Whené'er I sleèp or plày;
And could I ever keèp awàke,
With me 'twere àlwàys dáy.
Say *), what is heavens spangled[1] sphère
The blùe track[2] stars pursùe[3],

*) Hier habe ich zwei Strophen von mir eingeschaltet bis zu den Worten „Thy harbinger, oh heart"! da es für einen

The ròbes and smìles you see spring weàr —
What Nàture's geń'ral vieẁ?
The hùman forḿ, divìne and hìgh
You wińning gràce see dart [4],
Th'all-conq'ring [5] sòul, quick from the eye,
Thy harbinger [6], oh heart?
With heavy sìghs I often hèar
You mòurn my hapless [7] wòe;
But sùre with pàtience I can beàr
A loss I né'er can knòw.
Then let not what I cańnot have
My cheèr of mìnd destroy;
Whilst thus I sing, I am a king,
Althòugh a poòr blìnd boy.
Col'ley Cibber.

Blinden so natürlich ist, zu fragen, welche die Eindrücke sind, von denen er Sehende sprechen hört. Die Literary Gazette nannte sie „congenial words very sweet and pleasing" etc., und so mögen sie denn hier Platz finden.
Dr. F.

1) spång'-gld, sternbesäet 2) tråk, Spur 3) pur-sů', verfolgen 4) dårt, ausgießen 5) all-köngk'-år-ing, allbesiegend 6) hår'-bin-jůr, Vorläufer, Bote 7) håp'-lės, unglücklich.

The Old Man's Wish.

If I live to gròw òld, for I fìnd I go dowń,
Let this be my fàte: In a country towń
Mày I have a waŕm hoúse, with a stòne at the gàte,
And a clèanly youńg girl to rub my bàld pàte! [1]
May I govern my passion with an absolute swày,
And grow wìser and better, as my streńgth weàrs away,
Without goút [2] or stòne, by a gentle decày.

Nèar a shàdy gròve and a murmuring bròok,
With the òcean at distance, whereoń I may lòok;
With a spàcious plàin without hedge [3] or stìle [4],
And an èasy pad-nag [5] to rìde out a mìle.
May I govern, etc.

With Hoŕace, and Peťrarch, and twò or threè mòre
Of the best wits that rèign'd in the àges befòre,
With ròast [6] muťton [7] ratȟer than veń'son [8] or tèal [9],
And clèan though còarse [10] liṅen [11] at eṽery mèal.
May I govern, etc.

With à puďding on Suńdays, with stoút humḿing liq'uor [12],
And remṅants [13] of Laťin to weľcome the vićar [14];
With Mońte Fiascòne and Buŕgundy wìne,
To drink the king's heaľth as oft as I dìne.
May I govern, etc.

With a couŕage undàunted [15] may I fàce my last dày,
And when I am dead' may the beťter soŕt sày,
„In the moŕning when sòber [16], in the èvening when meľlow [17],
He's gòne, and has left not behìnd him his feľlow;
For he gov́ern'd his paśsion with an ab́solute swày,
And greẁ wìser and beťter as his streńgth wòre awày,
Withoút goút or stòne, by a geńtle decày."

Dr. Pòpe.

1) påte, Kopf 2) gǒůt, Podagra 3) hědje, Hecke 4) stīle, Steige 5) påď-någ, Klepper 6) rȯst, gebraten 7) můt'-tn, Schȯpsenfleisch 8) vẽn'-zn (venison), Wildpret 9) tēle, wilde Ente 10) kȯrse, grob 11) lĭn'-nĭn, Weißzeug 12) lĭk'-kůr, Getränke 13) rẽm'-nåntz, Ueberreste 14) vĭk'-ůr, Vicar, Pfarrer 15) ůn-dåwn'-tẽd, unverzagt 16) sȯ-bůr, nüchtern 17) mẽľ-lȯ, berauscht (bespitzt).

Sońg.

The wreťch condemṅ'd with lìfe to part,
Still, still on hòpe relìes [1],
And eṽery pańg [2] that reńds the heaŕt
Bids expectàtion rìse.
Hòpe, lìke the glimṁering [3] tàper's lìght,
Adoŕns and chèars the wày,
And still, as daŕker gròws the nìght,
Emiťs [4] a brìghter rày. *Gòldsmith.*

1) rė-lize', verläßt (stützt) sich 2) pång, Pein 3) glĭm'-můr-ĭng, schimmernd 4) ė-mĭt'z, sendet aus.

***Prol'ogue*[1] *to Càto (by Ad'dison)*; 1713.**

To wàke the sòul by ten'der stròkes of art,
To ràise the gènius, and to mend the heart,
To màke mankìnd in con'scious vir'tue bòld,
Liv'e o'er èach scène, and be what they behòld;
For this the Trag'ic[2] Mùse first trod[3] the stàge,
Comman'ding tèars to strèam thròugh ev'ry àge:
Tỳrants no mòre their sav'age nàture kep't,
And foes to vir'tue won'der'd how they wept.
Our àuthor shun's by vul'gar sprin'gs to mòve
The Hèro's glòry, or the Vir'gin's lov'e:
In pit'ying Lov'e we but our wèaknefs shèw,
And wìld Ambit'ion well deser'ves its wòe.
Here tèars shall flòw from a more gen'rous càuse,
Such tèars as Pàtriots shed for dỳing làws:
He bids your breast's with àncient ar'dour rìse,
And càlls for'th Ròman drop's from Brit'ish ey'es.
Vir'tue confes's'd in hùman shàpe he dràws,
What Plàto thòught, and god'like Càto was:
No com'mon ob'ject to your sìght displàys,
But what with pleasùre Heav'n itself' survèys:
A bràve man strug'gling in the stor'ms of fàte,
And grèatly fàlling with a fàlling stàte.

Whìle Càto giv'es his lit'tle sen'ate làws,
What bosom bèats not in his coun'try's càuse?
Who seès him ac't, but en'vies ev'ry deèd?
Who hèars him gròan, and does' not wish to bleèd?
'Ev'n when proud Caèsar, 'midst trium'phant car's,
The spoils[4] of nàtions, and the pom'p of war's,
Ignòbly[5] vain and im'potently greàt,
Shèw'd Rome her Càto's fig'ure dràwn in stàte;
As her dead fathers rev'rend im'age past,
The pomp was dar'ken'd and the dày o'ercast';
The trìumph cèas'd — tèars gush'd[6] from ev'ry èye;
The wor'ld's greàt vic'tor pas's'd unheèded[7] by;

1) prŏl'-lŏg, Prolog 2) trăd'-jĭk, tragisch 3) trod (tread), betrat 4) spŏĭlz, Raub, Beute 5) ĭg-nŏ'-blè, unedel

Her last good man dejécted[8] Ròme adòr'd,
And honour'd Cäesar's lefs than Càto's swòrd.

Brit'ons, attend: be worth like this appròv'd,
And shèw you have the virtue to be mòv'd.
With honest scorn the first fàm'd Càto view'd
Ròme learning arts from Greèce, whom she subdù'd.
Our scène precàriously[9] subsist's too long
On French translàtion, and Ital'ian song.
Dàre to have sense yoursel'ves; assert the stàge;
Be just'ly warm'd with your òwn nàtive ràge:
Such plàys alòne should win a Brit'ish èar,
As Càto's self had not disdàind to hèar. *Pòpe.*

6) gŭsh'd, ergossen sich 7) ŭn-hèèd'-ĕd, unbemerkt 8) dè-jĕkt'-ĕd, trostlos, niedergeschlagen 9) prè-kà'-rè-ŭs-lè, ungewiß, abhängig.

An El'egy[1], writ'ten in a country church-yard.

The curfew[2] tòlls[3] the knell' of parting day,
The lòwing herds wìnd slòwly o'er the lèa[4],
The plough-man hòmeward plod's[5] his wèary wày,
And lèaves the world to darknefs and to me.

Now fàdes the glimmering landscape on the sìght,
And all the àir a sol'emn still'nefs[6] hòlds,
Sàve where the beètle[7] wheèls[8] his dròning[9] flìght,
And drowsy[10] tinklings[11] lull the distant folds[12];

Sàve that, from yonder ìvy-mantled[13] tower[14],
The mòping[15] owl[16] does to the moòn complàin
Of such as, wandering nèar her sècret bower[17],
Molest' her àncient sol'itary[18] rèign.

1) ĕl'-è-jè, Elegie 2) kŭr'-fù, Abendglocke 3) tòl'z, läutet, hallet 4) lèè, umzäuntes Feld (Gefilde) 5) plòdz, geht mühsam 6) stĭl'-nĕs, Stille 7) bèè'-tl, Käfer 8) hwèèlz, schwirret 9) drò'-nĭng, träge 10) drŏŭ'-sè, schläfrig 11) tĭnk'-lĭngs, Klingeln, Geklingel 12) fòlds, Schafhürden (Pferche) 13) ì'-vè-mănt-ld, mit Epheu umschlungen 14) tŏŭ'r, Thurm 15) mò'-pĭng, träumend 16) ŏŭl, Eule 17) bŏŭ'-ŭr, Dickicht,

Benèath these rugged[19] elms, that yeẁ-treè's[20] shàde,
Where hèaves[21] the turf in many a mòuldering hèap,
Each in his narrow cell for ever làid,
The rùde forefathers of the hamlet[22] sleèp.

The breèzy càll of incense[23] - brèathing Morn,
The swallow, twit't'ring[24] from the stràw - built shed,
The cock's shrill clarion[25], or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lòwly bed.

For them no more the blàzing[26] hearth shall burn,
Or busy housewife[27] plỳ[28] her èvening càre;
Nor children run to lisp[29] their sire's return,
Or climb his kneès the envied kifs to shàre.

Oft did the harvest[30] to their sickle[31] yièld,
Their furrow oft the stubborn[32] glèbe[33] has bròke;
How jocund did they drìve their tèams[34] a-fièld![35]
How bow'd the wood's benèath their sturdy[36] stròke!

Let not ambition mock their ùseful toil,
Their hòmely joys, and destiny[37] obscùre;
Nor grandeur hèar with a disdàinful smìle
The short and simple annals[38] of the poòr.

The bòast of heraldry[39], the pomp of pow'r,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Awàit, alike, th' inevitable[40] hour;
The paths of glòry lèad but to the gràve.

Schlupfwinkel 18) sôl'-lė-tå-rė, einsam 19) rŭg'-gid, rauh 20) yŏŏ'-trėėz, Eibenbaums 21) hėv'-z, sich erhebt 22) håm'-lĕt, kleines Dorf, Weiler 23) ĭn'-sĕnse, Weihrauch 24) twĭt'-trĭng, zwitschernd 25) klåre'-yŭn, Trompetenton 26) blå'-zĭng, flammend 27) hŭs'-wĭf, Hausfrau 28) plĭ, anwenden, emsig arbeiten 29) lĭsp, lispeln, stammeln 30) hår'-vĕst, Erndte 31) sĭk'l, Sichel 32) stŭb'-bŭrn, unbiegsam, hart 33) glėbe, Scholle 34) tėėmz, Gespanne 35) å-fėėld', aufs Feld 36) stŭr'-dė, stark, kräftig 37) dĕs'-tė-nė, Schicksal 38) ån'-nålz, Jahrbücher 39) hĕr'-ål-drė, Wappenkunde, Wappenamt 40) ĭn-ĕv'-ė-tå-bl, unvermeidlich 41) ĭle, Kirch=

Nor you, ye Proúd, impùte to thèse the fàult,
  If meḿory o'er their toḿb no tropḣies ràise,
Where thro' the long-dràwn aisle[41] and fret́ted[42] vàult
  The pèaling ańthem[43] swell's the nòte of pràise.

Can stòried[44] uŕn[45], or ańimated bust,
  Back to its mańsion càll the flèeting breatḣ?
Can Hońour's voíce provòke the sìlent dust,
  Or Flat́t'ry sòothe the dull còld èar of Deatḣ?

Perhaṕs in this neglećted spot is làid
  Soḿe heaŕt ońce preǵnant with celeśtial fíre;
Hands, that the rod[46] of eḿpire mìght have swày'd,
  Or wàk'd to ećstasy[47] the liv́ing lỳre.

But Knowl'edge to their eỳes her aḿple[48] pàge,
  Rich with the spoíls of tìme, did né'er unròl[49];
Chill'[50] Peńury[51] repreśs'd their nòble ràge,
  And fròze[52] the gènial[53] cuŕrent[54] of the sòul.

Full mány[55] a geḿ of pùrest ràỳ serène
  The dàrk unfatḣom'd[56] càves of òcean beàr;
Full many a floẃer is born to blusḣ unseèn,
  And wàste its swèetnefs on the deśert àir.

Soḿe vil'lage-Haḿpden, that with dauńtlefs[57] breast'
  The lit́tle tỳrant of his fièlds withstood'[58];
Some mùte inglòrious Mil'ton hère may rest',
  Some Croḿwell guil'tlefs of his couńtry's blood'.

Th' aplàuse of liśt'ning seńates to commańd,
  The threat́s[59] of pàin and rùin to despìse,

halle 42) frẽt' - tẽd, erhaben gearbeitet (Relief u. s. w.) 43) ån'-thẽm, Chorgesang 44) stó'-rîd, mit Bildern verziert 45) ůrn, Urne 46) rôd, Ruthe (Regierungsstab, Scepter) 47) ěks'-tå-sè, Begeisterung 48) åm'-pl, weit 49) ůn-ròle', entrollen 50) tshîl, kalt (erstarrend) 51) pẽn'-nú-rè, Armuth 52) frȯze (freeze) 53) jé-né-ål, schöpferisch 54) kůr'-rẽnt, Strom 55) full many a etc., gar manchen ꝛc. 56) ůn-fåTH'-ůmd, unergründlich 57) dånt'-lẽs, furchtlos 58) wiTH-

To scat́ter pleńty o'er a smìling land,
  And rèad their histŏry in a nàtion's eyes.

Their lot́ forbade: nor circumscrìb'd[60] alòne
  Their gròwing virt́ues, but their crìmes confìn'd;
Forbade to wàde[61] thròugh slàughter to a thròne,
  And shut the gàtes of merćy on mankìnd,

The strugǵling panǵs of conścious trùth to hìde,
  To quenćh[62] the bluslies of ingenúous shàme,
Or hèap the shrìne of Luxúry and Prìde
  With inćense kinḋled at the Mùse's flàme.

Far from the mad́ding crowd́'s ignòble strìfe,
  Their sòber wislies nev́er learń'd to stràỳ;
Alonǵ the coòl, sequest́er'd[63] vàle of lìfe
  They kept́ the noíselefs tenóṙ[64] of their wàỳ.

Yet èv'n these bònes from inśult to protect́,
  Some fràil[65] memòrial[66] still erect́ed nìgh[67],
With uncoùth[68] rhymes and shàpelefs sculṕture[69] deck'd[70],
  Implòres[71] the paśsing trìbute[72] of a sìgh.

Their nàme, their yèars, spelt́[73] by th'unlet́ter'd mùse,
  The plàce of fàme and elégy supplỳ;
And manẏ a hòly tèxt aroúnd she strèws,
  That tèach the ruśtic morálist to dìe.

For whò, to dumb forget́fulnefs a prèy,
  This plèasing anxious[74] bèing é'er resìgn'd,
Left the warḿ precinćts[75] of the chèarful dày,
  Nor cast́ one lonǵing, linǵ'ring loòk behìnd?

stůđ', widerſtand 59) thrĕtz, Drohungen 60) sĕr-kům-skrib'd, beſchränkt 61) wáde, waten 62) kwĕnsh, auslöſchen, vertilgen 63) sė-kwĕs'-tůrd, einſam, abgelegen 64) tĕn'-nůr, Verfolg, Fortgang 65) fràle, zerbrechlich 66) mė-mò'-rė-ål, Denkmal 67) ni, nahe 68) ůn-kôôth', ſeltſam (roh) 69) skůlp'-tshůre, Schnitzwerk 70) dĕkd, geziert 71) îm-plòr'z, flehet 72) trib'-ùte, Tribut 73) spĕlt, geſchrieben

On some fońd breast′ the parting sòul relies,
Some pìous[76] drops the clòsing eye requìres;
'Ev'n from the tòmb the voíce of Nàture cries,
Ev'n in our Ashes live their wonted Fìres.

For thee, who mìndful of th'unhonour'd dead′,
Dost in these lìnes their artlefs tàle relàte;
If chańce, by lònely Contemplàtion led,
Some kińdred spirit shall inquìre thy fàte:

Haply[77] some hòary-head′ed Swàin may sày:
Oft have we seèn him, at the peèp[78] of dàwn,
Brushing[79], with hàsty steps, the dews awày,
To meèt the sún upoń the upland[80] làwn[81].

There, at the foot′ of yońder nod′ding beèch[82]
That wrìthes[83] its òld fantastic roòts so hìgh,
His list′lefs length at noòntide would he stret′ch,
And pòre[84] upoń the broòk that babbles[85] by.

Hard by yon wood′, now smìling, as in scorn,
Mut't'ring[86] his wàyward fańcies he would ròve;
Now droòping, wòeful wan[87], lìke one forlorn,
Or cràz'd[88] with càre, or cross'd in hòpelefs love.

One morn I miss'd[89] him on the custom'd hill,
Alońg the hèath and nèar his fàvourite treè;
Another càme; nor yet besìde the rill[90],
Nor up the làwn, nor at the wood′ was he;

The next, with dirges[91] dùe, in sad arrày,
Slòw thro' the church-yard path we saw him borne[92],
Appròach and rèad (for thou canst rèad) the lày,
Gràv'd on the stòne benèath yon àged thorn.

(spell) 74) ångk′-shůs, ángstlich 75) prè-sìngkt′z, Gránzen (Ráume) 76) pì′-ůs, fromm 77) håp′-lè, vielleicht 78) pèèp, Blick (Anbruch) 79) brůsh′-ìng, wischend 80) ůp′-lånd, hoch gelegen 81) låwn, Anger 82) bèètsh, Buche 83) rìTHe′-z, krümmet 84) pòre, starr blicken, stieren 85) båb′-blz, rieselt 86) můt′-trìng, murmelnd 87) wôn, blaß 88) kráz′d, zer-nagt 89) mìst, mißte 90) rìl, Bach 91) důr′-jèz, Grablieder 92) borne (bear).

The Epitaph.

Hère résts his head́ upoń the laṕ of Earth,
A Yoùth to Fortune and to Fàme unknòwn:
Fàir Science frown'd[1] not on his humble birth,
And Mel'ancholy mark'd him for her òwn.

Large was his bounty, and his sòul sincère,
Heav'n did a recompence as largely send:
He gave to Misery all he had, a tèar,
He gàin'd from Heav'n ('twas all he wish'd) a friend.

No farther seèk his merits to disclòse[2],
Or dràw his fràilties from their dread́ abòde,
(There they alike in trembling hòpe repòse,)
The bosom of his Father and his God́. *Gràу.*

1) frȍůn'd, war ungúnstig, zúrnte 2) dîs-klȍze', enthüllen.

The Hot-house[1] Ròse.

An early ròse, bòrne from her gènial bower,
Met the fond hòmage[2] of admiring eyes,
And while young zephyr fann'd the lovely flower,
Nàture and Art contended for the prize.

Exul'ting[3] Nàture cried — „I made thee fàir;
'Twas I that nursed thy tender bud in dew;
I gave thee fràgrance[4] to perfume the àir,
And stòle from beauty's cheèk her blushing hùe“[5].

„Cèase, God'defs, cèase,“ indignant Art replied;
„And ere you triumph, owe that, but for me[6],
This beauteous[7] object of our mutual pride
Had been no other than a vul'gar tree.“

1) hȍt'-hȍůse, Treibhaus 2) hȍm'-àje, Huldigung 3) ĕks-ŭlt'-ĭng, frohlockend 4) frá'-grånse, Wohlgeruch 5) hù, Farbe 6) but for me, ohne mich 7) bú'-tshè-ůs, schön

„I snat'ch'd her from her tardy mother's arms,
Where sunbeams scorch[8] and piercing tempests blow;
On my warm bosom nursed her infant charms,
Pruned the wild shoot, and trained the straggling[9] bough.

„I wat'ch'd her tender buds, and from her shade
Drew each intruding weed[10] with anxious care,
Nor let the curling blight her leaves invade,
Nor worm nor noxious[11] insect harbour[12] there.

„At length the beauty's loveliest bloom appears,
And Art from Fame shall win the promised boon[13];
While wayward April, smiling through her tears,
Decks her fair tresses with the wreaths[14] of June.

„Then, jeal'ous Nature, yield the palm[15] to me;
To me thy pride its early triumph owes:
Though thy rude workmanship[16] produced the tree,
'Twas Education form'd the perfect Rose."

Mrs. Charlotte Smith.

8) skőrtsh, sengen 9) străg'-glĭng, wild schießend (v. Pflanzen) 10) wėėd, Unkraut 11) nôk'-shůs, schädlich 12) hår'-bůr, sich aufhalten, herbergen, hausen 13) bôôn, Gabe 14) rèTHe, Kranz 15) påm, Palme 16) wůrk'-mån-ship, Arbeit.

Against Slävery.

I would not have a slave to till[1] my ground,
To carry me, to fan me while I sleep;
And tremble when I wake, for all the weal'th
That sinews[2] bought and sold have ever earn'd[3].
No, dear as freedom is, and in my heart's
Iust estimation prized beyond all prize,
I had much rather be myself' the slave,
And wear the bonds, than fasten[4] them.

Cowper.

1) tĭl, bebauen 2) sĭn'-nůze, Sehnen, Muskeln, Nerven 3) ĕrn, gewinnen, erwerben 4) fås'-sn, befestigen.

Mùsic.
*(Imitated from the German of Jean Pàul *).*

Oh Mùsic! Echo from a far, harmònious world!
In our dumb [1] bòsoms, Thou, the 'Angel's sìgh!
If hùman speèch, if quick'ned [2] glance should fàil,
To èase the làden bosom of its tàle —
If our hearts — lònesome [3] pris'ners — pìning [4] lie
In cell unburst [5], from whence they vàinly trỳ —
Oh, then 'tis Thou, by whom the cheèrless [6] captives greèt,
By whom their distant sìghs in lònely ùnion meèt.

Dr. H. Fick.

1) dŭm, stumm 2) to kwĭk'-kn, beseelen, beleben 3) lòne'-sŭm, einsam, traurig 4) to pine, sich abhärmen 5) ŭn-bŭrst', unerbrochen 6) tshèèr'-lĕs, freudenlos.

*) „Having once admitted a foreign poet there is no resisting his second call." Literary Gazette, 1832.

On Pàper-money.

Bless'd pàper cred'it, last and best supplỳ!
That lends Corruption hìgher wings to flỳ!
Gòld imp'd [1] by thee can compass [2] hardest things;
Can pock'et stàtes, can fetch or carry kings:

A single lèaf shall waft [3] an army o'er,
Or ship off senates to some distant shòre:
A lèaf, lìke Sibyl's, scat'ter to and frò [4]
Our fàtes and fortunes, as the winds shall blòw;
Pregnant with thòusands, flits [5] the scrap [6] unseèn,
And sìlent sells a king or buỳs a queèn.

Pòpe.

1) ĭmp'd, unterstützt, vergrößert 2) kŭm'-pŭs, erreichen 3) wåft, führen (durch die Luft oder über Wasser) 4) tŏŏ ånd frò, hin und her 5) flĭtz, fliegt herum 6) skrăp, kleines Stück (Wisch) Papier.

On Slàve-tràde.

— There Af'ric's swarthy [1] sons their toils repèat,
Benèath the fervours of the noòn-tìde hèat;

Torn [2] from èach joý that crowń'd their nàtive soíl,
No sweèt reflećtions mit'igate their toíl;
From morn to ève, by riǵorous hand opprest́,
Dull fly their hoúrs, of eváery hòpe unblest́:
Till bròke with làbour, heĺpleſs and forloŕn,
From their wèak graśp [3] the liń'ring moŕsel torn;
The reèd [4] built hoveĺ's [5] frieńdly shàde denỳ'd;
The jest of foĺly, and the scoŕn of prìde;
Droòping benèath merid'ian suns they lìe,
Lift the fàint head́, and bend th' implòring eỳe;
Till deatĺi in kìndneſs, from the toŕtured [6] breast́
Càlls the freè spiŕit to the real'ms of rest.

Shàme to mankìnd, but shàme to Brit'ons mòst,
Who all the sweèts of lib́erty can bòast,
Yet, deaf́ [7] to all every hùman clàim, denỳ
That blíſs to others which themseĺves enjoý:
Lìfe's bit́ter draugĺit [8] with haŕsher [9] bit́ter [10] fill,
Blast eváery joý, and add to every ill;
The treḿbling limbs with gàlling [11] ìron bìnd,
Nor loòse the heavíer bońdage [12] of the mìnd.

Roscoe.

1) swår'-thè, ſchwarz 2) tòrn (tear) 3) gråsp, Faſſen, Ergreifen, Griff 4) rèèd, Rohr 5) hòv'-îl, Hütte 6) tòr'-tshùrd, gemartert, gequält 7) dêf, taub 8) dråft, Trunk 9) hårsh'-ůr, herber 10) bît'-tůr, bitter 11) gåw'-lîng, die Haut abreibend 12) bòn'-dåje, Sklaverei.

A Prison.

— And this plàce my fòrefathers made for man!
This is the proćeſs [1] of our loǘe and wiśdom
To èach poor brother who offeńds agaiǹst us —
Most iǹnocent perhaṕs — and what if guil'ty?
Is this the ònly cùre? Meŕciful God!
'Each pòre and nat́ural oútlet shriv́elled [2] up
By iǵnorance and parching [3] poverty,
His eńergies ròll back upon his heart
And stagnate [4] and corrupt, till changed to poison

They breàk oút on him, lìke a lòathsome[5] plàgue-spot!
Then we càll in our pampered moúntebanks[6]:
And this is their best cùre! Uncomforted
And friendlefs sol'itude, gròaning and tèars,
And savage fàces at the clanking[7] hoúr,
Seèn throùgh the stèam and vàpour of his dungeon
By the lamp's dismal twìlight! So he lìes
Circled with èvil, till his very sòul
Unmòulds[8] its essence, hòpelefsly deformed[9]
By sìghts of evermòre deformity!
With other ministràtions[10] thou, o Nàture!
Hèalest thy wandering and distempered chìld;
Thou pòurest on him thy soft influences,
Thy sunny hùes, fàir forms, and brèathing sweèts;
Thy mel'odies of woods, and winds and wàters!
Till he relent[11], and can no more endùre
To be a jarring[12] and dissonant[13] thing
Amid this general dance and minstrelsy[14];
But bursting into tèars, wins back his wày,
His angry spirit hèaled and harmonized
By the benignant touch of love and beaùty.

S. T. Còleridge.

1) prôs'-sês, Bestreben, Verfahren 2) to shrîv'-vl up, verschrumpfen 3) to pårtsh, verbrennen, austrocknen 4) to ståg'-nâte, stagniren 5) lòTH'-sûm, scheußlich 6) môûn'-tê-bånk, Quacksalber 7) to clångk, klirren 8) to ûn-mòld', umwandeln, verwandeln 9) to dê-fôrm', entstellen 10) mîn-nîs-trá'-shûn, Wirksamkeit 11) to rê-lênt', erweichen 12) to jår, mislauten 13) dîs'-sò-nånt, verstimmt, unharmonisch 14) mîn'-strêl-sê, Musik, Harmonie.

The Burial of Sir John Mòore *).

Not a drum was heard, not a fùneral-vòte,
As his còrse to the rampart we hurried;
Not a soldier discharged[1] his farewell-shot
O'er the grave where our hero we buried.

*) Dieses schöne Gedicht ist zum Gedächtniß des im J. 1808 bei Corunna in Spanien gefallenen tapferen britischen Generals Sir J. Moore geschrieben.

We buried him dar′kly at dead′ of nìght,
The sods [2] with our bàyonets [3] tur′ning,
By the strug′gling moònbeam's mis′ty light,
And the lan′tern dim′ly bur′ning.

No ùseless cof′fin enclòsed his breast,
Not in sheèt or in shroúd we wound′ him;
But he lay like a war′rior tàking his rest,
With his mar′tial clòak aroúnd him.

Few and short were the pràyers we said,
And we spoke not a word of sor′row;
But we stead′fastly gàzed on the face that was dead,
And we bitterly thought of the morrow.

We thought as we hol′low'd his nar′row bed,
And smoòth'd [4] down his lònely pil′low,
That the foe and the strànger would tread′ o'er his head,
And we far awày on the bil′low!

Lìghtly they'll′ talk of the spir′it that's gone,
And o'er his còld ash′es upbràid him, —
But little he'll′ reck [5], if they let him sleèp on,
In the gràve where a Brit′on has laid him.

But half of our heav′y task was done,
When the clock′ struck the hoúr for retìring;
And we heard the dis′tant and ran′dom [6] gun [7]
That the foe was sul′lenly fìring.

Slòwly and sad′ly we laid him down,
From the fièld of his fàme fresh and gòry [8],
We car′ved not a lìne, and we ràised not a stone —
But we left him alone with his glory!

W ò l f e.

1) to dĭs-tshårje′, abfeuern 2) sŏd, Rasen, Erdklumpe 3) bá′-yůn-nĕt, Bajonet 4) to smŏŏth, glåtten, gleichen 5) to reck, sich kümmern 6) rån′-dům, zufällig, oben hin 7) gůn, (hier) Kanone 8) gò′-rè, blutig.

Conscience.

The mind that broods[1] o'er guilty woes
Is like the scorpion girt[2] by fire;
In circle narrowing as it glows,
The flames around their captive close,
Till inly scorch'd by thousand throes[3],
And madd'ening in her ire[4],
One sad and sole relief she knows,
The sting[5] she nourish'd for her foes,
Whose venom[6] never yet was vain,
Gives but one pang[7], and cures all pain,
And darts into her desperate brain[8]:
So do the dark in soul expire,
Or live like scorpion girt by fire;
So writhes[9] the mind Remorse[10] hath riven[11],
Unfit for earth, undoom'd[12] for heaven,
Darkneſs above, despair beneath,
Around it flame, within it death!

Lord Byron.

1) brôôds, brütet 2) gêrt, gegürtet, umringt 3) thrôz, Wehen 4) ìre, Wuth 5) sting, Stachel 6) vên'-ûm, Gift 7) pâng, Pein 8) brâne, Gehirn 9) riTHez, krümmt, windet ſich 10) rê-mòrse', Reue 11) rîv'-vn, zerriſſen (to rive) 12) ûn-dôôm'd, nicht beſtimmt.

Reflection on Man.

How poor, how rich, how abject[1], how august[2],
How complicate[3], how wonderful is man!
How passing wonder He, who made him such!
Who center'd in our make such strange extremes!
From diff'rent natures marvellously[4] mixt,
Connexion exquisite[5] of distant worlds!
Distinguish'd link[6] in being's endleſs chain!
Midway from nothing to the Deity!
A beam ethereal[7], sully'd, and absorpt[8]!

1) âb'-jêkt, gering, niedrig 2) âw-gûst', herrlich 3) kôm-plê-kàte', zuſammengeſetzt 4) mâr'-vêl-lûs-lê, auf eine wunderbare Art 5) êks'-kwê-zît, auserleſen 6) lînk, Glied einer Kette 7) ê-thê'-rê-âl, himmliſch 8) âb-sôrpt', ein=

Tho' sul'ly'd and dishonour'd, still divìne!
Dim[9] miniature[10] of greàtnefs ab'solute!
An hèir of glòry! a fràil chìld of dust!
Hel'plefs immor'tal! in'sect[11] in'finite!
A worm! a god! — I trem'ble at myself',
And in myself am lost'! at hòme a strànger;
Thòught wan'ders up and dow'n, surprìs'd, aghast'[12],
And won'd'ring at her òwn: how rèason reèls[13]!
O what a mir'acle[14] to man is man,
Trium'phantly distress'd; what joy', what dread'!
Alter'nately transpor'ted, and alar'm'd!
What can preser've my life? or what destroy'!
An àngel's arm can't snat'ch[15] me from the gràve;
Lègions of àngels can't confìne me there'.

Y o u n' g.

gefaugt 9) dĭm, dunkel 10) mĭn'-è-tùre, Miniaturgemälde 11) ĭn'-sèkt, Insekt 12) â-gâst, schaudernd, erschreckt 13) rèèlz, taumelt 14) mĭr'-â-kl, Wunder 15) snâtsh, reißen.

F r i e n' d s h i p.

Delib'erate on all things with thy frien'd:
But sin'ce frien'ds gròw not thick on ev'ry boúgh,
Nor ev'ry friend unrot'ten[1] at the còre[2],
First, on thy friend, deliberate with thyself';
Pàuse, pon'der[3], sift[4]; not èager in the choíce,
Nor jeal'ous of the chòsen; fix'ing, fix;
Jud'ge befòre friendship, then confìde[5] till death'.
Well, for thy friend; but nòbler far for thee;
How gal'lant dànger for ear'th's hìghest prìze!
A friend is wor'th all haz'ards we can run.
„Poòr is the frien'dlefs mas'ter of a wor'ld:
„A world in pur'chase for a friend is gàin."
O! for the brìght complex'ion, cor'dial[6] war'mth,
And el'evating spir'it of a friend,
For twen'ty sum'mers rìpening by my sìde;

1) ŭn-rŏt'-tn, unverdorben 2) a friend unrotten at the core, ein treuer Freund 3) pŏn'-dŭr, erwäge 4) sĭft, siehe, untersuche 5) kŏn-fīde', vertraue 6) kŏr'-jè-âl, herzlich 7) fèk'-

All feculense[7] of falsehood long thrown down;
All social virtues rising in his soul,
As crystal[8] clear, and smiling, as they rise!
Here nectar flows; it sparkles in our sight;
Rich to the taste, and genuine from the heart.
High-flavour'd[9] bliss for gods! on earth how rare!

Young.

ŭ-lĕnse, Bodensatz, Hefe 8) kris'-tâl, Crystall 9) flâ'-vůrd, schmackhaft.

Life and Eternity.

This is the bud of being, the dim dawn,
The twilight of our day, the vestibule[1];
Life's theatre as yet is shut, and death,
Strong death alone can heave the massy bar,
This gross[2] impediment[3] of clay remove[4],
And make us, embryos[5] of existence, free.
From real life, but little more remote[6]
Is he, not yet a candidate for light,
The future embryo, slumbering in his sire.
Embryos we must be, till we burst the shell[7],
Yon ambient[8], azure[9] shell, and spring to life,
The life of Gods, o transport! and of man.
Yet man, fool man! here buries all his thoughts;
Inters celestial hopes without one sigh:
Prisoner of earth, and pent beneath the moon,
Here pinions all his wishes; wing'd by Heaven
To fly at infinite, and reach it there
Where seraphs gather immortality
On life's fair tree, fast by the throne of God.
What golden joys ambrosial clust'ring[10] glow
In His full beam, and ripen for the just,
Where momentary[11] ages are no more!

1) vĕs'-tê-bůle, Vorhof 2) gròse, lästig, plump 3) im-pĕd'-dê-mĕnt, Hinderniß 4) to rê-mōōv', wegschaffen, entfernen 5) ĕm'-brê-ōz, unvollkommene Leibesfrüchte, Embryonen 6) rê-môte', entfernt 7) shĕl, Schale 8) âm'-bê-ĕnt, umgebend 9) â'-zhůre, himmelblau 10) klůs'-tůr-ing.

Where time and pain, and chance and death, expire!
And is it in the flight of threescore[12] years,
To push[13] eternity from human thought,
And smother[14] souls immortal in the dust?
A soul immortal, spending all her fires,
Wasting her strength in strenuous[15] idleneſs,
Thrown into tumult[16], raptur'd, or alarm'd,
At aught[17] this scene can threaten, or indulge,
Resembles[18] ocean into tempest wrought[19],
To waft a feather[20] or to drown[21] a fly.

Young.

büſchelweiſe, viel beiſammen 11) mō'-měn-tå-rė, augenblick-lich, vergänglich 12) thrèē'-skòre, Schock (60) 13) půsh, ſtoßen 14) smůTH'-ůr, erſticken, niedertreten 15) strěn'-ů-ůs, angeſtrengt, eifrig 16) tů'-můlt, Aufruhr, Verwirrung 17) åwt, etwas 18) rė-zěm'-blz, iſt ähnlich 19) råwt (work) 20) fěTH'-ůr, Feder 21) drǒůn, ertränken.

Oppression, Want, and Disease[1].

War, Famine[2], Pest, Volcano[3], Storm, and Fire,
Intestine[4] Broils[5], Oppression, with her heart
Wrapt up in triple[6] braſs[7], besiege[8] mankind:
God's image, disinherited[9] of day,
Here plung'd[10] in mines, forgets a sun was made:
There, beings, deathleſs as their haughty lord,
Are hammer'd[11] to te galling oar[12] for life;
And plough the winter's wave, and reap[13] despair:
Some for hard masters, broken under arms,
In battle lopt[14] away, with half their limbs,
Beg bitter bread thro' realms their valour sav'd.
If so the tyrant, or his minion[15], doom:
Want, and incurable disease, (fell[16] pair!)
On hopeleſs multitudes remorseleſs[17] seize.

1) dīz-ėze', Krankheit 2) fåm'-ĭn, Hungersnoth 3) vǒl-kå'-nō, Vulkan 4) ĭn-těs'-tĭn, innerlich 5) brǒīlz, Aufruhr 6) trĭp'-pl, dreifach 7) bräs, Erz 8) bė-sėdje', belagern 9) dĭs-ĭn-hěr'-ĭt, enterbt 10) plůnj'd, geſtürzt 11) håm'-můrd, gehämmert, geſchmiedet 12) ōre, Ruder 13) rėpe, erndten 14) lǒpt, gehauen 15) mĭn'-yůn, Liebling 16) fěl,

At ońce; and màke a ref'uge of the gràve:
How gròaning hośpitals[18] eject their dead'!
What nuḿbers gròan for sad' admiśsion there!
What nuḿbers, ońce in foŕtune's lap' hìgh fed'[19],
Solićit[20] the còld hand of chaŕity!
To shock' us more, solićit it in vàin!
Ye sil'ken[21] sońs of pleaśure! sińce in pàins
You rùe[22] more mòdish[23] viśits, viśit hère,
And brèathe from your debàuch[24]: giv́e, and reduce
Suŕfeit's[25] domińion o'er you: but so greàt
Your iḿpudence[26], you blush' at what is rìght.

Hap'py! did soŕrow sèize on such alòne:
Not prùdence can defeńd, nor viŕtue sàve;
Disèase invàdes the chàstest teḿperance;
And puńishment the guil'tless, and alaŕm
Thrò' thick'est shàdes pursùes the fońd of pèace.
Man's càution of'ten into dànger tuŕn,
And, his guaŕd falling, crush'es[27] him to death'.
Not hap'piness itself' màkes good her nàme;
Our veŕy wish'es give us not our wish.
How diśtant of the thing we dòte[28] on most,
From that for which we dòte, felićity!
The smoòthest coùrse of nàture has its pàins,
And trùest friends, thro' eŕror, wouńd our rest:
Withoút misfoŕtune, what calaḿities!
And what hostil'ities, withoút a fòe!
Nor are fòes wańting to the best on eaŕth:
But eńdless is the list of hùman ills,
And sìghs mìght soòner fàil, than càuse to sìgh.

Young.

grausam 17) rè-mòrs'-lès, reulos, grausam, wild 18) òs'-pè-tàls, Krankenhäuser 19) fed (feed) 20) sò-lìs'-sìt, bitten, sprechen an 21) sìlk'-kn, seiden, weichlich 22) ròò, bereuen 23) mò'-dìsh, modisch 24) dè-bàwtsh', Schwelgerei 25) sùr'-fìtz, Eckels 26) ìm'-pù-dènse, Unverschämtheit 27) kràsh, zertreten 28) dòte, närrisch lieben.

Life.

— Life speèds awày
From poínt to poínt, tho' seèming to staníd still.
The cuńning[1] fùgitive[2] is swift by steal'th[3]:
Too subt'le[4] is the mòvement to be seèn:
Yet soòn man's hoúr is up, and we are gońe.
Warńings poínt out our dànger; gnòmons[5], tìme:
As these are ùseless when the suń is set';
So those, but when mòre glòrious Rèason shìnes.
Rèason should jud'ge in all; in Rèason's eỳe,
That sed'entary[6] shad'ow travels hard.
But such our gravitàtion to the wrońg,
So pròne our heárts to whíspẽr what we wish,
'Tis làter with the wìse, than he's awàre;
A Wil'mington *) goes slòwer than the suń;
And all mankìnd mistàke their tìme of dày;
'Ev'n àge itself'. Fresh hòpes are hoúrly sòwn
In fuŕrow'd brows. To geńtle lìfe's desceńt[7]
Whe shut' our eỳes, and think it is a plàin.
We tàke fàir dàys in wińter for the spring;
And tuŕn our bleśsings into bàne[8]. Since oft
Man must compùte[9] that àge he caǹnot feèl,
He scàrce belièves he's òlder for his yèars.
Thus, at lìfe's làtest ève, we keèp in stòre
One disappoíntment sùre, to crow'n the rest' —
The disappoíntment of a promis'd hoúr. *Youńg.*

1) kůn'-nǐng, schlau 2) fů'-jė-tǐv, Flüchtling 3) stěl̊th, Diebstahl 4) sůt'-tl, fein, leise, schlau 5) nò'-mônz, die Zeiger an Sonnenuhren 6) séd'-děn-tå-rė, sitzend, träge 7) dė-sěnt', Abhang 8) båne, Verderben 9) kôm-pùte', berechnen.

*) Lord Wilmington, dem Young diese Nacht dedicirte. F.

The Giaoúr[1].

„How name ye yon lòne Cal'oyer?
His fèatures I have scaǹn'd[2] before
In mine òwn land: 'tis many a year
Since, dashing by the lònely shore,

I saw him urge[3] as fleet a steed
As ever served a horseman's need.
But once I saw that face, yet then
It was so mark'd with inward[4] pain,
I could not pafs it by again;
It breathes the same dark spirit now,
As death were stamp'd upon his brow" [5].

„'Tis twice three years at summer tide[6]
  Since first among our frères he came;
And here it soothes[7] to abide
  For some dark deed he will not name."

* * *

* * * *

Dark and unearthly is the scowl[8]
That glares[9] beneath his dusky[10] cowl[11]:
The flash of that dilating[12] eye
Reveals too much of times gone by;
Though varying, indistinct its hue[13],
Oft will his glance the gazer rue[14];
For in it lurks that namelefs spell[15]
Which speaks, itself unspeakable
A spirit yet unquell'd[16] and high,
That claims and keeps ascendancy;
And like the bird whose pinions[17] quake[18],
But cannot fly the gazing snake,
Will others quail[19] beneath his look,
Nor 'scape[20] the glance they scarce can brook[21].
From him the half-affrighted Friar[22]
When met alone would fain retire,
As if that eye and bitter smile
Transferr'd to others fear and guile[23]:

1) gė-ðůr', Spottname der Mahomedaner für Andersgläubige, Ungläubige 2) skånn'd, untersucht 3) ůrje, antreiben 4) in'-wård, innerlich 5) brðů, Braue, Stirn 6) tide, Zeit, Jahreszeit 7) to sööTH, gefallen 8) sköůl, Finsterblick 9) glåres, funkelt 10) důs'-kė, dunkel 11) köůl, Kutte 12) dė-lá'-ting, ausdrucksvoll 13) hů, Farbe 14) röö, bedauern 15) spell, Zauber 16) ůn-kwėl'ld, ungebändigt 17) pin'-yůn, Schwinge, Fittig 18) kwåke, zittern 19) kwåle, bangen 20) 'scape statt escape 21) brööк, ertragen 22) fri'-

Nor oft to smile descendeth he,
And when he doth, 'tis sad to see
That he but mocks at misery.
How that pàle lip will curl[24] and quiver![25]
Then fix once more as if for ever;
As if his sorrow or disdàin
Forbad'e him e'er to smile again.
Well were it so — such ghast'ly mirth
From joyannce[26] ne'er derived its birth.
But sad'der still it were to tràce[27]
What once were feèlings in that face:
Time hath not yet the fèatures fix'd,
But brighter tràits[28] with èvil mix'd;
And there are hùes not al'ways fàded,
Which speak a mind not all degràded
Even by the crimes through which it wàded:
The common crowd but see the gloòm
Of wàyward[29] deeds, and fit'ting[30] doòm[31];
The close observer can espỳ[32]
A noble sòul, and lineage[33] high:
Alas! though both bestòw'd[34] in vain,
Which griėf could chànge, and guil't could stàin[35],
It was no vul'gar tenement[36],
To which such lof'ty gifts were lent,
And still with little lefs than dread'
On such the sìght is riveted[37].
The roòflefs[38] cot[39], decày'd and rent
Will scarce delày the passer by;
The tower by war or tempest bent,
While yet may frown[40] one bat'tlement[41],
Demands and daunts[42] the strànger's eye;

ůr, Mönch 23) gyle, Verstellung 24) kůrl, sich verziehen 25) kwîv'-vůr, zucken, zittern 26) jöé'-ånse, Frohsinn 27) tráse, aufspůren 28) trîz, Züge 29) wá'-wůrd, finster 30) fitting, angemessen, geziemend 31) dööm, Geschick 32) è-spî', erspähen, entdecken 33) lîn'-nè-åje, Abkunft 34) bè-stö'd, verliehen 35) stáne, beflecken 36) tĕn'-è-mĕnt, Miethhaltung (fig. vom Leben) 37) to rîv'-ît, heften, nieten 38) rööf'-lès, dachlos 39) kŏt, Hütte 40) to frŏůn, zürnen, drohen 41) båt'-tl-mĕnt, Brustwehr (=Mauer) 42) to dånt, schrecken

Each ìvied[43] arch, and pil'lar lòne,
Plèads hàughtily for glòries gone!

„His floating ròbe aroúnd him fòlding,
Slòw swe̖èps he through the col'umn'd[44] aisle;
With dread' behel'd, with gloòm behòlding
The rìtes[45] that sańctify[46] the pìle[47].
But when the ańthem shàkes the choír,
And kneèl the mońks, his steps retìre;
By yońder lone and wàvering torćh
His aśpect glàres within the porćh[48];
There will he pàuse till all is doné,
And hear the pràyer, but ut'ter noné.
See — by the half-illùmined wàll
His hoòd[49] flỳ back, his dark hair fall,
That pàle broẃ[50] wìldly wrèathing[51] round,
As if the Gorǵon there had bound
The sàblest[52] of the serṕent-bràid[53]
That o'er her fearful foŕehead stràỳ'd:
For he declìnes the conv́ent-oath,
And lèaves those locks' unhal'low'd[54] gròwth[55],
But weàrs our garb[56] in all besìde;
And, not from pìety but pride,
Gives weal'th to walls that never heard
Of his one hòly voẃ or word.
Lo! mark ye, as the harḿony
Pèals[57] louder pràises to the sky,
That liv́id[58] cheèk, that stòny air
Of mix'd defìance and despàir!
Saińt Frańcis, keep him from the shrine[59].
Else may we dread the wrath́[60] divine
Made mańifest by àwful[61] sign.

43) ì'-vèd, epheuumrankt 44) kòl'-lùmd, mit Säulen versehen 45) rìte, Ritus 46) sångk'-tè-fì, heiligen 47) pìle, Gebäude 48) pòrtsh, Portico, Säulenhalle 49) hůd, Kapuze 50) brǒů, (Augen-) Braue 51) to rèTHe, sich zusammen ziehen, falten 52) sable, schwarz 53) bràde, Knoten 54) ǔn-hål'-lòd, unheilig 55) gròth, Wachsthum 56) garb, Gewand 57) to pèle, schallen 58) lǐv'-ǐd, entfärbt 59) shrìne, Altar 60) ròth, Zorn 61) åw'-fůl, furchtbar.

If ever èvil àngel bore
The form of mórtal, such he wòre:
By all my hope of sins forgíven,
Such looks are not of earth nor heáven!“

Lord Byron.

The Arab Màid.

Flỳ to the désert, fly with me,
Our Arab te'nts are rùde for thee;
But oh! the choíce what heart can doúbt
Of tents with love, or thrònes withoút?

Our rocks are rough́, but smìling there
The acàcia[1] wàves her yel'low hàir,
Lònely and sweèt, nor loved the leſs
For flowéring[2] in a wil'derneſs.

Our sands are bàre, but dówn their slòpe[3]
The sil'very-foot'ed ántilope
As gràcefully and gàily spríngs
As o'ér the márble[4] còurts of kings.

Then come — thy Arab maid will be
The lóved and lòne acàcia-tree,
The ántilope, whose feèt shall bleſs
With their líght soúnd thy lònelineſs.

Oh! there are lòoks and tònes that dart
An ínstant sunśhine thròugh the heart, —,
As if the sòul that mínute càught
Some treaśure it through life had sought;

As if the very lips and eyes
Predéstined[5] to have all our síghs,
And never be forgót again,
Spárkled and spoke befòre us then!

So came thy e'very gla'nce and tòne,
When first on me they brèathed and shòne,
Ne'w, as if bròught from other sphères,
Yet wel'come as if lo'ved for yèars!

Then fly with me, if thou hast knòwn
No other flàme, nor fal'sely thròwn
A gem away, that thou hadst swo'rn
Should ever in thy heart be wo'rn.

Come, if the love thou hast for me
Is pùre and fresh as mine for thee, —
Fresh as the fou'ntain under grou'nd,
When first 'tis by the lap-wing [6] found *).

But if for me thou dost forsàke
Some other maid, and rùdely breàk
Her wo'rshipp'd ima'ge from its bàse,
To give to me the ru'in'd plàce; —

Then fare thee well — I'd' rather make
My bo'wer [7] upon some ìcy lake
When thàwing suns begin to shine,
Then trust to love as false as thine!

Thomas Moore.

1) â-kā'-shē-â, Accacie 2) to flower, blühen 3) slope, Abhang 4) mâr'bl, marmorn 5) to prē-dēs'-tīn, vorherbestimmen 6) lap-wing, Kibitz 7) bōū'-ūr, Hütte, Laube.

*) Der lap-wing (Kibitz) soll unterirdisches Wasser auffinden können.

A Hymn on the Sèasons.

These as they chànge, Almi'gthy Fàther, these
Are but the vàried God. The ròlling yèar
Is full of Thee. Fo'rth in the plèasing Spring
Thy beaùty walk's, thy te'nderness and lo've.
Wi'de flush' the fièlds; the sof't'ning àir is balm';

Ecĥo the moúntains round; the fórest smìles;
And ev'ry sénse, and ev'ry heárt is joý.
Then comes Thy glòry in the Súmmer-moúths,
With lìght and hèat reful'gent[1]. Then Thy sun
Shoòts full perféction thro' the swel'ling yèar:
And oft Thy voíce in dread'ful thunder spèaks;
And oft at dàwn, deèp noòn, or fàlling ève,
By broòks and gròves, in hol'low-whisp'ring gàles.
Thy boúnty shìnes in Aut'umn unconfìn'd,
And spread's a cóm̀mon fèast for all that líves.
In winter àwful Thou! with cloúds and stórms
Aroúnd Thee thròwn, tem̀pest o'er tem̀pest ròll'd,
Majéstic dárknefs! On the wírlwind's wing
Rìding sublìme, Thou bid'st the wórld adòre,
And húmblest nàture with Thy nórthern blast.

Mystèrious roúnd! what skill, what fòrce divìne,
Deèp-felt, in these appèar! a sím̀ple tràin,
Yet so delìghtful míx'd, with such kìnd art,
Such beaùty and benef'icence combìn'd[2];
Shàde, unpercèiv'd, so sof't'ning into shàde;
And all so fórming an harmònious whòle;
That, as they still succeèd, they rávish still.
But wánd'ring óft, with brùte uncónscious gàze,
Man márks not Thee, marks not the mìgthy hand
That, ever busý, wheèls the sìlent sphères;
Wórks in the sècret deèp; shoòts, stèaming[3], thénce
The fàir profùsion that o'erspread's the Spring:
Fléngs from the sun diréct the flàming day;
Feèds ev'ry crèature; húrls[4] the tem̀pest fórth;
And, as on eárth this gràteful chànge revol'ves,
With tránsport touĉhes all the springs of lìfe.

Nàture, attend! joín ev'ry líving sòul,
Benèath the spàcious tem̀ple of the skỳ,
In adoràtion joín; and, árdent, ràise

1) rè-fŭl'-jĕnt, glänzend 2) kŏm-blı'n'd, verbunden, vereinigt
3) stè'-mìng, dünstend 4) hŭrl, schleudern 5) ăt-tùne', er=

One geńeral song! To Him, ye vòcal gàles,
Brèathe sof't, whose Spiŕit in your fresh́nes brèathes:
Oh tàlk of him in sol'itary glòòms!
Where, o'er the rock, the scaŕcely wàving pìne
Fills the brow'n shàde with a relig'ious àwe!
And ye, whose bòlder nòte is heaŕd afaŕ,
Who shàke th'astońish'd woŕld, lift hìgh to heav'n
Th'impet'uous song, and sày from whom you ràge.
His pràise, ye bròòks, attùne [5], ye trem'bling rills;
And let me cat'ch it as I mùse along'.
Ye head'long toŕrents, rap'id [6] and profoúnd;
Ye sof'ter flood's, that lèad the hùmid màze
Along' the vàle; and thou, majeśtic màin [7],
A sècret woŕld of wońders in thyself',
Soúnd His stupeńdous [8] pràise; whose greàter voíce
Or bid's you ròar, or bids your ròaring fàll.
Soft ròll your iń cense, heŕbs, and frùits, and flow'rs,
In miń gled [9] cloúds to Him; whose sun exàlts,
Whose breath perfùmes [10] you, and whose peńcil [11] pàints.
Ye foŕests beńd, ye haŕvests wàve, to Him;
Brèathe your still song into the rèapers [12] heaŕt,
As hòme he goes beǹeath the joy'ous mòòn.
Ye that keèp wat'ch in heav'n, as eaŕth asleèp
Uncońscìous lìes, effùse [13] your mìldest bèams,
Ye constellàtions [14], whìle your àngels strìke,
Amid' the spań gled [15] skỳ, the sil'ver lỳre.
Greàt sòurce of dày! best im'age hère belòw
Of thy Creàtor, ev'er pòuring wìde,
From woŕld to world, the vìtal òcean roúnd,
On Nàture wrìte with ev'ry bèam His pràise.
The thuńder ròlls: be hush'd the proś trate [16] world;
While cloúd to cloud retuŕns the sol'emn hyḿn.
Blèat out afresh [17], ye hill's: ye moś sy rock's,
Retàin the soúnd: the bròad [18] respońsive [19] lòw,

tönet, ſtimmet bei 6) råp'-ĭd, reißend 7) máne, Ocean
8) stŭ-pĕn'-dŭs, erſtaunlich, ungeheuer 9) mĭn'-gld, vermiſcht
10) pĕr'-fūm-z, räuchert, durchdüftet 11) pĕn'-sĭl, Pinſel
12) rē'-pŭr, Schnitter 13) ĕf-fūse', gießt aus 14) kŏn-stĕl-lā'-shŭnz, Geſtirne 15) spăn'-gld, beflittert 16) prŏs'-

Ye val'lies, ràise; for the Greàt Shepherd rèigns;
And his unsuf'f'ring kingdom yet will come.
Ye wood'lands all, awàke: a boúndlefs song
Burst from the gròves! and when the rest'lefs dày,
Expìring, lày s the warbling world asleèp,
Sweètest of birds! sweèt Philomèla, charm
The list'ning shàdes, and tèach the night His pràise.
Ye chièf, for whom the whòle creàtion smìles,
At once the head', the heart, and tongue of all,
Crown the greàt hymn! in swarming[20] cit'ies vast',
Assembled men to the deèp organ join
The long-resoúnding[21] voíce, oft breàking clèar,
At sol'emn pàuses, thrò' the swel'ling bàse;
And, as èach mingling flàme incrèases each,
In one unìted ardour rìse to heav'n.
Or, if you rather chòose the rùral[22] shàde,
And find a fàne[23] in ev'ry sàcred gròve,
There let the shepherd's flùte[24], the virgin's lày,
The prompting seraph, and the pòet's lyre,
Still sing the God' of Sèasons, as they ròll.
For me, when I forget' the darling thème,
Whether the blossom blòws, the Summer rày
Russets[25] the plàin, inspìring 'Autumn glèams[26]
Or Winter rìses in the blèaking[27] èast; —
Be my tongue mùte, my fancy pàint no mòre,
And, dead' to joy, forget' my heart to bèat.

Should fàte command me to the farthest verge
Of the greèn earth, to distant barb'rous clìmes,
Rivers unknòwn to song; where first the sun
Gil'ds Indian mountains, or his set'ting bèam
Flàmes on th' Atlantic ìsles; 'tis nòught to me:
Since God is ever present, ever felt,
In the voíd[28] wàste as in the cit'y[29] full;

tràte, hingestreckt 17) à-frèsh', aufs neue 18) bràwd, breit 19) rè-spòn'-sìv, antwortend 20) swàr'-mìng, schwärmend, schwirrend 21) rè-zòùn'-dìng, wiedertönend 22) rù'-ràl, ländlich 23) fàne, Tempel 24) flùte, Laute 25) rùs'-sìtz, färbt braunroth, bräunt 26) glème'z, strahlt 27) blèk'-ìng, kalt,

And where He vìtal spread's there must be joy.
When è'en at last the sol'emn hoúr shall come,
And wing my mýstic flìght to fùture worlds,
I cheèrful will obèy; there, with new pow'rs,
Will rìsing wonders sing: I cannot go
Where Univeŕsal Love not smìles aroúnd,
Sustàining all yon oŕbs [30], and all their sons;
From seèming 'Evil still edùcing [31] Good
And Bet'ter thence again, and Better still,
In ińfinite progréssion [32]. — But I lòse
Myself' in Him, in lìght inef'fable! [33]
Come then, expréssive sìlence, mùse His pràise.

Thomson.

bleich 28) vȍid, leer 29) sit'-tè, Stadt 30) ȍrbz, Kreise 31) è-dú'-sing, herausziehend 32) prò-grésh'-ŭn, Stufengang 33) in-éf'-fâ-bl, unaussprechlich.

Lovè.

Yes, Love indeed is lìght from heaven;
A spark of that immoŕtal fire
With àngels shàred, by Alla given,
To lift from earth our lòw desìre.
Devòtion [1] wafts [2] the mìnd above,
But Heaven itself' descends in love;
A feèling from the God'head [3] càught,
To wèan [4] from self each soŕdid [5] thòught;
A ray of him who form'd the whòle;
A glòry cirćling [6] round the sòul!

Oh, Love! What is it in this world of ours
Which makes it fàtal [7] to be loved? Ah! why
With cýpress [8] brańches hast thou wrèathed thy bowers [9],
And made thy best inteŕpreter [10] a sìgh?

1) dè-vȍ'-shŭn, Andacht 2) wåfts, winkt, trägt 3) Gȍd'-hêd, Gottheit 4) wène, entwöhnen 5) sȍr'-dìd, niedrig, schmutzig 6) sêrk'-ling, umgebend, einschließend 7) fá'-tål, tödtlich, verderblich 8) si'-prês, Zypresse 9) bȍú'-ůrz, Lauben 10) in-têr'-prè-tůr, Dolmetscher 11) dòte (on),

As those who dòte[11] on òdours pluck[12] the flowérs,
And plàce them on their breast′ — but place to die;
Thus the fràil[13] bèings we would fońdly[14] cheŕish[15]
Are làid withiń our bòsoms but to peŕish.

Lord Byron.

innig lieben 12) plůk, pflücken 13) fråle, schwach, hinfällig 14) fônd′-lè, liebevoll 15) to tshẽr′-rĩsh, nähren, pflegen.

Paŕadise Lost.

Boók I.

Of Man's first disobèdience[1], and the fruit
Of that forbid′den treè, whose moŕtal tàste
Bròught deatlí into the woŕld, and all our wòe,
With loſs of 'Eden, till one greàter Man
Restòre us, and regàin[2] the bliſsful sèat,
Sing, heav′nly Mùse, that on the sècret top′[3]
Of Oŕeb, or of Sińai, didst inspìre
That shep′herd, who first tàught the chòsen seèd,
In the begińning how the Heav′ns and Eaŕth
Ròse out of Chàos! Or if Sìon hill
Delìght thee more, and Sil′oa's broòk, that flòw'd
Fast by the oŕacle of God; I theńce
Invòke[4] thy àid to my adveńturous[5] song,
That with no mid′dle flìght inteńds[6] to sòar
Abové th' Aònian mouńt, whìle it pursùes
Things unattemṕted yet in pròse or rhy̆me.
And chièfly Thou, o Spiŕit, that dost preféŕ
Befòre all temples th' up̆right[7] heart and pùre,
Instruct me, for Thou knòw'st; Thou from the first
Wast preśent, and with mìghty wings outspread′
Dové-like[8] sat′st broòding[9] on the vast′ abyſś,
And mad'st it preǵnant: what in me is dark,
Illùmine, what is lòw, ràise and suppòrt;
That to the hèight of this greàt aŕgument

1) dĩs-ò-bẽ′-dè-ẽnse, Ungehorsam 2) rè-gåne′, wieder gewinnen 3) tôp, Gipfel 4) ĩn-vòke′, anrufen 5) åd-vẽn′-tshůr-ůs, kühn 6) ĩn-tẽndz′, vorhat 7) ůp′-rìte, aufrichtig

I may assert eternal Providence,
And justify the ways of God to Men.

Sày first, for Heav'n hides nothing from thy view,
Nor the deep tract of Hell, say first, what càuse
Mòv'd our grand pàrents, in that happy stàte,
Fàvour'd of Heav'n so hìghly, to fall off
From their Creàtor, and transgreſs his will
For one restràint, lords of the world besìdes?
Who first sedùc'd them to that foul[10] revòlt?
Th' infernal[11] Serpent[12]; he it was, whòse guile[13],
Stirr'd up with envy and revenge, decèiv'd
The mother of mankind, what tìme his pride
Had cast him out from Heav'n, with all his hòst
Of rebel Angels by whose àid, aspìring[14]
To set himself in glòry above his peèrs,
He trusted to have èqual'd the most Hìgh,
If he oppòs'd; and with ambitious àim
Against the thròne and monarchy of God
Ràis'd impious wàr in Heav'n and battle proud
With vàin attempt. Him the almìghty Power
Hurl'd headlong flàming from th' ethèreal sky,
With hideous rùin and combustion[15], down
To bottomleſs perdition[16], there to dwell
In adamantin chàins and pènal[17] fire,
Who durst[18] defy th'Omnipotent to arms.
Nìne tìmes the spàce that measures day and nìght
To mortal men, he with his horrid crew
Lày vanquish'd, ròlling in the fiery gulf[19],
Confounded though immortal: but his doòm
Reserv'd him to more wrath; for now the thòught
Both of lost happineſs and lasting pàin
Torments him; round he thròws his bàleful[20] eyes,
That witneſs'd hùge[21] affliction and dismày

8) dův'-līke, Tauben ähnlich 9) brōōd'-ing, brütend 10) fōůl, schändlich 11) in-fěr'-nål, höllisch 12) sěr'-pěnt, Schlange 13) gyīle, Trug 14) ås-pī'-ring, strebend 15) kòm-bůs'-tshůn, Verbrennung 16) pěr-dĭsh'-ůn, Verderben 17) pē'-nål, strafend 18) důrst (dare) 19) gůlf, Meerbusen 20) bàle'-

Mix'd with obdùrate[22] prìde and stead'fast[23] hàte:
At ońce, as far as 'Angels ken[24], he vieẃs
The diśmal situàtion wàste and wìld;
A duńgeon hoŕrible on all sìdes roúnd
As one greàt fuŕnace[25] flàm'd, yet from those flàmes
No lìght, but ratheŕ daŕkneſs viśible
Seŕv'd only to discoveŕ sìghts of wòe,
Règions of soŕrow, dòleful[26] shàdes, where pèace
And rest can never dwell, hòpe never comes
That comes to all; but toŕture without end
Still uŕges, and a fìery del'uge[27], fed'[28]
With ever-buŕning sul'phur unconsùm'd:
Such place eteŕnal Juśtice had prepàr'd
For those rebel'lious, here their priśon ordàin'd
In ut'ter daŕkneſs, and their pòrtion set
As far remòv'd from God and lìght of Heav'n,
As from the ceńter thrìce to th'ut'most pòle.
O how unlìke the plàce from wheńce they fell!
There the compańions of his fàll, o'erwhel'm'd
With flood's and whiŕlwinds of tempeśtuous[29] fire.
He soòn disceŕns, and wel't'ring by his sìde
One next himself' in poẃ'r, and next in crìme,
Long after knòwn in Pal'estine, and nàm'd
Bèëlzebub. To whom th'Aŕch-Enemy,
And theńce in Heav'n càll'd Sat'an, with bòld woŕds
Breàking the hoŕrid sìlence thus begań:
  If thou beèst he; but o hoẃ fàll'n! how chàng'd
From him, who in the happy real'ms of lìght
Clòth'd with transceńdent[30] brìghtneſs didst outshìne
Myŕiads though brìght! If he whom mùtual lèague,
Unìted thòughts and coúnsels, èqual hòpe
And hażard in the glòrious eńterprise,
Joín'd with me ońce, now miśery hath joín'd

fůl, traurig 21) hůje, ungeheuer 22) ŏb'-jů-râte, ŏb-dů'-râte, verstockt 23) stĕd'-fâst, fest 24) kĕn, erkennen 25) fŭr'-nĭs, (Feuer-) Esse 26) dôle'-fůl, traurig 27) dĕl'-lůje, Ueberschwemmung, Fluth 28) fēd (feed) 29) tĕm-pĕs'-tshů-ŭs, stürmisch 30) trăn-sĕn'-dĕnt, vortrefflich, unerreichbar

In èqual rùin: into what pit[31] thou seèst
From what heìghth fall'n; so much the strońger pròv'd
He with his thuńder: and till then who kneẁ
The force of those dìre arms? yet not for those,
Nor what the pòtent[32] vićtor in his ràge
Can el'se inflićt[33], do I repeńt or chànge,
Though chàng'd in oútward lustre, that fix'd mìnd
And hìgh disdàin from seńse of ińjur'd meŕit,
That with the Mìghtiest ràis'd me to conteńd[34],
And to the fièrce conteńtion bròught alońg
Innùmerable[35] force of spiŕits aŕm'd,
That duŕst dislìke his rèign, and me prefeŕring,
His ut'most pow'r with ad'verse[36] pow'r oppòs'd
In dùbious bat'tle on the plàins of Heav́en,
And shook[37] his thròne. What though the fièld be lost'?
All is not lost; th'uncońquerable will,
And stud'y of reveńge, immoŕtal hàte,
And couŕage never to submit' or yièld,
And what is el'se not to be overcóme;
That glòry never shall his wrath́ or mìght
Extoŕt from me. To boẃ and sùe for gràce
With supṕliant[38] kneè, and dèify[39] his poẃer,
Who from the teŕror of this aŕm so làte
Doúbted his empire; that were lòw indeèd,
That were an iǵnominy and shàme benèath
This doẃnfall; siǹce by fate the streńgth of Gods
And this empyŕeal[40] sub́stance cannot fàil,
Since throùgh expèrience of this greàt eveńt
In arms not woŕse, in fòresìght[41] much advańc'd,
We may with more succeśsful hòpe resol've
To wàge[42] by force or gùile eteŕnal wàr,
Irreconcìleable[43] to our grańd fòe,

31) pĭt, Höhle, Tiefe, Abgrund 32) pŏ'-tĕnt, mächtig 33) ĭn-flĭkt', auflegen, verhängen 34) kŏn-tĕnd', streiten 35) ĭn-nú'-mĕr-å-bl, unzählbar 36) åd'-vĕrse, feindlich 37) shŏŏk (shake) 38) sŭp'-plė-ånt, flehend 39) dė'-ė-fĭ, vergöttern 40) ĕm-pĭr'-ė-ål, zum höchsten Himmel gehörig (überätherisch) 41) fŏre'-sīte, Vorsicht 42) wådje, wagen, führen 43) ĭr-rĕk-ŏn-sĭ'-lå-bl, unversöhnlich.

Who now triumphs, and in th' excefs of joy
Sole reigning holds the tyranny of Heaven.

Satan's Addrefs to Hell.

Is this the region, this the soil, the clime,
Said then the lost Arch-Angel, this the seat
That we must change for Heav'n, this mournful gloom
For that celestial light? Be it so, since he
Who now is Sovran*) can dispose and bid
What shall be right: farthest from him is best,
Whom reason hath equal'd, force hath made supreme
Above his equals. Farewell, happy fields,
Where joy for ever dwells! Hail horrors, hail,
Infernal world, and thou, profoundest Hell,
Receive thy new possessor; one who brings
A mind not to be chang'd by place or time.
The mind is its own place, and in itself
Can make a Heav'n of Hell, a Hell of Heaven.
What matter where, if I be still the same,
And what I should be; all but lefs than he
Whom thunder hath made greater? Here at least
We shall be free; th'Almighty hath not built
Here for his envy, will not drive us hence:
Here we may reign secure, and in my choice
To reign is worth ambition, though in Hell:
Better to reign in Hell, than serve in Heaven.
But wherefore let we then our faithful friends,
Th'associates and copartners[1] of our lofs,
Lie thus astonish'd on th' oblivious pool[2]
And call them not to share with us their part
In this unhappy mansion, or once more
With rallied arms to try what may be yet
Regain'd in Heav'n, or what more lost in Hell?

*) für Sovereign.
1) kô-pârt'-nůrz, Mitgenossen 2) pôôl, Pfuhl.

Milton's Address to Light.

Hàil hòly Lìght, off′-spring of Heav'n first-born,
Or of th'Eternal coeternal bèam,
May I express thee unblàm'd? since God is lìght,
And never but in unappròached lìght
Dwelt from eternity, dwelt then in thee,
Brìght ef′fluence[1] of brìght essence increàte.
Or hèar'st thou rather pùre ethèreal strèam,
Whose fountain who shall tell? befòre the sun,
Before the Heav'ns thou wert, and at the voice
Of God, as with a mantle didst invest[2]
The rìsing world of waters dark and deèp,
Won[3] from the void and formless infinite.
Thee I revisit now with bòlder wing,
Escàp'd the Stygian poòl, thòugh long detàin'd[4]
In that obscùre sojourn[5], whìle in my flìght
Thròugh ut′ter and through mid′dle darkness bòrne
With other nòtes than to th'Orphèan lyre
I sung of Chàos and eternal Nìght,
Tàught by the heav'nly Mùse to venture down
The dark descent, and up to reascend,
Though hard and ràre: thee I revisit sàfe,
And feàl thy sovran vìtal lamp; but thou
Revisit'st not these eyes, that ròll in vàin
To find thy piercing ràỳ, and find no dàwn;
So thick a drop serène hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim suffùsion[6] vèil'd. Yet not the more
Cèase I to wander, where the Mùses haunt
Clèar spring, or shàdy gròve, or sunny hill,
Smit with the love of sàcred song; but chièf
Thee, Sìon, and the flow'ry broòks benèath,
That wash thy hal′low'd feèt, and warbling flòw,
Nìghtly I visit: nor sometimes forget
Those other two èquall'd with me in fàte,
So were I èquall'd with them in renown,
Blìnd Thàmyris and blind Maeonides,

1) ĕf′-flû-ĕnse, Ausfluß 2) in-vĕst′, bekleiden 3) won, (win)
4) dè-tàne′, aufhalten 5) sò′-jŭrn, Aufenthalt 6) sŭf-fù′-

And Tirèsias and Phinèus prophets òld:
Then feèd on thòughts, that vol'untary mòve
Harmònious nuḿbers; as the wàkeful biŕd
Sings daŕkling, and in shàdiest coveŕt[7] hid
Tùnes her noctuŕnal[8] nòte. Thus with the yèar
Sèasons retuŕn, but not to me returns
Dày, or the sweèt appròach of èv'n or morn,
Or sìght of veŕnal bloòm, or suḿmer's ròse,
Or flock's, or heŕds, or hùman fàce divìne;
But cloúd instead', and eveŕ dùring daŕk
Surroúnds me, from the chèarful wàys of men
Cut off, and for the boòk of knowl'edge fàir
Preseńted with a universal blańk[9]
Of nàture's wośks to me expuńg'd[10] and ràs'd[11],
And wiśdom at one eńtrance[12] quìte shut out.
So much the rather thou, celeśtial Lìght,
Shìne ińward, and the mìnd through all her poweŕs
Irràdiate, there plańt eyes, àll mist[13] from theńce
Puŕge and dispeŕse, that I may seè and tell
Of things inviśible to moŕtal sìght.

zhůn, Uebergießung, Ueberguß 7) kův'-ůrt, ein bedeckter Ort, Dickicht 8) nŏk-tůr'-nål, nàchtlich 9) blånk, Niete, Leere, unbeschriebenes Blatt 10) to ěks-pŭnje', ausstreichen 11) to råse, auslöschen (radiren) 12) ěn'-trånse, Eintritt, Eingang 13) mist, Nebel.

Chìlde Haŕold's Adieù to England.

„Adieù, adieu! my nàtive shòre
Fàdes o'eŕ the wàters blùe,
The nìght-winds sìgh, the breàkers[1] ròar,
And shrièks the wìld sèa-mew[2]?
Yon sun that sets upoń the sèa
We fol'low in his flìght;
Farewell' awhìle to him and thee,
My native land — Good'-night!

„A feẁ short hoúrs and He will rìse
To givé the Moŕrow biŕth;

And I shall hàil[3] the màin[4] and skìes,
But not my mother Earth.
Deserted is my òwn good hàll,
Its hearth is desolate:
Wild weèds[5] are gathering on the wall;
My dog howls at the gàte.

„Come, hither, hither, my little pàge!
Why dost thou weèp and wàil[6]?
Or dost thou dread the billows' ràge,
Or tremble at the gàle?
But dash[7] the tèar-drop from thìne eye,
Our ship is swift and strong;
Our fleètest fàlcon[8] scarce can fly
More merrily along."

„Let winds be shrill[9], let wàves ròll hìgh,
I fèar not wave nor wind;
Yet marvel[10] not, Sir Childe, that I
Am sorrowful in mind;
For I have from my father gone,
A mother whom I love,
And have no friend, sàve these alòne,
But thee — and One above."

„My father blessed me fervently[11],
Yet did not much complàin;
But sòrely[12] will my mother sìgh
Till I come back again." —
„Enough, enough, my little lad!
Such tears become[13] thine eye;
If I thy guìleless[14] bosom had,
Mine òwn would not be dry.

1) the breakers, die Brandung 2) mù, Möve 3) hàle, begrüßen 4) màne, See 5) wèèd, Unkraut 6) to wàle, jammern, ächzen 7) to dash, schlagen, wischen 8) fåw'-kn, Falke 9) shrill, durchdringend, gellend 10) to marvel, sich wundern 11) fervently, brünstiglich 12) sòre'-lè, schmerzlich 13) to become, geziemen 14) gylle'-lès, arglos 15) stånsh,

„Come hither, hither, my staúnch[15] yeòman[16],
Why dost thou loòk so pàle?
Or dost thou dread a French fòeman?
Or shivér[17] at the gale?“ —
Deèm'st[18] thou I tremíble for my life?
Sir Childe, I'm not so wèak;
But thinking on an ab́sent wife
Will blanch[19] a fàitĥful cheek.

My spoúse[20] and boys dwell near thy hall,
Along the boŕdering làke,
And when they on their father call,
What aństwer shall she make? —
„Enough, enough, my yeoman good,
Thy grièf let none gainsày[21];
But I, who am of lìghter moòd[22],
Will laugĥ to fleè away.

„For who would trust the seèming sìghs
Of wife or paŕamour?
Fresh fères[23] will drỳ the brìght blue eyes
We late[24] saw strèaming o'er.
For pleaśures past I do not griève,
Nor peŕils[25] gatĥering nèar;
My gréatest grief is that I leave
No thing that clàims a tèar.

„And now I'm in the world alòne
Upon the wìde, wide sea:
But why should I for others gròan,
When none will sìgh for me?
Perchańce my dog will whìne in vàin,
Till fed by strànger hands;

(stanch) derb, treu, wacker 16) yō'-mân, Lehensmann, Vasall, Knappe 17) to shiver, zittern 18) to deem, glauben, dünken 19) to blânsh, erbleichen, bleich machen 20) spōūze, Weib 21) to gáne-sá', widersprechen 22) mood, Gemüth 23) fère (oder pheere), Gefährte 24) late (statt lately) jüngst, vor kurzem 25) pěr'-rĭl, Gefahr 26) â-thwârt', quer über

But long ère I come back again,
He'd teàr me where he stands.

„With thee, my bark, I'll swift'ly go,
Athwart[26] the foaming brine[27];
Nor càre what land thou beàr'st me to,
So not again to mine.
Wel'come, welcome, ye dark-blue waves!
And when you fail[28] my sight,
Welcome ye deserts[29], and ye càves!
My native land — Good-night!"

Lord Byron.

27) brine, Salzwasser, See 28) to fail, mangeln, fehlen
29) déz'-sért, Wüste.

Song.

Have you not seen the timid tear
Stèal trembling from mine eye?
Have you not mark'd the flush[1] of fear,
Or càught the murmur'd sigh?
And can you think my love is chill,
Nor fix'd on you alone?
And can you rend, by doubting still
A heart so much your own?

To you my soul's affections move
Devoutly, warmly true;
My life has been a task[2] of love
One long, long thought of you.
If all your tender fàith is o'er,
If still my truth you'll try;
Alas! I know but one proof more, —
'I'll blefs your name, and die!

(Little Poems.) *Thomas Moore.*

1) flŭsh, Erröthen 2) tåsk, Aufgabe.

Extracts from New Moral'ity.

From mental mist's to purge a nation's eyes;
To animate the wèak, unite the wise;

To tràce the deep infec'tion[1] that pervàdes[2]
The crow'ded town, and tàints[3] the rùral shàdes;
To mark how wìde extends the mìghty wàste
O'er the fair real'ms of scìence, learning, tàste;
To drìve and scat'ter all the broòd of lìes,
And chàse the vàrying fal'sehood as it flìes,
The long arrèars[4] of rid'icule[5] to pay,
To drag reluctant Dul'nefs[6] back to day;
Much yet remàins. — To you these thèmes belong,
Ye fàvour'd sons of vir'tue and of song! — — —
— — — — — — —

O! nurse of crìmes and fashions! which in vàin
Our còlder servile spirits would attàin,
How do we àpe[7] thee, France! but blundering[8] still
Disgràce the pat'tern[9] by our want of skill.
The borrow'd step our àwkward gàit revèals:
(As clumsy Courtney mars the verse he stèals)
How do we ape thee, France! — nor clàim alòne
Thy arts, thy tàstes, thy morals for our òwn,
But to thy Worthies render hòmage dùe,
Their „hàir-bread'th 'scàpes"[10] with anxious interest view;
Stàtesmen and heroines[11] whom this age adòres,
Though plàiner times would call them rògues and whòres. — —
— — — — — — — —

So should the Mùse, with verses thunder clòthed,
Proclàim the crìmes by God and nàture lòathed[12],
Which, — when fell[13] poìson revels in the vèins[14] —
(That poison fell which frantic[15] Gal'lia dràins[16]
From the crùde[17] frùit of freèdom's blasted tree)
Blot' the fair records of humanity.

To feèbler nations let proud France affòrd
Her damning choìce, — the chal'ice or the swòrd, —

1) în-fěk'-shŭn, Ansteckung 2) to pervade, durchgehen 3) to tānt, beflecken 4) ăr-reēr', Rückstand 5) rĭd'-ē-kūle, Lächerlichkeit 6) dŭl'-nĕs, Abgeschmacktheit 7) to ape, nachäffen 8) to blŭn'-dŭr, irren, Fehler, Mißgriffe machen 9) păt'-tŭrn, Muster 10) 'scapes statt escapes 11) hĕr'-ō-în, Heldinn 12) to lōth, verabscheuen 13) fell, schändlich 14) vāne, Ader 15) frantic, wahnsinnig 16) to drāne, abziehen 17) krōōd,

To drink or dìe; — oh, fràud! oh, spécious[18] lie!
Delùsive choice! for if they drink′, they die.

The swòrd we dread′ not: — of ourselves secùre,
Firm were our stréngth, our pèace and freedom sùre.
Let all the world confed′erate all its pówers,
Be they not back'd by those that should be oúrs,
Hìgh on his rock shall Brit′ain's gènius stand,
Scat′ter the crowd́ed hòsts, and vińdicate[19] the land.

Guaŕd we but our òwn hearts: with coństant vieẁ,
To àncient moŕals, ancient mańners trùe,
Trùe to the mańlier vírtues, such as neŕved[20]
Our fathers breast′s, and this proúd ìsle preserved
For many a rugǵed[21] àge: — and scorn the whìle
Each philosopȟic àtheist's spécious guìle —
The soft sedúctions, the refinements nìce
Of gay moral′ity, and èasy vìce: —
So shall we bràve the storm; — our 'stab́lish'd[22] poẃer
Thy ref′uge, Eùrope, in some haṕpier hoúr. —
But, French in heart — thòugh vićtory crowń our broẃ,
Lòw at our feet though prośtrate nàtions boẃ,
Wealtȟ gil′d our cit′ies, cońmerce crowd́ our shòre, —
London may shìne, but England is no more.

George Canning.

roh, unreif 18) spĕ′-shŭs, scheinbar 19) to vĭn′-dĕ-kāte, rächen, reinigen, beschützen 20) to nĕrv, stärken, kräftigen 21) rŭg′-gĭd, rauh, wild, stürmisch 22) 'stablish'd statt establish'd.

Marriage.

Dispòsed to wed[1], è'en while you hàsten, stay;
There's great advańtage in a small delày: —
Thus 'Ovid song, and much the wìse appròve
This prùdent maxím of the prièst of Love:
If poòr, delay for fùture want prepàres,
And èases[2] humble life of half′ its càres;
If rich, delay shall bràce[3] the thòughtful mìnd,
T'endùre the ills that e'en the happiest find:

Delay shall knowl'edge yièld on either part,
And show the val'ue of the van'quish'd heart;
The hùmours, pas'sions, mer'its, fàilings[4] pròve,
And gen'tly ràise the vèil that's wor'n by Love;
Love, that impàtient guìde! — too prou'd to think
Of vul'gar wants, of clòthing, mèat and drink,
Ur'ges our am'orous swàins[5] their joys to sèize,
And then, at rags and hunger frìghten'd, flees: —
Yet not too long in cold debàte remàin;
Till age refràin not — but if old, refrain[6].

George Crabbe.

1) to wed, heirathen 2) to èze, erleichtern, befreien 3) to bráse, stárken 4) fá'-lîng, Mangel 5) swáne, (verliebter) Schäfer 6) to rè-fráne', abhalten, enthalten.

A Por'trait.

She was a Phan'tom of delìght
When first she glèamed upon my sight;
A lov'ely Appari'tion[1], sent
To be a mòment's or'nament;
Her eyes as stars of Twìlight fair;
Like Twilight's, too, her dus'ky hair;
But all things else about her dràwn
From May-time and the chèerful Dàwn;
A dan'cing Shàpe, an Im'age gay,
To haun't[2], to star'tle, and way-lay[3].

I saw her upon nèaver view.
A Spir'it, yet a Wom'an too;
Her hou'sehold mòtions lìght and free,
And steps of vir'gin lib'erty;
A cou'ntenance in which did meèt
Sweet rec'ords[4], prom'ises as sweet;
A Crèature not too brìght or good
For hùman nàture's dàily foòd;
For tran'sient sor'rows, sim'ple wìles,
Praise, blàme, love, kifses, tears, and smiles.

And now I see with eyes serène
The very pul'se of the machìne;
A Bèing brèathing thòughtful breath,
A Traveller bet'wixt life and death;
The rèason firm, the temperate will,
Endùrance [5], fòresight, strength, and skill,
A perfect Woman, nòbly planned,
To warn, to comfort, and command;
And yet a Spirit still, and bright
With something of an àngel light.

Wordsworth.

1) åp-på-rĭsh'-ŭn, Erscheinung 2) to hånt, umschweben 3) to way-lay, überfallen 4) rĕk'-ŏrd, Erinnerung 5) ĕn-dŭ'-rånse, Ausdauer.

The english language.

Let England's soil be known for all its charms,
Far famed for sciences as well as arms —
Let them derision meet, who would advance
Manners and speech from Italy or France —
Let them know you, who would your favour find —
And English be the language of mankind.

Steele.

Pràyer of Adam and 'Eve.

Thèse are thy glòrious works, Pàrent of good'
Almìghty, thine this universal fràme,
Thus wondrous fàir; thyself' how wondrous then!
Unspèakable, who sitst above these heavens
To us invisible, or dimly seèn
In these thy lòwest works; yet these declàre
Thy good'nefs beyond thòught, and pow'r divine.
Spèak ye who best can tell', ye sons of lìght,
'Angels; for ye behòld him, and with songs
And chòral symphonies, dày withoút nìght,
Circle [1] his thròne rejoícing: ye in Heaven,
On Earth join all ye Crèatures to extòl

Him first, him last, him mid'st, and without end.
Fàirest of stárs, last in the tràin of nìght,
If bet'ter thou belońg not to the dàwn,
Sùre pled'ge of dày, that crowń'st the smìling morn
With thy brìght cir̍clet, pràise him in thy sphère,
While dày arìses, that sweèt hoúr of prìme.
Thou Suń, of this greàt wor̍ld bòth eye and sòul,
Acknowl'edge him thy greàter, soúnd his pràise
In thy eter̍nal còurse, both when thou clìmb'st,
And when hìgh noòn hast gàin'd, and when thou fàll'st.
Moòn, that now meèt'st the òrient sun, now fly'st,
With the fix'd stárs, fix'd in their ór̍b that flìes,
And ye fìve other wańd'ring fires that mòve
In mystic dańce not without sońg, resoúnd
His pràise, who out of dar̍knefs càll'd up lìght.
Air, and ye El'ements, the el'dest birth
Of Nàture's wom̍b, that in quater̍nion [2] ruń
Perpet'ual cir̍cle, mul'tiform [3], and mix
And nour̍ish [4] all things, let your cèaselefs chànge
Vàry to our greàt Màker still new̍ pràise.
Ye Mist's [5] and Exhalàtions that now̍ rìse
From hill' or stèaming làke [6], dusky [7] or gràу,
Till the sun pàint your flèecy skir̍ts with gòld,
In hońour to the wor̍ld's greàt 'Author rìse,
Whether to deck' with cloúds th'uncol'our'd skỳ,
Or wet [8] the thir̍sty ear̍th with fàlling showèrs [9],
Rìsing or fàlling still advańce his pràise.
His pràise, ye Wińds, that from fòur quar̍ters blòw,
Brèathe soft or loúd; and wàve your tops̍, ye Pìnes,
With every plańt in sìgn of wor̍ship wàve.
Foúntains and ye, that war̍ble, as ye flòw,
Melòdious mur̍murs, war̍bling tùne his pràise.
Join voíces all ye livińg Sòuls: ye Bir̍ds,
That sińging up to Heavén-gàte asceńd,

1) sẽr'-klĩt, (kleiner) Ring, Kreis 2) kwå-tẽr'-nè-ůn, Vierzahl 3) můl'-tè-fȯrm, vielförmig 4) nůr'-rĩsh, ernähren 5) mĩst, Nebel 6) lake, See 7) dùs'-kè, dunkel 8) wẽt, anfeuchten 9) shȯů'-ůr, Regenguß 10) åwt, etwas.

Beàr on your wińgs and in your nòtes his pràise.
Ye that in wàters glìde, and ye that wàlk
The eaŕth, and stàtely treaḿ, or lòwly creèp,
Wit́nefs if I be sìlent, morń or èven,
To hilĺ or val'ley, foúntain, or fresh́ shàde
Made vòcal by my sóng, and tàught his pràise.
Hàil univeŕsal Lórd, be boúnteous still
To give us ònly gooď and if the nìght
Have gath́er'd àught[10] of èvil or concèal'd,
Dispeŕse it, as noẃ lìght dispel's the dark.

Adam's first meèting and nuptials with 'Eve.

God eńded, or I heaŕd no mòre; for noẃ
My eaŕthly by his heav́'nly overpoẃer'd,
Which it had long stooď under, stràin'd[1] to th' heìght,
In that celeśtial colĺoquy sublìme,
As with an obj́ect that exceś the seńse
Daźzled[2] and speńt, suńk doẃn, and sòught repàir
Of sleèp, which iństantly fell on me, càll'd
By nàture as in àid, and clòs'd mìne eỳes.
Mìne eỳes he clòs'd, but òpen left the celĺ
Of fańcy, my inteŕnal sìght, by which
Abstraćt as in a trańce[3], methòught, I saw,
Thòugh sleèping, where I lày, and saw the shàpe
Stilĺ glòrious, before whom awàke I stooď;
Who stoòping òpen'd my left sìde, and toòk
From theńce a rib́, with coŕdial spiŕits waŕm,
And lìfe-blood strèaming fresh́; wìde was the wouńd,
But suďdenly with flesh filĺ'd up and hèal'd:
The rib he foŕm'd and fash́ion'd with his hańds;
Under his foŕming hands a crèature greẁ,
Mańlike, but dif'ferent sex, so lov́ely fàir,
That what seèm'd fair in all the woŕld, seèm'd now
Mèan, or in her summ'd up, in her contàin'd,
And in her loòks, which from that tìme infùs'd
Sweètnefs into my heaŕt, unfel't befòre,
And into all things from her àir inspìr'd

R

The spirit of love and amorous delight.
She disappear'd and left me dark; I wak'd
To find her, or for ever to deplore
Her loss, and other pleasures all abjure.
When out of hope, behold her, not far off,
Such as I saw her in my dream, adorn'd
With what all Earth or Heaven could bestow,
To make her amiable. On she came,
Led by her heav'nly Maker, though unseen,
And guided by his voice, nor uninform'd
Of nuptial sanctity and marriage rites[4]:
Grace was in all her steps, Heav'n in her eye,
In every gesture dignity and love.
I overjoy'd could not forbear aloud. —

This turn hath made amends[5]; thou hast fulfill'd
Thy words, Creator bounteous benign[6],
Giver of all things fair, but fairest this
Of all thy gifts, nor enviest. I now see
Bone of my bone, flesh of my flesh, myself
Before me; Woman is her name, of Man
Extracted; for this cause he shall forego
Father and mother, and to his wife adhere,
And they shall be one flesh, one heart, one soul.

She heard me thus, and though divinely brought,
Yet innocense and virgin modesty
Her virtue and the conscience of her worth,
That would be woo'd, and not unsought be won,
Not obvious, not obtrusive, but retir'd,
The more desirable, or to say all,
Nature herself, though pure of sinful thought,
Wrought in her so, that seeing me, she turn'd;
I follow'd her, she what was honour knew,
And with obsequious majesty approv'd
My pleaded reason. To the nuptial bower

1) stråne, anstrengen 2) to dåz'-zl, blenden 3) trâns, Entzückung 4) rite, Gebrauch 5) amends, Erstattung, Ersatz

I led' her blushing like the morn: all Heaven,
And happy constellations on that hour
Shed' their selectest influence, the earth
Gave sign of gratulation, and each hill';
Joyous the birds, fresh gales and gentle airs
Whisper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung rose, flung odours[7] from the spicy[8] shrub[9]
Disporting, till the amorous bird of night
Sung spousal[10] and bid haste the evening star
On this hill top, to light the bridal lamp.
Thus have I told thee all my state, and brought
My story to the sum of earthly bliſs.

6) bê-nine', gütig 7) ō'-dŭr, Wohlgeruch 8) spī'-sê, gewürzhaft, gewürzreich 9) shrŭb, Strauch 10) spōū'-zăl, hochzeitlich.

Lines

written on visiting a scene in Argyleshire[1].

At the silence of twilight's contemplative[2] hour,
  I have mused in a sorrowful mood[3],
On the wind-shaken weeds, that embosom[4] the bower
  Where the home of my forefathers stood'.
All ruin'd and wild is their rooſleſs abode,
  And lonely the dark raven's sheltering tree;
And travell'd by few is the graſs-cover'd road,
Where the hunter of deer and the warrior trode
  To his hills that encircle[5] the sea.

Yet wandering, I found on my ruinous walk,
  By the dial-stone[6] aged and green,
One rose of the wilderneſs left on its stalk,
  To mark where a garden had been.
Like a brotherleſs hermit, the last of its race,
  All wild in the silence of Nature, it drew,
From each wandering sunbeam, a lonely embrace;
For the night-weed and thorn overshadowed the place
  Where the flower of my forefathers grew.

Sweèt bud of the wildernefs! emblem of all
That remàins in this désolate heart!
The fábric[7] of blifs to its céntre may fall;
But pàtience shall néver depárt!
Thòugh the wìlds of enchántment[8], all vérnal and brìght,
In the dàys of delùsion[9] by fáncy combìned,
With the vánishing phántoms of love and delìght,
Abándon my sòul like a drèam of the night,
And lèave but a désert behind.

Be hush'd my dark spírit! for wísdom condémns
When the fàint and the feèble deplòre;
Be strong as the rock of the òcean that stems
A thousand wìld wàves on the shòre!
Thròugh the périls of chánce, and the scówl[10] of disdàin,
May thy front be unal'ter'd, thy cóurage elàte[11]!
Yèa! èven the name I have wórshipp'd in vàin
Shall awàke not the sìgh of remémbrance again;
To beàr is to cónquer our fate.

Thomas Campbell.

1) år'-gylle-shère, eine Grafschaft in Schottland 2) kôn-têm'-plå-tîv, beschaulich, sinnend 3) mȍȍd, Stimmung 4) ên-bȍȍ'-zŭm, einschließen, umgeben 5) to ên-sêr'-kl, umgeben 6) (dî'-ål)-stone, Sonnenuhrstein 7) fåb'-rîk, Gebäude 8) ên-tshånt'-mênt, Zauber, Ergötzen 9) dè-lù'-zhŭn, Täuschung 10) skȍŭl, Düster, Finsterblick 11) è-låte', hochstrebend.

'Odes of Anacreon.

Ode XVI.

Thou, whòse soft and ròsy hùes
Mimic form and soul infùse[1],
Best of pàinters! come, pourtrày[2]
The lovely màid that's far awày.
Far away, my sòul! thou art,
But I've thy beaùties all by heart.
Pàint her jet'ty[3] ríng̀lets[4] stràying,
Sil'ky twìne[5] in téndrils[6] plàying;

And, if pàinting hath the skill
To make the spìcy balḿ distiĺ,
Let eveŕy little lock exhàle
A sìgh of peŕfume[7] on the gàle.
Where her treśses' cuŕly[8] flòw
Darkles[9] o'er the broẃ of snow;
Let her foŕehead bèam to light,
Buŕnish'd[10] as the ìvory brìght,
Let her eẏebrows swe\`etly rìse
In jeťty aŕches o'eŕ her eyes,
Geńtly in a creścent[11] glìding,
Iust commińgling, just dirìding.
But hast thou any spaŕkles warm,
The lìghtning of her eyes to form?
Let them effùse the àzure ray
With which Mineŕva's glańces play,
And give them all that liq́uid fire
That Venus' lańguid[12] eyes respìre[13].
O'eŕ her nòse and che\`ek be shed
Flushińg whìte and meĺlow red;
Gràdual tińts[14], as when there glòws
In snòwy miĺk the bashf́ul rose.
Then her lip, so rich in bliśses!
Sweet petiťioner[15] for kiſses!
Poúting[16] nest of bland[17] persuàsion,
Rìpely sùing[18] Loýe's invàsion.
Then benèath the veĺvet[19] chin[20],
Whòse dimple shàdes a Love withiń,
Mòuld[21] her neck with gràce desceńding,
In a heaýen of beauty eńding;

1) to în-fûse', einflößen, begeistern mit 2) to pòr-trá', abbilden, malen 3) jĕt'-tè, schwarz wie Gagat 4) ringlet, Locke 5) twine, Geflecht 6) tendril, Ranke 7) pĕr'-fûme, Wohlgeruch 8) kůr'-lè, gekräuselt, lockig 9) to dår'-kl, dunkeln 10) to bůr'-nîsh, poliren, glänzend machen 11) krĕs'-sĕnt, Halbmond 12) lång'-gwîd, schmachtend 13) to rè-spîre', athmen 14) tint, Tinte, Farbe 15) pè-tîsh'-ůn-ůr, Bittender 16) to pôůt, die Lippen aufwerfen 17) blånd, sanft 18) to sù, bitten, einladen 19) vĕl'-vît, sammten 20) tshîn, Kinn 21) to mòld, bilden, formen 22) lù'-sîd, durchsichtig 23) to peep, durchblicken.

While àiry chaŕms, abové belòw,
Sport and fluťter on its snòw.
Now let a flòating, lùcid[22] vèil
Shad́ow her limbs, but not concèal;
A charm may peèp[23], a hùe may bèam,
And lèave the rest to Fańcy's drèam.
Enough—'tis she! 'tis all I seek;
It glows, it lívés, it soòn will spèak!

Thomas Moore.

From Mador of the Mòor.

The ràinbow's lovély in the èastern cloúd,
The ròse is beaùteous in the bèaded[1] thoŕn,
Sweèt is the èvening song from puŕple shroúd,
And sweet the òrient blusĥes of the morn;
Sweeter than all the beaùties that adoŕn
The fèmale form in yoùth and màiden bloòm.
O! why should paśsion ever man suboŕn[2]
To work the sweetest floẃer of nàture's doòm,
And cast o'er all her joys a vèil of cheèrless[3] gloom!

O, fraǵile[4] flower, that blośsoms but to fàde!
One slip[5] recovéry[6] or recàll defìes;
Thou walk'st the diźzy[7] veŕge with steps unstàid[8],
Fair as the habítants[9] of yońder skìes,
Lìke them thou fàllest, neveŕ more to rìse.
O, fragile flower, for thee my heart's in pàin!
Haṕly a world is hid from moŕtal eyes,
Where thou may'st smìle in pùrity again,
And shìne in viŕgin-bloom that ever shall remàin.

Jàmes Hogg.

1) bé-dĕd, mit Beeren versehen 2) to sŭb-ŏrn', anstellen, anregen 3) tshèèr'-lĕs, freudenlos, düster 4) frădj'-ĭl, hinfällig 5) slip, Fehltritt 6) rè-kŭv'-ŭr-è, Wiederherstellung 7) dĭz'-zè, schwindelnd 8) unstaid, unstet, unsicher 9) habitants statt inhabitants.

A Spańish Bull Fight.

The lists[1] are òped, the spàcious àrea[2] clèar'd,
Thoúsands on thousands pìled[3] are sèated roúnd;

Long ère the first loud trum̀pet's nòte is heard,
No vàcant space for làted[4] wìght[5] is found!
Here dońs[6], grandeès, but chièfly dàmes abońd,
Skill'd in the ògle[7] of a ròguish[8] eye,
Yet ever well incl̀ined to hèal the wouńd;
Nońe through their cold disdàin are doòm'd to die,
As moòn-struck[9] bards complàin, by lovè's soft aŕchery[10].

Husĥ'd[11] is the din[12] of toǹgues, on gal'lant steèds[13],
With milk'-white crest[14], gold spur, and l̀ight poísed[15] lańce,
Four cavalièrs[16] prepàre for veńturous[17] deèds,
And lòwly beńding to the lists advańce;
Rich are their scaŕfs[18], their chaŕgers[19] featly[20] prańce[21]:
If in the daǹgerous gàme they shìne to-day,
The crowd's loúd shoút and làdies' lovèly glance,
Best prìze of better acts, they beàr awày,
And all that kings or chièfs e'eŕ gain their toíls repày.

In cost'ly sheèn[22], and gàudy[23] clòak arrày'd,
But all afoot', the l̀ight-limb'd Matadòre[24]
Stands in the ceńtre, èager to invàde
The lord of lòwing herds; but not before
The groúnd, with càutious[25] tread'[26], is traversed[27] o'eŕ,
Lest àught unseèn should lurk to thwaŕt his speèd:
His arms a dart, he fìghts aloòf[28], nor more
Can man achiève withoút the frieńdly steed —
Alas! too oft condemn'd for him to bear and bleed.

1) lists, Schranken 2) á'-rè-å, Platz 3) pile-d, aufgehäuft 4) lá'-tėd, verspätet 5) wite, (verächtlich) Person, Schelm 6) dôns, Herren 7) ò'gl, verstohlner Blick 8) rò'-gĭsh, schelmisch 9) mōōn'-strŭk, mondsüchtig 10) ârtsh'-ŭr-ė, Bogenschießkunst 11) hŭshd, gestillt 12) din, Lärm, Geräusch 13) stēēd, Roß 14) crest, Helmbusch 15) pōēzd, balancirt, getragen 16) kåv-å-lēēr', Reiter, Ritter 17) vĕn'-tshŭr-ŭs, kühn 18) scarf, Schärpe, Feldbinde 19) tshår'-jŭr, Streitroß 20)) fēte'-lė, gewandt, flink 21) to prånse, tanzen, sich stolz tragen 22) shēēn, Glanz, Prunk 23) gåw'-dė, prunkend 24) må-tå-dòre', der Matador 25) kåw'-shŭs, vorsichtig 26) trĕd, Tritt, Schritt 27) tråv'-ĕrsd, durchschritten 28) å-lōōf', aus der Ferne 29) gåpes, starrt, gähnt 30) låsh'-ĭng, flüchtig 31) brōōt, Vieh 32) spŭrns, stampft

Thrice sounds the clarion! lo! the signal falls,
The den expands, and expectation mute
Gapes[29] round the silent circle's peopled walls.
Bounds with one lashing[30] spring the mighty brute[31],
And, wildly staring, spurns[32], with sounding foot,
The sand, nor blindly rushes on his foe:
Here, there, he points his threat'ening front[33], to suit[34]
His first attack, wide waving to and fro
His angry tail; red rolls his eye's dilated[35] glow[36].

Sudden he stops; his eye is fix'd: away,
Away, thou heedless[37] boy! prepare the spear;
Now is thy time, to perish, or display
The skill that yet may check his mad career.
With well-timed croup[38] the nimble coursers[39] veer[40];
On foams the bull, but not unscathed[41] he goes;
Streams from his flanks[42] the crimson torrent clear:
He flies, he wheels, distracted with his throes;
Dart follows dart; lance, lance; loud bellowings[43] speak his woes.

Again he comes; nor dart nor lance avail,
Nor the wild plunging of the tortured horse;
Though man and man's avenging arms assail[44],
Vain are his weapons, vainer is his force.
One gallant steed is stretch'd, a mangled[45] corse[46];
Another, hid'eous[47] sight! unseam'd[48] appears,
His goring[49] chest unveils life's panting[50] source;
Though death-struck, still his feeble frame he rears[51];
Staggering[52], but stemming[53] all, his lord unharm'd he bears.

33) frŭnt, Stirne 34) to sūte, anpassen 35) dē-lā'-tĕd, weit geöffnet 36) glō, Gluth 37) hēēd'-lĕs, unvorsichtig 38) krōōp, die Kruppe (eines Pferdes) 39) kōr'-sŭr, Renner 40) vēre, kehren, wenden sich 41) ŭn-skāth'd, unbeschädigt, ohne Wunde 42) flăngk, Seite 43) bĕl'-lō-ĭngs, Brüllen 44) ăs-sāle', angreifen 45) măng'-gld, verstümmelt 46) kōrse, Leichnam 47) hĭd'-ē-ŭs, scheußlich 48) ŭn-sēēm'd, aufgerissen 49) gō'-rĭng, blutend 50) păn'-tĭng, zuckend, keuchend 51) rēres, richtet auf 52) stăg'-gŭr-ĭng, wankend 53) stem-

Foil'd[54], bleèding, breatlilefs, fúrious to the last,
Full in the cen'tre stands the bull at bày[55],
Mid wounds, and cli'nging darts, and lances brast'[56],
And fòes disàbled in the brùtal frày[57]:
And now the Matadòres aroúnd him plày,
Shàke the red clòak, and poíse[58] the ready brand:
Once more throùgh all he bursts his thun'dering way —
Vain rage! the man'tle quit's the con'ynge[59] hand,
Wrap's his fièrce eye — 'tis past — he sinks upon the sand!

Where his vast neck just min'gles with the spìne[60],
Shèathed[61] in his form the dead'ly weap'on lies;
He stops — he starts — disdàining to declìne[62]:
Slòwly he falls, amid'st trium'phant crìes,
Withoút a gròan[63], without a strug'gle dies.
The dec'orated car[64] appèars — on high
The còrse is pìled — sweet sight for vul'gar eyes —
Four steeds that spurn[65] the rèin[66], as swift as shy,
Hurl[67] the dark bulk[68] along, scar'ce seen in dashing[69] by.

Lord Byron.

ming, überwindend 54) foil'd, besiegt 55) at bay, dem Feinde blosgestellt 56) brast, mit Metall (Erz) beschlagen 57) frå, Streit, Kampf 58) pòèze, schwingen 59) (statt cunning) kůn'-nìng, listig 60) spìne, Rückgrat 61) shèTH'd, eingescheidet 62) dè-klìne', sich beugen, fallen 63) gròne, Aechzen 64) kår, Wagen 65) spůrn, zurückstoßen 66) råne, Zaum 67) hůrl, reißen 68) bůlk, Masse, Körper 69) dåsh'-ìng, Vorbeieilen (= wischen).

Extract from Rod'erick, the Last of the Goth's.

A Chris'tian wom'an spin'ning at the dòor
Behel'd him, and with sud'den pit'y touch'd,
She làid her spin'dle bỳ, and run'ning in
Toòk bread', and fol'lowing af'ter, càll'd him back,
And plàcing in his pas'sive hands the lòaf[1],
She said, Chrìst Ièsus[2] for his mother's sàke
Have mer'cy on thee! With a loòk that seèm'd
Lìke id'iocy[3] he heard her, and stood' still,
Stàring a whìle; then burs'ting in'to tèars

Wep̀t like a chìld, and thus relièved his heart,
Full èven to burśting elſe with swel'ling thoughts.
So through the streèts, and through the nor'thern gàte,
Did Roderick, reck'leſs[4] of a reśting-plàce,
With feèble yet with hur'ried step, pursùe
His ag'itated wày; and when he rèach'd
The òpen fìelds, and foúnd himself alòne
Benèath the star'ry can'opy of heav'en,
The sense of sol'itude, so dred'ful làte,
Was then repòse and com'fort. There he stopt
Besìde a lit'tle rill[5], and bràke the loaf;
And shed'ding o'er that unaccuśtom'd foòd
Pàinful but quìet tèars, with gràteful sòul
He brèathed thanksgiving forth; then made his bed
On hèath and myr'tle.

Soúthey.

1) lòfe, Laib 2) Kriste Tshē'-sŭs 3) ĭd'-ĕ-ŏ-sĕ, Blödsinn 4) reckleſs, unbekümmert 5) rill, Bächlein.

On the death of the pòeteſs Mrs. Tighe.

I sàw thy form in yòuthful prìme,
Nor thòught that pàle decày
Would stèal before thy steps of time,
And wàste its bloòm awày, Màry!
Yet still thy fèatures wòre that lìght
Which flìes not with the breath;
And life ne'er loòked more pùrely brìght
Than in thy smìle of death, Mary!

As strèams that run o'er gòlden mìnes
With mod'est mur'mur glìde,
Nor seèm to knòw the weal'th that shìnes
Withiń their gen'tle tìde, Mary!
So vèiled benèath a sim'ple guìse[1]
Thy ràdiant gènius shòne;
And that which char'med all other eỳes
Seèmed wor'thleſs in thine òwn, Mary!

If sòuls cóuld al′ways dwell abóve,
Thou ne'eŕ hadst left thy sphère;
Or could we keèp the souls we love,
We ne'eŕ had lost thee here, Mary!
Though mańy a gif′ted[2] mìnd we meèt,
Though fàirest fórms we see,
To líve with them is far lefs sweet
Than to remembér thee, Mary!

Thomas Moore.

1) gylse, Geſtalt 2) gifted, hochbegabt.

Description of Wyoming.

On Susquehańa's side, fair Wyoming!
Althòugh the wìld-flowér on thy rùin'd wall
And roòflefs hòmes, a sad rememb́rance bring
Of what thy geńtle pèople did befàll;
Yet thou wert oǹce the lov́eliest land of àll
That see the Atlańtic wàve their mórn restòre.
Sweèt land! may I thy lost delìghts recall,
And pàint thy Gertrude in her bowérs[1] of yòre[2],
Whose beauty was the love of Pennsylvańia's shòre!

Delìghtful Wyòming! benèath thy skìes
The haṕpy sheṕherd swàins had nòught to do,
But feèd their flock′s on greèn declivíties[3],
Or skim perchańce thy làke with lìght canòe[4],
From morn, till èvening's sweèter paśtime[5] greẁ,
With timbrel[6], when benèath the fórests brówn
Thy lovély màidens would the dańce renew;
And àye[7] those suńny móuntains half-way dowń
Would eclio flagélet[8] from some romańtic towń.

Then where of Índian hills the dàylight takes
His lèave hoẃ mìght you the flamińgo see

1) bȍů′-ůr, Laube 2) of yòre, aus der Vorzeit 3) dé-klīv′-ė-tė, Abhang 4) kân-nȍȍ′, Nachen 5) pås′-tīme, Belustigung 6) tīm′-brīl, Tambourin, Handtrommel 7) åė, ewig, immerwährend 8) flådje′-ė-lėt, Querpfeife 9) skwėr′-

Dispoŕting lìke a mèteor on the làkes —
And plàyful squiŕrel[9] on his nut′-grown treè:
And ev′rẏ soúnd of lìfe was full of gleè[10],
From meŕry mock′-bird's[11] song, or hum of men;
Whìle heaŕk'ning, fèaring nòught their rev́elry[12],
The wìld deèr aŕch'd his neck from glàdes[13], and then
Unhuńted[14] sòught his wood′s and wil′derneſs agaiń.

And scaŕce had Wyoming of wàr or crìme
Heard, but in transatlańtic stòry rung,
For hère the exíle[15] met from ev'ry clìme,
And spoke in friendship ev'ry dis̀tant tońgue:
Men from the blood′ of waŕring Eùrope spruńg,
Were but divìded by the rúnning broòk;
And hap̀py where no Rheńish trum̀pet sung,
On plàins no sièging mìne's volcàno shoòk,
The blùe-eyed Geŕman chànged his swòrd to prùning-hook[16].
Thomas Campbell.

ril, Eichhorn 10) glē̇, Frohsinn 11) mōk′-bŭrd, Spottvogel 12) rĕv′-ĕl-rė̆, ungebundene Freude 13) glāde, Lichtung, offene Stelle im Walde 14) ŭn-hŭnt′-ĕd, nicht gejagt 15) ĕks′-īle, Verbannter 16) prōōn′-ĭng-hōōk, Gartenmesser.

The Làdy of the Làke.

(Invocàtion.)

Harp of the Nośth! that mòuldering long hast hung
On the wit′ch-elm[1] that shàdes Sàint Fillan's spriǹg,
And dowń the fit′ful[2] breèze thy numb́ers flung,
Till eńvious ìvy did aroúnd thee cling,
Muf′fling with veŕdant riǹglet eńvery string, —
O miństrel Harp, still must thine aćcents slèep?
Mid ruśtling lèaves and foúntains muŕmuring,
Still must thy sweèter sounds their sìlence keep,
Nor bid a waŕrior smìle, nor teach a maid to weep?

Not thus in àncient days of Cal′edon
Was thy voíce mùte amid′ the feśtal crowd,

When lày [3] of hòpelefs love or glòry won,
Aroúsed [4] the fèarful, or subdùed the proúd.
At èach accórding pàuse, was heard aloud
Thine árdent symṕhony sublìme and high!
Fair dàmes and crested chièfs atteńtion bow'd;
For still the burthen of thy miństrelsy
Was knìghthoods [5] daúntlefs deèd, and Beauty's mat́chlefs [6] eye.

Oh wàke once more! how rùde soe'eŕ the hand
That veńtures o'eŕ thy maǵic màze [7] to stràj,
O wake once more; though scarce my skill command
Some feèble ećhoing of thine eaŕlier lay:
Though harsh and fàint, and soòn to die away,
And all unwoŕthy of thy nòbler stràin,
Yet if one heart throb hìgher at its sway,
The wiźard [8] nòte has not been toućhed in vain.
Then sìlent be no more! Enchańtrefs [9], wake again!

1) wîtsh'-êlm, Zauberulme 2) fitful, bewegt 3) lá, Gesang 4) to å-rôůze', erwecken 5) nîte'-hůd, Ritterthum 6) måtsh'-lês, unvergleichlich 7) maze, Labyrinth 8) wîz'-ůrd, Zauberer 9) ên-tshån'-três, Zauberinn.

Farewell.

Harp of the North, farewell! The hills gròw dark,
On purple pèaks a deèper shàde desceńding;
In twìlight copse [1] the glòw-worm lìghts her spark,
The deèr, half-seen, are to the coveŕt weńding.
Resùme thy wiźard elm! the foúntain leńding,
And the wild breèze, thy wilder miństrelsy;
Thy numbers sweet with Nàture's vespers bleńding [2],
With distant echo from the fold and lèa,
And herd-boy's èvening pìpe, and hum of hoúsing bee.

Yet, once again, farewell, thou Minstrel Harp!
Yet, once again, forgive my feèble sway,
And little reck [3] I of the ceńsure sharp
May ìdly cavíl [4] at an idle lay.

1) kôps, Gebúsch 2) to blend, mischen 3) to reck, sich küm-

Much have I òwed thy strains on life's long way,
Through sècret wòes the world has nev́er knòwn,
When on the wèary nìght dàwned wèarier day,
And bit′terer was the grièf devoúred alòne.
That I o'erlive such wòes, Enchantreſs! is thine òwn.

Hark! as my lińgering foot′steps slòw retìre,
Some Spirit of the Air has wàked my string!
'Tis now a Seŕaph bòld, with touch of fire,
'Tis now the brush of Fàiry's frol′ic wing.
Recèding[5] now, the dying numbers ring
Fàinter and fainter down the ruged dell,
And now the moúntain brèezes scarcely bring
A wandering wit′ch-note of the distant spell —
And now, tis sìlent all! — Enchantreſs, fare thee well!

Sir Walter Scott.

mern 4) to kåv′-îl, Ausſatz finden, ſpotten 5) to rè-sèèd′, ſich zurückziehen.

Càin's addreſs to his slèeping child.

— He smìles and sleeps! — Sleep on
And smile, thou little young inheŕitor[1]
Of a world scarce leſs young: sleep on, and smile!
Thine are the hoúrs and days when both are cheèring[2]
And innocent! Thou hast not pluck′d[3] the frùit —
Thou knòw'st not thou art nàked! Must the time
Come thou shalt be amerced[4] for sins unknòwn,
Which were not thine nor mine? But now sleep on!
His cheèks are red′dening into deèper smiles,
And shining lids[5] are trembling o'eŕ his long
Lashes[6] dark as the cypreſs[7] which wàves o'er them;
Half òpen from benèath them the clear blue
Laughs out, althòugh in slumber. He must drèam —
Of what? Of Paradise? — Ay! dream of it,
My disinherited[8] boy! 'tis but a drèam;

1) în-hěr′-rît-ŭr, Erbe 2) tshèèr′-îng, erheiternd 3) plŭk′d, gebrochen 4) å-měrs′d, beſtraft 5) lîd, Augenlied 6) låsh′èz, Wimpern 7) sî′-prěs, Cypreſſe 8) dîs-în-hěr′-ît-ěd, enterbt.

For never more thyself, thy sons, nor fathers,
Shall wàlk in that forbid'den place of joy!

Lord Byron.

Napòleon.

There sunk the greatest, nor the worst of men,
Whose spir'it antithet'ically [1] mixt
One mòment of the mìghtiest, and again
On little ob'jects with like fir'mneſs fixt,
Extrème in all things! Hadst thou been betwix't,
Thy throne had still been thine, or never been;
For dàring made thy rise as fall: thou seèk'st
'Even now to re-assùme [2] the impèrial mièn,
And shàke again the world, the thun'derer of the scène!

Con'queror and cap'tive of the earth art thou!
She trem'bles at thee still, and thy wild name
Was ne'er more brùited [3] in men's minds than now
That thou art nothing, sàve the jest of Fame,
Who woò'd [4] thee once, thy vas'sal, and became
The flatterer of thy fièrceneſs [5], till thou wert
A god un'to thyself; nor leſs the same
To the astoún'ded kin'gdoms all iner't [6],
Who deèm'd thee for a time whate'er' thou didst aſser't [7].

Oh, more or leſs thân man — in high or lòw,
Bat'tling [8] with nàtions, fly'ing from the fièld;
Now making mon'archs' necks thy foot'stool [9], now
More than thy mèanest sòldier tàught to yièld;
An em'pire thou couldst crush [10], comman'd, rebuild',
But gov'ern not thy pet'tiest [11] passion, nor,
Howev'er deèply in men's spir'its skill'd,
Look throùgh thine own, nor curb [12] the lust of war,
Nor learn that tem'pted Fate will leave the lof'tiest star.

1) ån-tè-thĕt'-è-kål-lè, im Gegenſatz 2) to rè-ås-sùme', wieder annehmen, anmaßen 3) to brôôt, verbreiten 4) to woo, ſich bewerben, den Hof machen 5) fèèrse'-nès, Wildheit, Grimm 6) inert, ohnmächtig 7) to assert, behaupten 8) to battle, kämpfen 9) fût'-stôôl, Fußſchemel 10) to crush, zermalmen 11) petty, kleinlich 12) to curb, bezähmen 13) to brôôk,

Yet well thy sòul hath broòk'd[13] the turning tìde[14]
With that untàught innàte[15] philośophy,
Which, be it wiśdom, còldnefs, or deèp prìde,
Is gàll[16] and worḿwood[17] to an eńemy.
When the whole hòst of hàtred stood′ hard bỳ,
To watch and mock thee shrińking, thou hast smìled
With a sedàte and all-endùring eỳe:
When Fortune fled her spoil'd and fàvorite child,
He stood unbow'd benèath the ills upon him pìled[18]!

Sàger than in thy fortunes; for in them
Ambit′ion steèl'd[19] thee on too far to show
That just habit′ual scorn which could contemn
Men and their thoughts: 'twas wise to feel, not so
To weàr it ever on thy lip and brow,
And spurn[20] the instruments thou wert to ùse
Till they were turn'd unto thine overthròw:
'Tis but a worthlefs world to win or lòse;
So hath it pròved to thee, and all such lot who choòse.

If, like a tower upon a head′long[21] rock,
Thou hadst been made to stand or fall alòne,
Such scorn of man had help'd to bràve[22] the shock[23];
But men's thoughts were the steps which pàved[24] thy thròne,
Their admiràtion thy best weapon shòne;
The part of Phil′ip's son was thine, not then
(Unlefs asìde thy purple had been thròwn)
Like stern Diogenes to mock at men;
For sceptred[25] cynics earth were far too wide a den[26].

But quìet to quick bòsoms is a hell,
And there hath been thy bàne[27], there is a fire

ertragen, bestehen 14) tide, Fluth 15) innate, eingeboren, ursprünglich 16) gåwl, Galle 17) wůrm′-wůd, Wermuth 18) to pile, aufhäufen 19) to steel, abhärten, stählen 20) to spůrn, mit Füßen stoßen, verachten 21) headlong, steil 22) to brave, Trotz bieten 23) shŏk, Stoß, Schlag 24) to pave, bahnen, pflastern 25) sĕp′-tůrd, besceptert, königlich 26) den, Höhle 27) bane, Gift, Fluch 28) fitting, ziemlich 29) kwĕnsh′-

And mòtion of the soul which will not dwell
In its own nar̍row bèing, but aspìre
Beyoñd the fit̍ting[28] mèdium of desìre;
And, but once kiñdled, queñchlefs[29] evermòre,
Prèys[30] upon high adveñture, nor can tìre[31]
Of ought but rest; a fèver at the còre[32]
Fàtal to him who beàrs, to all who ever bore.

This makes the mad̍men who have made men mad
By their contàgion[33]; Coñquerors and Kings,
Foúnders of sects and sys̍tems, to whom add
Soph̍ists, Bards, Stàtesmen, all unquìet things
Which stir too stroñgly the soul's sècret springs,
And are themsel̍ves the foòls[34] to those they fool:
Eñvied, yet how uneñviable! what stings
Are theirs! One breast laid òpen were a schoòl
Which would untèach[35] mañkind the lust to shine or rûle:

Their breath is agitàtion, and their life
A storm whereoñ they rìde, to sink at last,
And yet so nur̍sed[36] and big̍oted[37] to strìfe,
That should their days, survìving per̍ils past,
Melt to calḿ twìlight, they feel overcast̍
With sorrow and supìnenefs[38], and so die;
'Even as a flàme unfed̍, which runs to wàste[39]
With its own flick̍erings[40], or a swòrd laid by
Which èats into itself, and rusts[41] inglòriously.

Lord Byron.

lẻs, unauslöschlich 30) to prey (upon), sich nähren 31) to tire, ermüden 32) kòre, Kern, Herz, Inneres 33) kôn-tá̍-jè-ûn, Pest, Ansteckung 34) to fȏȏl, zu Narren machen 35) to ûn-tètsh̍, verlernen 36) to nurse, erziehen 37) bĭg̍-gût-ẻd, blindlings ergeben 38) sù-pine̍-nẻs, Niedergeschlagenheit 39) to run to waste, sich rinnend verzehren 40) flickering, Flackern 41) to rûst, rosten.

A Nàval[1] 'Ode.

Ye Mar̍iners[2] of England!
That guard our nàtive sèas;

Whose flag[3] has bràved[4], a thoúsand yèars,
The bat′tle and the breèze!
Your glòrious stańdard[5] launch[6] agaiń,
To match[7] anotlier fòe!
And sweèp throùgh the deèp,
While the stoŕmy teḿpests blòw;
While the battle ràges loúd and long,
And the stormy tempests blow.

The spiŕits of your fathers
Shall start from every wàve! —
For the deck it was their fièld of fàme,
And ′Ocean was their gràve:
Where Blàke and mìghty Nel′son fell,
Your mańly hearts shall glòw,
As ye sweep throùgh the deep,
While the stormy teḿpests blow;
While the battle rages loud and long,
And the stormy tempests blow.

Britańnia neèds no bul′wark,
No towérs alońg the steèp;
Her march is o'eŕ the moúntain waves,
Her hòme is on the deep.
With thuńders from her nàtive òak,
She quells[8] the floods belòw —
As they ròar on the shòre,
When the stormy tempests blow;
When the battle rages loud and long,
And the stormy tempests blow.

The mèteor[9] flag of England
Shall yet terrif′ic burn;

1) nå′-vål, zur Marine (See) gehörig 2) mariner, Seemann, Matrose 3) flag, Flagge 4) to brave, Trotz bieten 5) standard, Standarte, Panier 6) to lånsh, loslassen 7) to måtsh, sich entgegen stellen 8) to kwĕll, bändigen 9) mè′-tè-ůr, Meteor(=isch).

Till dànger's troubled night depart,
And the star of pèace return.
Then, then, ye ocean-warriors!
Our song and fèast shall flòw
To the fame of your name,
When the storm has cèased to blow;
When the fiery fight is heard no more,
And the storm has ceased to blow.

Thomas Campbell.

Làra.

In him inexplicably mix'd appèar'd
Much to be loved and hàted, sòught and fèar'd;
Opinion varying o'er his hidden lot,
In pràise or ràiling[1] ne'er his nàme forgot;
His silence form'd a thème for others' pràte[2] —
They guess'd — they gàzed — they fàin would know his fàte.
What had he been? What was he thus unknòwn,
Who wàlk'd this world, his lineage[3] only known? —
A hàter of his kind? Yet some would say,
With them he could seem gày amidst the gay;
But òwn'd that smile, if oft observed and near,
Wàned[4] in its mirth, and wither'd to a snèer;
That smile might rèach his lip, but pass'd not by,
None e'er could tràce[5] its laughter to his eye:
Yet there was softnefs too in his regard,
At times, a heart was not by nature hard;
But once percèived, his spirit seem'd to chìde[6]
Such wèaknefs as unworthy of its pride,
And steèl'd[7] itself, as scorning to redeèm[8]
One doubt from others' half-withheld esteèm;
In self-inflicted penance[9] of a breast
Which tendernefs might once have wrung[10] from rest;

1) rá'-lïng, Schmähen 2) práte, Geschwätz 3) lin'-né-áje, Stamm, Abkunft 4) to wáne, schwinden 5) to tráse, aufspúren 6) to tshide, schelten 7) to steel, ståhlen 8) to rê-dèèm', gut machen, büßen, Ersatz geben 9) pên'-nånse, Buße, Sühne 10) to ring, abringen 11) vi'-tål, lebendig, reg

In vigilance of grief that would compel
The soul to hate for having loved too well.
There was in him a vital [11] scorn of all:
As if the worst had fallen which could befall,
He stood a stanger in this breathing world,
An erring spirit from another hurl'd;
A thing of dark imaginings [12], that shaped [13],
By choice, the perils he by chance escaped;
His mind would half exult and half regret:
With more capacity for love than earth
Bestows on most of mortal mould [14] and birth,
His early dreams of good outstripp'd [15] the truth,
And troubled manhood follow'd baffled [16] youth;
With thoughts of years in phantom chase misspent,
And wasted powers for better purpose lent;
And fiery passions that had pour'd their wrath
In hurried desolation o'er his path,
And left the better feelings all at strife
In wild reflection o'er hist stormy life:
But haughty still, and loth [17] himself to blame,
He call'd on Nature's self to share the shame,
And charged all faults upon the fleshy [18] form
She gave to clog [19] the soul, and feast [20] the worm;
Till he at last confounded good and ill,
And half mistook for fate the acts of will:
Too high for common selfishness he could
At times resign his own for others' good;
But not in pity, not because he ought,
But in some strange perversity [21] of thought,
That sway'd [22] him onward [23] with a secret pride
To do what few or none would do beside:
And this same impulse would, in tempting time,
Mislead his spirit equally to crime;

12) ė-mǻd'-jĭn-ĭng, Einbildung 13) to shape, gestalten 14) mòld, Erde (Staub), Gestalt 15) to outstrip, übertreffen 16) to bǻf'-fl, täuschen 17) lòth (loath), nicht willig 18) fleshy, von Fleisch 19) to klŏg, belasten 20) to fèèst, füttern 21) perversity, Verkehrtheit 22) to sway, herrschen, treiben 23) ŏn'-wård, vorwärts 24) seeming, An-

So much he sòar'd beyońd, or sunk benèath
The men with whom he felt condemn'd to breathe,
And long'd by good or ill to seṕarate
Himself from all who shàred his mortal state;
His mind abhoŕring, this had fix'd her thròne
Far from the world, in règions of her òwn.
Thus còldly pas̀sing all that pass'd belòw,
His blood in tem̀perate seeming [24] now would flòw:
Ah! haṕpier if it ne'eŕ with guilt had glòw'd,
But ever in that ìcy smoòthnefs [25] flow'd!
'Tis true, with other men their path he walk'd,
And like the rest in seeming did and talk'd,
Nor oútraged [26] Reason's rùles by flàw [27] or start,
His mad'nefs was not of the head, but heart;
And ràrely wańder'd in his speèch, or dreẁ
His thoughts so forth as to offend the vieẁ.

With all that chil'ling [28] mys̀tery of mièn,
And seeming glad'nefs [29] to remàin unseen,
He had (if 'twére not nature's boòn [30]) an art
Of fixing mem̀ory on another's heart:
It was not love perchance — nor hate — nor aught
That words can im̀age [31] to exprefś to thought;
But they who sàw him did not see in vain,
And once behel'd, would ask of him again:
And those to whom he spake remem̀ber'd well,
And on the words, however lìght, would dwell:
None knew nor how, nor why, but he entwìned [32]
Himself perforce around the hearer's mind;
There he was stam̀p'd in lìking, or in hate,
If greèted once; however brièf [33] the dàte [34]
That friendship, pity, or aveŕsion knew,
Still there withiń the iǹmost thought he greẁ.

ſchein 25) smoothneſs, Glätte 26) ŏŭt'-rădje, beleidigen 27) flåw, Riß, Fehler 28) tshĭl'-lĭng, kalt machend, niederſchlagend 29) gladneſs, Freudigkeit, Willigkeit 30) bŏŏn, Gabe 31) to ĭm'-mĭdje, bilden, vorſtellen 32) to ĕn-twīne', ſich winden 33) brēēf, kurz 34) date, Datum, Zeit 35) dé-

You could not penétrate his sòul, but foúnd,
Despìte [35] your wonder, to your òwn he woúnd;
His preśence haunted [36] still; and from the breast
He forćed an all-unwil'ling interest:
Vain was the strugǵle in that meńtal [37] net,
His spirit seem'd to dare you to forget!

Lord Byron.

spìte', troß 36) to hânt, umschweben 37) mental, geistig.

Inscription for a col'umn[1] at Newbury.

Art thou a Pàtriot, Traveller? — On this fièld
Did Fàlkland fall, the blàmeleſs [2] and the bràve,
Benèath a Tyrant's banners. — Dost thou bòast
Of loyal ardour? Hampden, perish'd hère,
The rebel Hampden, at whòse glòrious nàme
The heart of every honest Englishman
Bèats hìgh with conćious prìde. Bòth uncorrupt',
Friends to their common country both, they fòught,
They dìed in ad'verse armies. Traveller!
If with thy nèighbour thou shouldst not accord,
In charity remember these good men,
And quell all angry and injùrious [3] thoughts.

Southey.

1) kŏl'-lŭm, Säule 2) blàme'-lĕs, tadellos 3) ĭn-jù'-rè-ŭs, kränkend, beleidigend.

Evening Scene.
(From the pleaśures of Memory.)

Twìlight's soft dewś stèal o'ef the vil'lage green,
With magic tints to harmonize [1] the scene;
Stil'l'd is the hum [2] that throùgh the hamlet [3] bròke,
When roúnd the rùins of their àncient òak
The peaśants flock'd to hèar the minstrel play,
And gàmes and carols [4] clòsed the buśy day.
Her wheèl at rest, the màtron thril'ls [5] no more
With treaśured tàles, and legendary lòre.

All, all are fled; nor mírth nor mùsic flòws
To chàse the drèams of ínnocent repòse.
All, all are fled; yet still I línger here!
What sècret charms this sìlent spot endèar?

Mark yon old mańsion frowńing[6] through the trees,
Whose hol'low tuŕret wàves the whiśtling breèze.
That càsement[7], aŕch'd with ìvy's browńest shàde,
First to thèse eyes the lìght of heaven convèy'd.
The mòuldering gàteway strèws the grafs-gròwn court,
Once the calḿ scene of many a sim'ple sport;
When nature plèas'd, for life itself was new,
And the heart promís'd what the fańcy drew.

See, through the fraćtur'd ped'iment revèal'd,
Where mofs inlàys the rùdely-scul'ptur'd shièld,
The maŕtin's[8] old, hered'itary nest,
Long may the rùin spàre its hal'low'd guest! *Rogers.*

1) to hår'-mò-nîze, in Einklang bringen 2) hům, Summen 3) hamlet, Weiler 4) kår'-rål, Freudengesang 5) to thrill, erschüttern 6) to fròůn, zürnen, die Stirne erheben 7) kåze'-mênt, Fenster 8) martin, Mauerschwalbe.

Description of a Highland scène.

The summer dàwn's reflećted hùe
To puŕple chànged Loch[1]-Kat'rine[2] blùe;
Mìldly and soft the weśtern breèze
Iust kiśsed the làke, just stiŕred the treès,
And the plèased làke, like màiden coỳ[3],
Trem'bled but dim'pled not for joy;
The mountain shad'ows on her breast
Were nèither bròken nor at rest;
In brìght unceŕtainty they lie,
Like fùture joýs to Fańcy's eye.
The wàter lil'y to the lìght
Her chal'ice[4] rèar'd of silver brìght;

1) Loch (wird wie das deutsche ch gelesen, schottisch), See 2) kåt'-rîn, Katharine 3) kòè, schüchtern 4) tshål'-îs, Kelch

The dòe awòke, and to the làwn,
Begemmed[5] with dew-drops, led her fàwn[6];
The grèy mist left the moúntain side,
The torrent shèwed its glistening pride;
Invisible in fleck'ed skỳ,
The lark sent dow'n her revelry;
The black'bird[7] and the speck'led thrush[8]
Good'-morrow gave from bràke[9] and bush;
In answer coòed[10] the cushat dove
Her nòtes of pèace, and rest, and love.

(Lady of the Lake.) *Sir W. Scott.*

5) to bè-jĕm', besetzen, wie mit Juwelen 6) fåwn, Rehkalb 7) black-bird, Amsel 8) thrŭsh, Drossel 9) brake, Farnkraut, Dornbusch 10) to kŏŏ, girren.

To Inez.

Nay, smile not on my sullen brow;
    Alas! I cannot smile again;
Yet Heaven avert[1] that ever thou
    Shouldst weep, and haply weep in vain.

And dost thou ask, what sècret wòe
    I beàr, corròding[2] joy and yoùth?
And wilt thou plàinly seèk to knòw
    A pang, èven thou must fail to soòthe?

It is not love', it is not hàte,
    Nor lòw ambit'ion's honours lost,
That bids me lòathe[3] my present stàte,
    And flỳ from all I prìzed[4] the most.

It is that wèarinefs that springs
    From all I meet, or hear, or see:
To me no pleasure Beauty brings;
    Thine eyes have scarce a charm for me.

1) to å-vĕrt', verhüten, ablenken 2) to kŏr-ròde', nagen 3) to lòTHe, Ekel empfinden 4) to prize, schätzen 5) sĕl'-

It is that set'tled[5] cèaseleſs gloòm,
The fàbled[6] Hèbrew wańderer bòre;
That will not loòk beyońd the tòmb,
But cannot hope for rest befòre.

What exíle[7] from himself can fleè?
To Zònes, thòugh more and more remòte,
Still, still pursùes, where'er I be,
The blìght[8] of life — the dèmon Thòught.

Yet others wrapt[9] in pleasure seem,
And tàste of all that I forsàke;
Oh! may they still of trańsport[10] drèam,
And ne'eŕ, at lèast like me, awàke!

Thròugh many a clìme 'tiś mìne to go,
With many a retrospećtion[11] cuŕst[12];
And all my sol'ace[13] is to knòw,
Whate'eŕ betìdes[14], I've known the worst.

What is that worst? Này do not ask —
In pity from the seaŕch forbeàr;
Smile on — nor veńture to unmaśk
Man's heart, and vieẁ the hell that's there.

Lord Byron.

tld, befestigt 6) fa'-bld, fabelhaft 7) èks'-ile, Verbannte
8) blite, Mehlthau, Fluch 9) råpt, versunken, eingehüllt
10) transport, Entzücken 11) rět-trò-spěk'-shůn, Rückblick, Rückerinnerung 12) kůrst, verflucht 13) sôl'-lås, Trost
14) to bè-tide', sich ereignen.

A battle scène.

As ròlls the riveŕ ińto òcean
In sàble[1] torrent wìldly strèaming;
As the sèa-tide's oppòsing mòtion,
In àzure col'umn proúdly glèaming,
Bèats back the column many a roòd[2],
In cuŕling foam and mińgling flood',

While ed′dying[3] whirl, and breàking wàve,
Roúsed by the blast of winter, ràve;
Through spaŕkling spràỳ, in thuńdering clash,
The lìghtnings of the wàters flash
In àwful whìtenefs o'eŕ the shòre,
That shìnes and shàkes benèath the ròar;
Thus — as the strèam and ocean greèt,
With wàves that madden[4] as they meet —
Thus joín the bands, whom mùtual wrong,
And fate, and fùry, drìve along.
The bick′ering[5] sàbres' shiv́ering jar[6];
  And pèaling wide or rińging nèar,
  Its echoes on the throb́bing èar,
The death-shot hiśsing from afaŕ;
The shock[7], the shoút, the gròan of war,
  Reveŕberate[8] along that vàle,
  More sùited to the shepherd's tàle:
Though feẁ the numb́ers — theirs the strìfe,
That nèither spàres nor speaks for life!
Ah! fondly yoùthful hearts can prefs
To sèize and shàre the dèar carefś;
But Love itself could never pant
For all that Beauty sìghs to grant
With half the feŕvour Hàte bestòws
Upon the last embràce of fòes,
When grap̀pling[9] in the fìght they fòld
Those arms that ne'eŕ shall loòse their hòld:
Friends meet to part; Love laughs at faith;
Trùe foes, once met, are join'd till death!

Lord Byron.

1) sá′-bl, dunkel, schwärzlich 2) rōōd, Ruthe ($16\frac{1}{2}$ Fuß) 3) to eddy, wirbeln 4) to madden, rasend werden 5) to bicker, blitzen 6) jar, Mißlaut 7) shŏk, Anfall, Anstoß 8) to rè-vĕr′-bĕr-àte, wiederhallen 9) to grăp′-pl, ringen.

Bal′lad of Crescen′tius.

I look'd upoń his broẃ, — no sìgn
  Of guil′t or fàme was there,

He stood́ as proúd by that deatĺ-shrine
    As èven o'eŕ Despàir
He had a powér; in his eye
There was a queńchleſs[1] eńergy,
    A spirít that could dàre
The deadĺiest form that Death could tàke,
And dare it for the dàring's sake.

He stood, the fetéters on his hand,
    He ràised them hàughtily;
And had that graśp been on the brand,
    It could not wàve on high
With frèer pride than it wàved nоẃ;
Aroúnd he looked with chàngeleſs brow
    On many a tortúre nìgh;
The rack[2], the chain, the axé[3], the wheèl,
And, worst of all, his òwn red steel.

I saw him once befòre; he ròde
    Upon a còal-black steèd,
And tens of thoúsands throńg'd[4] the ròad,
    And bade their warŕior speèd.
His helm, his breastʹ-plate[5], were of gòld,
And gràved with many dint, that told
    Of many a soldier's deed;
The shun shone on his sparkling màil,
And dańced his snòw-plùme[6] on the gàle.

But nоẃ he stood chàined and alòne,
    The headśman[7] by his sìde,
The plùme, the helḿ, the chaŕger goǹe;
    The swòrd, which had defìed
The mìghtiest, lày bròken nèar:
And yet no sìgn or soúnd of fèar
    Càme from that lip of prìde;

1) kwẽnsh'-lẽs, unauslöſchlich 2) råk, Folter 3) åks, Beil
4) to thrȯng, drángen 5) brẽst'-pláte, Bruſtharniſch 6) plúme,

And nevér king or cońqueror's browʹ
Wòre higher look than did his now.

He bent benèath the head'sman's stròke
With an uncovér'd eye;
A wild shoút from the nuḿbers broke
Who throńg'd to see him dìe.
It was a pèople's loúd acclàim [8],
The voíce of ańger and of shàme,
A nàtion's fúneral cry,
Ròme's wàil [9] abovée her ònly son,
Her pàtriot and her làtest one.

Miſs Landon.

Feder (=Busch) 7) hědz'-mân, Scharfrichter 8) åk-klåme', Zuruf 9) wåle, (Weh=) Klage.

Woman.

Away, away — you're all the same,
A flattering, smiling, jiĺting [1] throng!
Oh! by my soul, I burn with shame,
To think I've been your slave so long!

Slow to be warm'd and quick to rove,
From folly kind, from cuńning lòth [2],
Too cold for bliſs, too wèak for love,
Yet fèigning all that's best in both.

Still pańting [3] o'er a crowʹd to rèign,
More joy it gives to wońan's breast
To make ten friǵid [4] coxćombs vain,
Than one trùe, manly lover blest!

Away, away, — your smìle's a cuŕse —
Oh! blot me from the ràce of men,
Kind pit'ying Heavén! by death or woŕse,
Before I love such things again!

Thomas Moore.

1) to jĭlt, coquettiren 2) lòth (loath), abgeneigt 3) to pant, keuchen vor Gier, sich sehnen 4) frĭd'-jĭd, kalt, abgeschmackt.

Albània seen at dày-break.

Morn[1] dàwns[2]; and with it stern[3] Albania's hills,
Dark Sùli's rocks, and Pìndus' ìnland pèak[4],
Ròbed half in mist, bedew'd with snòwy rills,
Arrày'd[5] in many a dun[6] and purple strèak[7],
Arìse; and, as the cloúds along them breàk,
Disclòse[8] the dwel'ling of the mountaineèr[9]:
Here ròams the wolf, the èagle whet's[10] his bèak[11],
Birds, bèasts of prèy, and wilder men appèar,
And gathering storms aroúnd convul'se[12] the clòsing year.

Lord Byron.

1) mōrn, Morgen 2) dāwns, dämmert 3) stērn, düster, finster 4) pēke, Gipfel 5) år-rā'd, gekleidet, geschmückt 6) dŭn, dunkelbraun 7) strēke, Streifen 8) dĭs-klōze', enthüllen 9) mōūn-tĭn-nēēr', Bergbewohner 10) whētz, wetzt 11) bēke, Schnabel 12) kŏn-vŭlse', erschüttern.

Loss in delàys.

Shun delays[1], they breèd remorse,
  Take thy time, while time is lent thee;
Creeping snàils have wèakest force,
  Flỳ their fàult, lest thou repent thee:
Goòd is best when soònest wròught,
Lingering làbour comes to nòught[2].

Hoìst[3] up sail, while gàle doth last,
  Tide and wind stày no man's pleasure;
Seèk not time, when time is past,
  Sòber speèd is wisdom's leisure:
After-wits[4] are dèarly bòught,
Let thy fòre-wit guìde thy thought.

Time weàrs all his lock's befòre,
  Take thou hòld upon his forehead;
When he flìes he turns no more,
  And behìnd his scalp[5] is nàked:

1) dē-lā', Verzug, Aufschub 2) nāwt, nichts 3) to hōīst up, aufziehen, aufspannen 4) after-wits, zu späte Klugheit

Works adjoúrned[6] have many stàys[7],
Long demúrs[8] breèd new delays.

Seek thy salvé[9] while sòre[10] is green,
Fester'd[11] woúnds ask deeper lancing[12];
After-cùres are seldom seen,
Often sought, scarce ever chancing:
Time and place give best advìce,
Out of sèason, out of prize.

Robert Southwell (im 16ten Jahrh.).

5) scalp, Schädel 6) åd-jůrnt', aufgeschoben 7) stay, Aufhalt, Hinderniß 8) dė-můr', Verzug 9) sålv, Salbe 10) sore, Wunde 11) to fės'-tůr, eitern, schwären 12) to lånse, schneiden (mit der Lancette).

Fools the best Lovers.

This, too, observe — that men of sense, in love,
Dùpes[1] more complète than fools and blockheads pròve;
For all that knowl'edge lent them as a guìde,
Goes off entìrely to the làdy's sìde;
Whereas the blockhead rather sees the more,
And gàins perception[2] that he lack'd[3] before.
His honest passion blìnds the man of sense,
While want of feèling is the fool's defence;
Arm'd with insensibility he comes,
When more repel'l'd he but the more assùmes,
And thus succeèds where fàils the man of wit;
For where we cannot conquer, we submit.

Crabbe.

1) dåpe, Betrogene 2) pėr-sėp'-shůn, Wahrnehmung 3) to lack, mangeln.

Domestic Love.

Domestic Love! not in proud palace hàlls
Is often seen thy beaùty to abìde;
Thy dwelling is in lòwly[1] cottage walls,
That in the thickets of the woodbine[2] hide;
With hum of bees around, and from the side

Of woodý hills some little bub́bliǹg[3] spring,
Shìning along throùgh banks with hàrebells[4] dýed;
And many a bird, to wárble on the wing,
When morn her saf́fron[5] ròbe o'eŕ heaveń and eaŕth
doth fling.

O love of loves! to thy white hand is giveń
Of earthly hap̀pineſs the gòlden kèy;
Thine are the joýous boúrs of winters èven,
When the bàbes[6] cling aroúnd their father's kneè;
And thine the voíce that on the miḿnight sèa
Melts the rùde maŕiner[7] with thòughts of hòme,
Pèopling[8] the gloòm with all he longs to see.
Spiŕit! I'vé builť a shrìne[9]; and thou hast come,
And on its aĺtar clòsed — for ever closed thy plùme![10]
Cròly.

1) lò'-lè, niedrig 2) wůd'-blne, Geißblatt 3) to bůb'-bl, murmeln, rauschen, rieseln 4) håre'-bèl, Hyacinthe 5) såf'-fůrn, safranfarben 6) babe, Kindlein 7) mariner, Seemann, Matrose 8) to people, bevölkern, beleben 9) shrine, Altar 10) plùme, Feder, Fittich.

Ode te Poverty.

Hàil! mìghty poweŕ! who o'eŕ my lot
Presìdest[1] uncontròll'd[2] and free;
Sòle rùler of the rùral cot,
I bid thee hail, dreaď Poverty!
Thine àid I cràve to guìde my stràin,
Nor shall I sup̀plicate ìn vain.

When on this world of wòe and toíl,
A heĺpleſs strànger I was cast,
Lìke maŕiner[3] on deśert ìsle,
The spòrt and vićtim of the blast,
Thy ruśset[4] ròbe was o'eŕ me flung,
And to thy còld lèan hand I clung.

1) prè-sì'-děst, herrschest, vorsitzest 2) ůn-kǒn-tròll'd, unbeschränkt 3) mår'-rìn-ůr, Matrose, Schiffer 4) růs'-sìt,

In yòuth I felt thy guar'dian càre,
'Each sàving, self-denỳing rùle,
'Awful for those of for'tune spàre[5],
I lear'nt and prac'tised in thy school;
And of my len'gthen'd life at lar'ge[6],
Thou still hast taken spe'cial[7] char'ge.

Much have I seen — much more I've hear'd,
Of chan'ce and chànge in this vàin wor'ld;
The lòw to hìgh estàte[8] preferr'd —
From high estate the hàughty hur'l'd;
But chance or chànge ne'er pass'd o'er me —
I'm still thy sub'ject, Pov'erty!

Oh, how unwìse are they who scor'n
Thy hòmely garb and homely[9] fàre;
Who scàle the trop'ic's[10] burning bòurne[11],
Idèal hap'pinefs to share!
They tread' the wild, and plou'gh the wàve,
In quest of gold — but find a grave.

There are who knòw thee but by name
Who spurn thy sal'utary[12] làws,
And coùnt thy bad'ge[13] a mark of shame,
And hòld it sin to òwn thy càuse.
Fools that they are! they never knew
Thy guil'tlefs prìde — thy spir'it trùe.

Full oft in dànger's dar'kest day
Thy sons have pròved their coun'try's shièld,
When weal'th's effem'inate[14] arrày[15]
Appèar'd not on the bat'tle-field: —

grob, rauh, rothbraun 5) spare, spårlich, kårglich 6) at large, frei, in der weiten Welt, ohne Heimath 7) spêsh'-ål, besondere 8) è-ståte', Stand 9) hòme'-lè, schmucklos, rauh, grob 10) tròp'-îk, Sonnenwende 11) bòrne, Gránze 12) sål'-lù-tå'-rè, heilsam 13) bådje, Abzeichen, Merkzeichen 14) êf-fêm'-è-nåte, weichlich, weibisch 15) år-rå', Reihe, Putz

'Twas thèirs to grasp the pàtriot brand[16],
That dropp'd from luxury's nervelefs hand.

Full oft where wealth-engender'd crìme
Ròll'd o'er the land its whel'ming[17] tìde,
Their fervent fàith and hòpe sublìme
Have stàble[18] proved, thòugh sòrely[19] tried:
In Virtue's heavenward[20] path they trod',
When Pleasure's sons forsook their God.

And yet nor stòne, nor pòet's stràin
Records[21] their honours undefil'd[22];
'Even pòesy[23] would wèave in vain
The laurel-wrèath for penury's child:
Should fashion sneèr, or fortune frown,
'Twould' wither ère the sun went down.

But greater, happier far is he,
More ample[24] his reward of pràise —
Thòugh he should misery's kinsman be,
Though hardships cloud his earlier days —
Who trìumphs in temptàtion's hour,
Than he who wins the warlike tower.

What though he may not wrìte his name
On history's ever living pàge!
What though the thril'ling[25] trump[26] of fame
Echo it not from àge to age!
'Tis blàzoned[27] brìght in real'ms on hìgh,
Enròll'd in records of the sky.

What though the hìreling[28] bard be mùte,
When humble worth for nòtice càlls,

16) brand Schwerdt, Brand 17) hwĕlm'-ing, überströmend 18) stá'-bl, fest, standhaft 19) sòre'-lè, hart, schmerzlich 20) hĕv'-vn-wård, himmelwärts 21) to rè-kŏrd', erzählen, feiern 22) ŭn-dè-fīld', unbefleckt 23) pò'-è-sè, Dichtkunst 24) åm'-pl, groß 25) to thrĭl, erschüttern 26) trŭmp, Trompete 27) blá'-znd, blasonnirt, gefeiert 28) hīre'-ling, feil,

There wants not voíce of harp or lùte
To hymn[29] it hìgh in heávenly hàlls:
Aroúnd the cell where vírtue weèps,
His nìghtly watch the séraph keeps.

If pèace of mind your thòughts employ,
Ye réstlefs múrmuring sons of earth!
Ah! shun the splendid haunts of joý,
Pèace dwells not with unhòly mírth,
But oft amidst a crowd of wòes,
As in the désert blòoms the rose.

Thick fly the hóstile shafts of fàte,
And wreck and rùin mark their còurse,
But the pùre spirit, firm, sedàte,
Nor feels their flìght, nor fèars its fòrce;
So storms the òcean's súrface sweèp,
While calm belòw the wàters sleèp.

Oh! may etérnal peace be mine,
Though oútward woes úrge on their war,
And, Hope, do thou my path define[30],
And lìght it with thy ràdiant star.
Thou, Hope! who throùgh the shàdes of sorrow,
Couldst tràce the dàwn of joy's bright morrow.

William Park,

(ein Bauerknecht von Eksdale-Muir in Schottland.)

(Miethling) 29) to hìm, preisen 30) to dé-fine', bestimmen.

Sońnet.

It is not to be thòught of that the flood'
Of Brit'ish Freèdom, which to the òpen sea
Of the world's pràise from dark antiq'uity
Hath flòwed, „with pomp of wàter, unwithstood',“

Roúsed though it be full oft'en to a moòd[1]
Which spúrns[2] the check[3] of sal'utary[4] bands,

That this most fùrious strèam in bogs[5] and sands
Should perish, and to èvil and to good
Be lost for ever. In our hàlls is hung
Armoury of the invincible knights of òld;
We must be free or die, who speak the tongue
That Shakspeare spàke, the fàith and morals hòld
Which Milton held — In every thing we are sprung
Of earth's first blood, have titles manifold.

W. Wordsworth.

1) mōōd, Stimmung 2) to spůrn, verwerfen, zurückstoßen 3) tshěk, Hemmung 4) sål-lů-tå-rě, heilsam 5) bǒg, Sumpf.

Ode to a wild Wàterfowl[1].

„Whither midst falling dew,
While glòw the heavens with the last step of day,
For, through their ròsy depths, dost thou pursùe
Thy solitary way?

„Vàinly the fowler's[2] eye
Might mark thy distant flight to do thee wrong
As, darkly pàinted on the crimson sky,
Thy figure flòats along.

„Seèk'st thou the plashy[3] prink[4]
Of weèdy[5] làke, or marge[6] of river wide,
Or where the rocking billows rise and sink
On the chàfed[7] òcean side?

„There is a power whòse care
Tèaches the way along that pathless còast —
The desert and illimitable air —
Lòne wandering, but not lost.

„All days thy wings have fanned
At that far height, the cold thin atmosphere[8],
Yet stoòp not, wèary, to the welcome land,
Thòugh the dark night is nèar.

„And soòn that toíl shall end,
Soon shalt thou find a summer hòme, and rest
And scrěam among thy fel'lows; reèds shall bend
Soon o'eŕ thy shel'tered nest.

„Thou'ŕt gone — the abyśs of heav'en
Hath swal'lowed[9] up thy form; yet on my heart
Deèply hath sunk the leśson thou hast given,
And shall not soon depaŕt.

„He who, from zòne[10] to zone,
Guìdes through the boúndless skỳ thy ceŕtain flight,
In the long way that I must tread' alone
Will lèad my steps aright."

Cul'len Brỳant.

1) wå'-tůr-fồůl, Wasservogel 2) fồůl'-ůr, Vogelschütze 3) plåsh'-è, voll Wasser, Lachen 4) prink, Glanz, Schimmer, Schein 5) wèèd'-è, mit Unkraut bewachsen, schilficht 6) mårje, Rand, Ufer 7) to tsháfe, toben, schäumen 8) åt'-mò-sfère, Luft 9) swồl'-lòd, verschlungen 10) zone, Zone, Erdgürtel.

Primŕose[1].

Ask me whỳ I send you here
This firstling[2] of the infant year;
Ask me why I send to you
This primrose all bepeaŕled[3] with deẁ;
I stràit will whiśper in your èars,
The sweèts of love are waśhed in tears:
Ask me why this flow'er doth shòw
So yel'low, greèn, and sick'ly toò;
Ask me why this stàlk[4] is wèak
And bending yet it doth not breàk:
I must tell you, these discov'er
What doúbts and fears are in a lov'er.

Caŕew.

1) prîm'-ròze, Schlüsselblume, Primel 2) firstling, Erstling 3) bè-pěrld', mit Perlen besetzt 4) ståwk, Stengel.

Feelings of a parent at the sick'bed of a child.

Send dówn thy wínged àngel, God!
Amid'st this night so wild,
And bid him cóme, where now we watch,
And brèathe upon our child.

She lìes upon her pil'low pàle,
And mòans withín her sleep,
Or wàkeneth with a pàtient smile,
And strìveth not to weep!

How gentle and hów good a child
She is, we know too well,
And dèarer to her parents' hearts
Than our wèak words can tell.

We lóve — we watch throughóut the night,
To àid, when neèd may be;
We hope, — and have despàir'd at times,
But now we turn to Thee!

Send down thy swèet-soul'd àngel, God!
Amid'st the darkneſs wild,
And bid him sòothe our souls to-night,
And hèal our gentle child.

Barry Cornwall.

My nàtive bày[1].

My native bay is calḿ and brìght,
As e'eŕ it was of yòre[2],
When in the days of hope and lóve,
I stood' upon its shore;
The sky̆ is glòwing, soft, and blùe,
As once in yòuth it smìled,
When summer sèas and summer skìes
Were al'ways brìght and mìld.

The sky — hów oft hath dárkneſs dwélt,
Since then, upon its breast;
The sea — how oft have témpests bròke
Its gentle drèam of rest!
So oft hath darker wòe come o'ér
Calḿ self-enjóying thòught;
And páſsion's stórms a wìlder scène
Within my bósom wròught.

Now after scenes of ábsence, páſs'd
In wrétchedneſs and pàin,
I come and find those sèas and skies
All calḿ and bríght agaiń.
The darkneſs and the stórm from bòth
Have trackleſs [3] pass'd away;
And gentle as in youth, once more
Thou seèm'st, my native bay!

Oh, that like thee, when toil is o'er,
And all my grièfs are past,
This rávaged bósom might subsìde
To pèace and joy at last!
And while it lay all calm like thee
In pùre unrúffled [4] sleep,
Oh, might a heáven as bright as this
Be mírror'd [5] in its deep!

Robert Chàmbers.

1) bā, Bucht 2) of yore, vor Zeiten, ehemals 3) tråk'-lĕs, spurlos 4) ŭn-rŭf'-fld, unbewegt, ungeſtört 5) mĭr'-rŭrd, abgeſpiegelt.

To the Past.

„Thou! unrelénting [1] past!
Strong are the bárriers [2], róund thy dark domàin,
And fétters, sùre and fast,
And all that énter thy unbrèathing [3] rèign.

„Far in thy reálm withdràwn
Old émpires sit in súlleneſs [4] and gloòm,

And glòrious àges gone
Lìe deep withiń the shad́ow of thy womb[5].

„Chìldhood with all its mirth,
Youth́, manhood, age that dràws us to the groúnd,
And last man's life on earth,
Glìde to thy dull dominions and are bound.

„Thou hast my better yèars,
Thou hast my earlier friends — the good, the kind,
Yièlded to thee with tears —
The venerable form — the exàlted mìnd.

„My spirit yearns to bring
The lost ones back — yearns[6] with desìre inteńse,
And strug̀gles hàrd to wriǹg
The bòlts[7] apart[8] and pluck thy captives thence.

„In vain; — thy gàtes denỳ
All passage, sàve to those who hence depart;
Nor to the strèaming eỳe
Thou givest them back, nor to the bròken heart.

„In thy abysses hide
Beaùty and excellence unknòwn; to thee
Earth's wonder and her pride
Are gathered[9] as the waters to the sèa.

„Làbours of good to man,
Unpublished charity, unbròken fàith, —
Love that midst grièf began,
And greẁ with years, and fàltered not in death.

„Full many a mìghty name
Lurks in thy depths, unuttered[10], unrevèred —

1) ůn-rė-lĕnt'-ĭng, unbarmherzig, gefühllos, hart 2) bâr'-rė-ůr, Schranke, Grenze 3) ůn-brėTH'-ĭng, nicht athmend, leblos 4) sůl'-lĭn-nĕs, Düsterkeit 5) wōōm, Mutterleib, Schooß 6) yĕrn, sich schmerzlich sehnen 7) bōlt, Riegel 8) apart, beiseite, weg 9) gâTH'-ůrd, gesammelt 10) ůn-

With thee are silent fame,
Forgotten arts, and wisdom disappèared.

„Thine for a spàce are they —
Yet shalt thou yièld thy treasúres up at last; —
Thy gàtes shall yet give way
Thy bòlts shall fall, inexórable Past.

„All that of good and fair
Has gone into thy womb from eárliest time,
Shall then come forth, to weàr
The glòry and the beauty of its prìme [11].

„They have not perished — no!
Kìnd wórds — remembered voíces, once so sweèt —
Smìles, ràdiant long agò —
And fèatures, the great soul's appàrent [12] seat.

„All shall come back; èach tìe
Of pùre affection shall be knit [13] againí;
Alòne shall èvil die,
And sorrow dwell a prisoner in thy rèign.

„And then shall I behòld
Him by whose kind patérnal side I sprung
And her, who, still and cold,
Fills the next grave — the beautiful and young.

Cullen Bryant, (ein Nordamerikaner).

ŭt'-tård, unausgesprochen 11) prime, Erstlingszeit, Jugendzeit, Frühling 12) åp-pá'-rĕnt, unzweifelhaft, sichtbar, offenbar, gewiß 13) nît, geknüpft.

To the Ròse.

Gò, lovely rose!
Tell her that wàstes her tìme and me,
That now she knòws
When I resemble her to theè,
How sweet and fàir she seèms to be.

Tell her that's young,
And shuns to have her gràces spìed[1],
That, hadst thou sprung
In deserts, where no men abìde,
Thou must have uncommended dìed.

Smàll is the worth
Of beauty from the lìght retìred:
Bid' her come forth,
Suf'fer herself to be desìred,
And not blush to be admìred.

Then die! that she
The common fàte of all things ràre
May rèad in thee,
How smàll a part of tìme they share,
That are so wondrous sweet and fair.

Waller.

1) spìde, erforscht.

Hùman Life.

Ah, what is life! a drèam within a dream!
A pil'grimage[1] from peril[2] ràrely freè;
A bark that sàils upon a chànging sèa,
Now sunshine and now storm; a mountain strèam,
Heard, but scarce seen ère to the dark deèp gone;
A wìld star blàzing with unstead'y[3] bèam,
Yet for a sèason fair to look upon.
Life is an infant on Affection's knee,
A youth now full of hòpe and transient gleè,
In manhood's peèrless[4] noòn now brìght, anon[5]
A tìme-worn rùin sil'ver'd o'er with yèars.
Life is a ràce where slippery[6] steèps[7] arìse,
Where discontent and sorrow are the prìze,
And when the gòal is won, the gràve appèars.

Ed'ward Moxon.

1) pĭl'-grĭm-âdje, Pilgerschaft 2) pĕr'-rĭl, Gefahr 3) ŭn-stĕd'-dĕ, unstät 4) pēre'-lĕs, unvergleichlich 5) â-nŏn', gleich, bald 6) slippery, schlüpfrig 7) steep, Abhang, Absturz.

Genevieve.

All ímpulses of soul and sense
Had thril'led[1] my guìleleſs[2] Genevieve,
The mùsic and the dòleful[3] tale,
The rich and balḿy ève[4].

And hopes, and fèars that kińdle hope,
And undistińguishable throńg,
And geńtle wisĺies long subdùed,
Subdued and cheŕish'd[5] long:

She wept with pity and delĺight —
She blusĺied with love and màiden shame,
And like the muŕmur of a drèam
I heard her brèathe my name.

Her wet cheèk glòwed, she steṕt aside,
As coński ous of my lòok she stept,
Then sud'denly, with tiḿorous[6] eye,
She fleẁ to me and wept.

She half-enclòsed me with her arms,
She preśs'd me with a meek embràce,
And bending back her head lòoked up,
And gàzed upon my face.

'Twaś paŕtly love and partly fear,
And partly was a basĺiful art,
That I mìght ratĺier feèl than see
The swel'lińg of her heart.

I calḿed her fears, and she was calm,
And tòld her love with viŕgin prìde;
And thus I won my Genevieve,
My bright and beaùteous bride!

Còleridge.

1) thrĭl'ld, durchſchauert 2) gyllé-lĕs, arglos 3) dòlé-fŭl, traurig 4) eve ſtatt evening 5) tshĕŕ-rĭsh'd, genährt 6) tĭḿ-ŭr-ŭs, furchtſam.

Song.

She dìed in beauty! — like a rose
Blòwn from its pàrent stem [1];
She dìed in beauty! like a peaŕl
Dropṕ'd from some dìadem [2].

She died in beauty! — like a lày [3]
Along a moònlit [4] làke;
She died in beauty; — like the song
Of birds amid́ the bràke [5].

She died in beauty; — like the snòw
On flowérs diſsoĺved away;
She died in beauty; — like a star
Lost on the broẃ of day.

She lives in glòry; — like Night's gemś
Set roúnd the siĺver moòn;
She liv́es in glòry! — like the sun
Amid the blùe of Iùne!

Sil'lery's El'drid of 'Erin.

1) stem, Stengel 2) dī'-â-dĕm, Diadem 3) lá, Lied, Gesang 4) mōōn'-līt, vom Monde beleuchtet 5) bràke, Gebüſch (v. Dorn u.ſ.w.)

The Poet's song to his wife.

How many summers, love,
Have I been thine?
How many days, thou dove,
Hast thou been mine?
Time, like the winǵed wind́,
When't [1] bends the flowérs,
Hath left no mark behìnd,
To coúnt the hoúrs.

Somé wèight of thòught, though lòth [2],
On thee he lèaves;

1) when't, ſtatt when it 2) lòth, ungern.

Some lines of care round both
Perhaps he weaves;
Some fears — a soft regret
For joys scarce known;
Sweet looks we half forget —
All else is flown!

Ah, with what thankless heart
I mourn and sing;
Look, where our children start,
Like sudden spring!
With tongues all sweet and low,
Like a pleasant rhyme,
They tell how much I owe
To thee and Time.

Barry Cornwall.

A carol.

Under the green wood tree
Who loves to lie with me,
And tune[1] his merry note
Unto the sweet bird's throat,
Come hither, come hither, come hither;
Here he shall see
No enemy
But winter and rough weather.

Who doth ambition shun,
And loves to live i'the sun,
Seeking the food he eats,
Content with what he gets,
Come hither, come hither, come hither;
Here he shall see
No enemy,
But winter and rough Weather.

Shakspeare („As you like it.")

1) to tune, stimmen.

To my Lòve.

Tell me not, sweèt, I am unkìnd,
That from the nunnery [1]
Of thy chàste breast' and quìet mìnd
To war and arms I flỳ.

Trùe, a new mist'refs now I chàse,
The first foe in the fièld;
And with a stronger fàith embràce
A swòrd, a horse, a shièld.

Yet this inconstancy is such
As you toò shall adòre;
I could not love thee, dèar, so much,
Loved I not honour mòre.

Lovelace.

1) nŭn'-nŭr-è, Nonnenkloster.

The Mil'itary Tòper [1].

How stands the glafs around?
For shàme! ye take no càre, my boys;
How stands the glafs around?
Let mirth and wìne abound.
The trumpets sound,
The col'ours [2] flỳing are, my boys,
To fight, kill, or wound:
May we still be found
Content with our hard fàte, my boys,
On the còld ground.

Why, soldiers, why,
Should we be mel'ancholy, boys?
Why, soldiers, why?
Whòse businefs 'tis to dìe?
What! sìghing, fie!
Drink on, drown fèar; be jol'ly, boys!

1) tò'-pŭr, Zecher 2) kŭl'-lŭr, Fahne.

'Tis he, you or I.
Cold, hot, wet, or dry,
We're always bound to follow, boys,
And scorn to fly.

'Tis but in vain,
(I mean not to upbraid you, boys)
'Tis but in vain
For soldiers to complain:
Should next campaign
Send us to him that made you, boys,
We're free from pain;
But, should we remain,
A bottle and kind landlady
Cures all again.

Tom Bowling.

Here a sheer-hulk[1] lies poor Tom Bowling,
The darling of our crew;
No more he'll hear the tempest howling,
For death has broached[2] him to.
His form was of the manliest beauty,
His heart was kind and soft;
Faithful below he did his duty,
But now he's gone aloft.

Tom never from his word departed,
His virtues were so rare;
His friends were many and true-hearted,
His Poll was kind and fair:
And then he'd sing so blithe[3] and jolly,
Ah! many's the time and oft!
But mirth is turn'd to melancholy,
For Tom is gone aloft.

Yet shall poor Tom find pleasant weather,
When He who all commands,
Shall give, to call life's crew together,
The word to pipe[4] all hands.

Thus death, who kings and tars[5] despat'ches,
In vain Tom's life has dof'f'd[6];
For though his body's under hat'ches[7],
His soul is gone aloft. *Dib'din.*

1) shère'-hůlk, altes Schiff außer Dienst 2) to brôtsh, auf den Wind laufen (Schiffarths-Ausdruck) 3) blithe, lustig, fröhlich 4) to pipe all hands, vermittelst der Kommandopfeife (der See-Offiziere) alle Matrosen aufs Verdeck rufen 5) târ, Theer, Matrose 6) to dôf, abstreifen, ablegen 7) hâtsh'-êz, Luken im Verdecke (to be under h., unten, d. h. elend seyn.)

Description of morning.

The sun is up, and 'tis morn of Mày
Roúnd old Ravenna's clèar-shòwn towers and bay;
A morn, the loveliest which the yèar has seen,
Last of the spring, yet fresh with all its greèn;
For a warm ève and gentle ràins at night
Have left a sparkling[1] wel'come for the light,
And there's a crystal clèarness[2] all about;
The lèaves are sharp, the distant hills loòk out;
A balmy[3] brìskness comes upon the breèze;
The smoke goes dancing from the cot'tage trees;
And when you listen, you may hear a coíl[4]
Of bubbling springs about the grassy soil;
And all the scène in short — sky, earth, and sèa —
Brèathes like a bright-eyed fàce, which laughs out òpenly.

Stòry of Rimini by Lèigh Hunt.

1) sparkling, blitzend 2) klère'-nès, Klarheit 3) briskness, Munterkeit, Frische 4) kòil, Geräusch.

(Extracts from „Bal'lad upon a Wed'ding.")

Her feet beneàth her pet'ticoat[1]
Lìke lit'tle mìce stòle in and out,
As if they fèared the lìght;
And oh, she dances such a way!
No sun upon an èasterday
Is half so fine a sight.

Her lips were red, and one was thin,
Compàred to that was next her chin,
Some beè had stung it newly;
But, Dick[2], her eyes so guard her face,
I durst no more upon them gàze,
Than on the sun in July.

Sir John Suck'ling.

1) pět'-tè-kòte, Unterrock 2) Dick, abbrev. von Richard.

From a Song.

Drink to me onl̀y with thìne eỳes,
And I will pledge[1] with mìne;
Or lèave a kiſs within the cup,
And I'll not lòok for wìne.

Ben Jonson.

1) to plědje, Beſcheid thun.

The gladneſs of nàture.

Is this a time to be cloúdy and sad,
When our mother Nature laughs aroúnd;
When èven the deèp blùe Heavens lòok glad,
And gladneſs[1] brèathes from the blossoming groúnd?

There are nòtes of joy from the hangbird[2] and wren[3],
And then gossip[4] of swallows throùgh all the sky:
The groúnd-squirrel[5] gàily chirps[6] by his den,
And the wìlding[7] bee hums merrily by.

The cloúds are at plày in the àzure spàce,
And their shadows at play on the bright greèn vàle,
And here thèy stretch to the frolic chàse,
And there they ròll on the èasy gàle.

There's a dance of lèaves in the aspen[8] bower,
There's a titter[9] of winds in that beèchen treè,
There's a smile on the frùit, and a smile on the flower,
And a laugh from the bròok that runs to the sèa.

And lòok at the broàd-fàced sun how he smìles
On the dewy earth that smiles in his ràỳ,
On the lèaping wàters and gay young ìsles,
Ay, look, and he'll smile thy gloòm away.

Cullen Bryant.

1) glåd'-nẽs, Fröhlichkeit 2) hång'-bůrd, die Oriole von Baltimore, die hängende Neſter baut 3) rẽn, Zaunkönig 4) gôs'-sĭp, Geſchwätz 5) groůnd-skwẽr'-rĭl, eine Art Grille 6) tshẽrps, zirpt 7) wĭld'-ĭng, Holzapfel 8) ås'-pen, Aespe, Zitterpappel 9) tĭt'-tůr, Kichern.

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